Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,127. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: RAIN, turning into SNOW, decidedly COLDER.

Stock Market—Narrow and wholly professional.

Wheat, 99; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7⅝.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 15.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 8.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 15.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-town Buyers.—Page 5.

The gun trial of the battleship Oregon was highly successful, according to reports made at San Francisco yesterday.—Page 9.

The provisions of the new treaty between China and Japan have been received by S. Uchida, Japanese Consul in this city.—Page 14.

In the Dutton case Attorney Miller made statements tending to connect the accused with McLaughlin and the Valentine gang.—Page 12.

President Cleveland yesterday appointed John Henry Rodgers to be Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.

Frederick Benning, Register of the German Consulate, committed suicide in Jersey City yesterday morning by shooting himself.—Page 9.

The dog show in Brooklyn ended yesterday. Two blooded bulldogs came together and fought fiercely.—Page 12.

Capt. Gen. Weyler, in charge of the Spanish forces in Cuba, yesterday went to Artemisa, in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

An invitation for a conference of local sound-money Democrats at the Hoffman House next Thursday was sent out yesterday.—Page 3.

Many eminent men give to THE TIMES their views on the duty and interest of the United States in its course toward the Cuban insurgents.—Page 9.

Adolph Skyrnetski, who lived near the power-house of the Citizens' Electric Light Company, in Brooklyn, was driven to suicide by the noise.—Page 16.

Pianist Rosenthal was unable to give a performance in Chicago last night. He was suffering from influenza, due to going without underclothes.—Page 8.

An attachment for $12,000 was placed yesterday against the Rhode Island Locomotive Works at Providence by the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia.

The Rev. "Sam" Jones spoke at Cooper Union yesterday in connection with Mr. Moody's revival work. The meetings are to be continued during next week.—Page 9.

Gilbert Parker's dramatization of his novel, "The Seats of the Mighty," was produced last night in Washington by H. Beerbohm Tree and his London Company.—Page 8.

It was announced in Princeton, N. J., yesterday that Mr. Cleveland had purchased a home in that town, and would live there after retiring from the Presidency.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert officially denied published statements that purported to be summaries of the department report which will be printed on Dec. 4.—Page 14.

General Agent Ellis makes a report showing the success of the Confederated Good Government Clubs in clearing out old tenements and on other reform lines.—Page 16.

It was reported at Cleveland yesterday that the big corporations owning the Ohio sandstone quarries have effected a combination and will organize into one company.—Page 9.

Alexander Duer Irving, who owns Washington Irving's old home, Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, is making some additions to the house. He has also closed Sunnyside Lane.—Page 9.

The New-York Botanical Garden Association will erect a building at an expense of $250,000 and will spend other large sums in carrying forward its projects for the study of botany.—Page 8.

The services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Morris DeC. Crawford were held in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, and the burial was made at White Plains.—Page 16.

Artists visited the Cattle Show in Madison Square Garden and made pictures of some of the animals exhibited there. Various classes of animals were judged and prizes awarded yesterday.—Page 7.

It was stated at Chicago yesterday that a conference of the leaders of the various parties which supported the free-silver idea in the campaign just ended would be held in Washington about Dec. 10.

Frederick Lebhauer, who has a hotel and boathouse on Pelham Bay, is restrained from using them until the courts settle the differences between him and the Country Club of Westchester.—Page 14.

Julius Chenu, a fireman of Empire Company No. 30, is insane, and imagines himself a Pope. Another insane inmate of Bellevue is Albert Moore, a peddler, who fancies that Richard Croker robbed him.

Prince Yturbide has lost his suit for reinstatement in the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was expelled from the club last May for making accusations against the daughter of a fellow-member.—Page 9.

Secretary of War Lamont said yesterday there was no foundation for the stories that a regiment of the National Guard in each State had been ordered to hold itself in readiness for a trip to Florida at short notice.—Page 2.

Harry Hackes of the firm of Lippmann & Hackes, wholesale clothiers at 648 Broadway, shot himself in Central Park and died half an hour later in the Presbyterian Hospital. The police say that Mr. Hackes declared in a letter that insomnia drove him to suicide.—Page 12.

The officers of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union have issued an appeal for contributions of money which they propose to use in establishing refuges for Armenians. It is planned to place these refuges "all along the borders of the accursed Turkish Empire."—Page 12.

Justice Smyth has appointed Solomon L. Kaye temporary receiver of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory. The liabilities of the institution are placed at $44,406, part secured by mortgage, and the nominal assets are $48,725, consisting of real estate and money due from the city.—Page 16.

Controller Fitch yesterday awarded the franchise for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward surface railway to the People's Traction Company. While this step may not end the litigation, it places the People's Traction Company in possession of the route. The victory for this company is considered an important one.—Page 8.

Delegates from more than fifty colleges and eighty preparatory schools attended the tenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in Philadelphia yesterday. Papers on educational subjects were read and debated. The convention will close to-day.—Page 9.

To relieve the obstructions in First Avenue, about which much complaint has been made, Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday ordered the paving stones removed from the sidewalk and dumped on the tracks of the Belt Line Company. This blocked traffic, and the company then began to repave between the tracks, which before it had refused to do.—Page 9.

Thomas J. Austin and John S. Rankin, lumber dealers of Detroit, went lumber hunting with a guide in the Georgian Bay district of Canada Nov. 14. The bruised body of Mr. Austin was found in a shanty on Fitzwilliam Island Thursday. A note pinned to his breast stated that Mr. Rankin and the guide had gone to Tobermoray, Ontario. They have not been heard from. It is supposed that Austin was accidentally killed.—Page 9.

ASTRONOMER GOULD DEAD

FELL DOWN STAIRS AT HIS HOME IN CAMBRIDGE.

An Observer of Large Scientific Results, an Author, and a Member of Distinguished Societies.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Prof. Benjamin Apthorp Gould, the distinguished astronomer, died at his residence in Cambridge Thursday, at the age of seventy-two. He was preparing to leave the house in the evening when he fell down stairs and received injuries from which he died two hours later.

Prof. Gould was born in Boston Sept. 27, 1824, of a gifted family. His father was the late Benjamin Apthorp Gould, and his mother was Lucretia Dana Goddard.

While most celebrated as an astronomer, he aided in the advancement of human progress in many other directions, and his fame will live in published works in more than the one field in which he was pre-eminent. He was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, of the French Academy of Sciences, of the Academy of St. Petersburg, of the American Academy of Science, and of many other distinguished bodies.

Prof. Gould showed indications of the genius which afterward distinguished him in his childhood, being a good reader when three years old, and when he was ten, delivering before his family an entertaining and instructive lecture on electricity which he had written himself. He stood high at the Boston Latin School, where he prepared for college, taking the Franklin Gold Medal. He was graduated from Harvard when nineteen years old. He was then appointed master of the Roxbury Latin School, but resigned the position at the end of a year to study in European universities.

During the four years of this work he formed lifelong friendships with several eminent European scientists. He had devoted much of his attention to astronomy, and on returning to America was employed by the Government for the astronomical determination of the geodetic stations of the United States Coast Survey. He was among the first to determine differences in longitude by the use of electricity.

He was one of the founders and masters of the School of American Astronomy, and published, from 1847 to 1861, at his own expense, the first astronomical journal issued in this country, discontinuing it at the breaking out of the war. He organized the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, and first used there the normal clock compensated for barometric variations. He also devised the clock which gave the time signals to this city, and his new meridian circle is used in all observatories. It is to the influence of the scientific precision of his methods that numerous observatories which have been established in this country since the beginning of his career are on a par with those of the Old World.

Upon invitation of the Argentine Republic, Prof. Gould founded an observatory at Cordova in 1870-'72, and it was while there that he published his new "Uranometry of the Southern Heavens." He found as many variable stars visible to the naked eye as have yet been discovered in the northern heavens. While at Cordova he took 106,000 observations of southern zones, and at about the same time made a second series of determinations involving 110,000 meridian observations between the equator and the south pole.

In other fields than the science of pure astronomy Prof. Gould was known as the author of an exhaustive work of 400 quarto pages, containing the result of physiological observations on more than 30,000 men from the point of view of statistical anthropology, and also the results of experiments upon 1,300,000 soldiers, made with a view of determining growth between the ages of fifteen and fifty.

Prof. Gould threw a flood of light upon the climate and climatic conditions of South America. He established, in 1872, a chain of meteorological stations from the tropics to Terra del Fuego and from the Andes to the Atlantic, which are still maintained. He published a work on the climate of Buenos Ayres.

NEW TELEGRAPH SYNDICATE.

Competition Proposed Between the Country's Big Cities.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—It is said a new syndicate, with practically unlimited capital, has been formed within the last few weeks, to engage in the telegraph and long-distance telephone business.

This syndicate is composed of New-York, Philadelphia, and Chicago capitalists, and $2,000,000 of the capital has already been underwritten for immediate outlay.

The plan of the new syndicate is to connect about 1,000 independent telephone exchanges by long-distance wires, to penetrate other territory rapidly, and to keep on building until all the States and Territories are wired. "Telegraph and long-distance telephone service, at a popular living rate," is the promise of the promoters.

It is the purpose of the syndicate to start out with connections between Boston and New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Paul, and intermediate cities. The territory of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, or long-distance Bell company, will be invaded at every point.

One of the features of the new syndicate's plan is to utilize railroad lines wherever possible. It is claimed that a provisional contract has already been made with one of the railroad companies between Chicago and St. Paul. Another rumor is to the effect that one of the largest trunk lines between Chicago and New-York will make a contract with the syndicate. The promoters of the company believe that the Berliner patent will be canceled.

Bering Sea Claims Commission.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27.—The Bering Sea Claims Commission resumed its sessions this morning. Mr. Peters, senior Canadian counsel, filed the remainder of the British claims, and applied for an order to examine D. E. Beneleese and Andrew R. Laing, the latter a witness in the case of the schooner Sayward, providing that counsel for the United States would not object. None of the United States counsel was present, and the session was a brief one.

More Men in a Wire Nail Mill.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Two hundred additional workmen will be employed next week at the local plant of the Wire Nail Mill Company of Salem, Ohio, by orders to work night and day.

COURT ORDER UNDER GROUND.

Why an Ulster Farmer Failed to Obey a Summons.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A rather odd case came before County Judge A. T. Clearwater Tuesday.

Mr. Embler, a lawyer, of Walden, Orange County, obtained a judgment against a farmer who lives at the foot of the wild and picturesque Shawangunk Mountains, and Sheriff Philip Schautz of this (Ulster) county was unable to collect the judgment, whereupon Mr. Embler, some weeks ago, procured from Judge Clearwater an order requiring the farmer to appear at the Judge's chambers, in this city, in order that he might be asked under oath what disposition he had made of his property. This writ was served on the farmer while he was engaged in his Fall plowing. He stuck the paper in his pocket without reading it, and it fell out and was run over by the harrow, which turned the earth over it.

The return day of the order came, and Mr. Embler, the lawyer, came also, but the farmer-debtor peacefully pursued the even tenor of his way under the shadows of the lofty Shawangunks, whereupon Lawyer Embler obtained from the Judge another order, requiring the farmer to show cause, before the Judge, at his chambers, yesterday, why he should not be sent to jail for disobedience of the first order served on him.

The service of this order frightened the farmer so much that he betook himself to Clintondale, and consulted De Witt Ostrander, a well-known Quaker lawyer of that hamlet, who asked him why he had not done as originally directed.

The story of the harrowed-under document was then told to Mr. Ostrander, who said:

"Well, my friend, this is a pretty serious matter. Thou canst not trifle with Judge Clearwater in this way, and thou hadst best go back to thy field and plow up the paper, and then we will go to Kingston and see if the Judge will not prove kind-hearted and let thee off with a fine."

Back went the scared farmer to the foot of the Shawangunks, and luckily he found the rain-and-earth-stained remnants of the first order sticking out of the ground in his field.

So yesterday, in company with Mr. Ostrander and with Lawyer Joseph Millspaugh Fowler, who represented Mr. Embler, he appeared at the Judge's chambers, where this story was told, to the great diversion of the Judge and the spectators.

Lawyer Ostrander made a most eloquent plea, which, with the pale face of the client and the remnants of the battered order, touched the Judge's heart, who let the farmer off, without even a fine, saying to him that he feared he would find that sowing that sort of seed on an ordinary Shawangunk Mountain farm would produce a most unprofitable crop.

THINK KRAY HAS REFORMED.

Chicago Police Discuss the Case of "Paper Collar Joe."

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Chicago police officials are inclined to believe that "Joe" Kray, known in New-York as "Paper Collar Joe," now under arrest in Milwaukee, has reformed. Superintendent Murray of Pinkerton's also thinks "Joe" is not what he once was. He said to-day:

"I have heard of him several times within four or five years, and he has been selling paintings in this country and Europe. I understand that he has been doing well and is making lots of money. He has not been doing any bad work for a long time, and the Milwaukee officials will find that he is there on legitimate business."

"Paper Collar Joe," who has been regarded for years by the police of all the large cities in the country as one of the cleverest of confidence men and swindlers, is about forty-five years old. His right name is Joseph Groganskie, and he was born in the western part of New-York. He was formerly known as Joseph Bond, but of late he has gone under the name of "Joe" Kray. He has been arrested several times, but has usually managed to escape imprisonment. Last Spring he was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the plan to rob Joel Hanford of Ithaca, N. Y., who was induced to back a glib-tongued stranger in a game of cards, but he managed to clear his skirts of that charge, and since that time but little has been heard of him.

Kray has been in the "gold brick" business, and years ago he made frequent trips to Europe, often returning on the same ship on which he sailed from New-York, and numerous people not well versed in the ways of the world had occasion to regret the acquaintance struck up with this affable young man on board ship. About ten years ago Kray drifted to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in the saloon business, and to all appearances was leading an honest life. But one night he disappeared without going through the formality of closing out his business.

The next heard of Kray he had become a dealer in art goods in New-York, and is still engaged in that line. He managed to secure an acquaintance with some of the wealthiest people in the city, and some of them have reason to doubt the genuineness of some of the alleged masterpieces they have secured from him. He has apparently been prosperous in his art venture.

OIL INTERESTS COMBINE.

Standard Oil and the Southern Tank Line Company Consolidate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—It was decided to-day to consolidate the Standard Oil Company and the Southern Tank Line Company, both of which have large interests here. Louisville will become a distributing centre for the Standard instead of the head of the Southern department. The force of clerks who now occupy a four-story office building, will be dispensed with, and the refineries and warehouses will be used by the two companies in common.

Baltimore will become the head of the Southern department, to which E. L. Goodwin, local Vice President, will be transferred. F. W. Burnett, Superintendent of the Southern Oil Tank Line Company, will be made Superintendent of the Tank Wagon system. J. S. Harrison will be Superintendent in charge at Louisville. Secretary L. H. Bond is removed to New-York. About twenty-five minor offices are abolished.

"TWINKLES!" Have you seen it? Virtually an amusing weekly, containing sixteen pages of humorous paragraphs, jokes, and wit, with 50 or more pictures in the form of political and other cartoons in several colors, half-tones, and pen drawings. Every line and every picture suitable for the family. Given, free, as a colored supplement, with every copy of The Sunday Tribune. Be sure that the newsdealer supplies it. The Sunday Tribune, 34 pages, is recognized as distinctly a splendid, brilliant, safe, clean, family newspaper, bought distinctly for reading in the family, more than any other.—Adv.

MR. CLEVELAND'S NEW HOME.

The President Purchases a House in Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Prof. Andrew West returned this afternoon to Princeton from Washington, where he had been laying the claims of Princeton as a place for a residence before President Cleveland.

Prof. West authorized the following statement for publication:

"President Cleveland has to-day purchased the residence of Mrs. Slidell, on Bayard Avenue, in Princeton, and will make Princeton his permanent home soon after the expiration of his term as President. Negotiations looking to this end have been in progress for about three weeks and were consummated to-day by the purchase of the property.

"A number of reasons have attracted President and Mrs. Cleveland to Princeton. The President's father was educated for the Presbyterian ministry here. The quiet and independent home life of the place, its healthfulness, its convenience to New-York, the attraction of a university society, as well as other reasons, have been influential in his decision."

The actual purchase price of the property could not be learned to-night, but it is generally understood that the President paid between $45,000 and $60,000 for it. The property is beautifully situated in the western part of the village and overlooks a picturesque stretch of farming country three or four miles in extent. Directly across the avenue is the residence of Prof. William Mulligan Sloan, and the situation is by far the most desirable one in the town.

HAS FAITH IN HIS PARTY.

President Cleveland Said to Expect a Reorganization of the Democracy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago saw the President to-day and, while not presuming to quote Mr. Cleveland, he gave it out that the latter expressed himself as very much concerned about the future of the Democratic Party. Mr. Hopkins says that while he realizes that a terrible blunder was made by the leaders who controlled the convention at Chicago last July, he is hopeful that many of the men responsible for that blunder will be convinced of their folly in the near future.

Mr. Cleveland, according to Mr. Hopkins, keenly appreciates the position occupied by thousands of Democrats who, having no sympathy with many of the declarations of the Chicago platform, supported the Bryan ticket on the ground that it was nominated by a Democratic Convention regularly called and held. At the same time he heartily justifies the action of sound-money Democrats who cast their ballots for either Palmer or McKinley.

It is to those Democrats who followed Bryan solely on the ground of "regularity" and to their brethren who organized the movement leading up to the Indianapolis Convention that Mr. Cleveland looks for the reorganization and the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party.

According to Mr. Hopkins, the President believes, however, that the sound-money leaders should be very careful not to give offense to those Democrats who, though opposed to repudiation and revolution, were actuated by a mistaken sense of party fealty to vote for the nominees of the Chicago Convention. He is confident that they will not follow the free-silver extremists into the Populist camp, but will gladly come back into the Democratic fold when the "parting of the ways" is reached, as it will be very shortly, in his opinion.

M'GOWAN IS PROMOTED.

Secretary Herbert Selects Him to Rule the Constellation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Herbert has settled the succession to one of the most eagerly sought billets in the entire navy—the command of the naval training station and training ship Constellation, at Newport—by selecting Commander John McGowan for the post.

Commander Francis W. Dickins, at present in command of the Constellation, will succeed to the vacancy in the Bureau of Navigation.

Commander McGowan, who will thus become the chief drillmaster of the enlisted men of the navy, has had considerable experience in that line, having successively commanded the New-York nautical schoolship St. Mary's and the training ships Portsmouth and Alliance. He is also one of the few ranking officers in the service who has been himself an enlisted sailor, having entered the navy from New-Jersey as a volunteer in 1862, rapidly rising to a commission by reason of his ability and bravery. He served conspicuously on the Potomac flotilla, and was subsequently attached to the Asiatic and European stations, the Hydrographic Office, the torpedo school, and other posts which especially fit an officer for training sailors.

WITNESS AND LAWYER FIGHT.

An Exciting Combat in a Courtroom at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Cicero Maddox, a lawyer, and E. S. Morris, a business man, had a knock-out fight in the First Division of the City Court here to-day.

Mr. Morris was on the stand, and was being cross-examined by Mr. Maddox. A question arose over the testimony of the witness, who remarked that the attorney was not quoting him correctly. They had some hot words, and the witness started down from the stand toward the lawyer. The lawyer met the witness with a blow which landed on the face, and the latter countered with one on the lawyer's eye. They then slugged each other rapidly while a Deputy Sheriff attempted to make them "break away" with a chair.

Finding that the chair was ineffective, the officer seized the witness, while two lawyers caught Maddox. Both of the fighters were badly used up.

The Judge fined Morris $10 for provoking the fight, and fined the lawyer $5 for not restraining himself in the presence of the Court.

Ohio Falls Car Works to Resume.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—The Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company at Jeffersonville has received from the Sierra Madre and Pacific Railway in Mexico an order for 150 box cars, seven passenger coaches, a private car, and three cabooses. In consequence of this order and other orders received from roads in the United States, the car works will resume operations next Tuesday, Dec. 1. Four hundred men will get employment, and this force will be increased to 2,500 by Jan. 1.

TRAINS FAST IN THE SNOW

TRAFFIC BLOCKADED BY THE NORTHWESTERN BLIZZARD.

Drifts as High as Buildings in Argyle, Minn.—Zero Weather and Business Suspended Elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—The storm which has been raging throughout the Northwest for the past forty-eight hours is the greatest that has visited this section since the blizzard of Jan. 12, 1888, in which 107 lives were lost.

No lives are reported lost in this storm, but there is a complete blockade of traffic in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and portions of South Dakota. Trains into St. Paul from the west are from five to ten hours late or abandoned altogether. It is 4° below zero here to-night, with a terrific north wind blowing.

At Moorehead, Minn., the blizzard has been blowing for twenty-four hours, and there is no prospect of abatement. Traffic in the streets and all business are suspended. Nearly all passenger and freight trains are snowed in, but the Northern Pacific managed to move one passenger train to-night.

North-bound passengers on the Great Northern reached Moorehead an hour late this morning. The train stalled in a big drift at the station, and had to be dug out. It took four powerful engines to take the four passenger coaches across the river to Fargo. The trains are unprovided with snow plows, which render the engines almost helpless. The snow in some places is five feet deep.

Grafton, N. D., reports the worst storm that ever visited that section, and it is driving the blinding snow at a terrific rate across the prairies. The storm began Wednesday evening. The Great Northern north-bound train due there at 6:30 last night is now at St. Thomas, fifteen miles south-bound train due there at 6:30 last reached Grafton this afternoon, coming for coal. The north-bound Northern Pacific train got as far as Pembina last night and the south-bound to Meckinok.

A trainload of cattle is reported stuck in a drift near Church's Ferry, and frozen to death.

Argyle, Minn., reports drifts in the streets there as high as the buildings alongside. Mail and freight trains are tied up. The storm shows no signs of abating.

The mercury at Fergus Falls, Minn., is at zero, and business is suspended.

The Dandelion Blossoms.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27.—The weather to-day was the warmest known here in November for years. Half a dozen perfect dandelion blossoms were found within the city limits this morning.

Cold Wave in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 27.—The first cold wave of the season swept down on North Texas this morning. The mercury fell close to the freezing point, and sleet fell. The weather is clear now.

Cold Weather in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 27.—The weather throughout Oregon is very cold. At Kemola, in the Blue Mountains, the thermometer registered 15° below zero. It is feared that much damage to grain will result.

HER HAT CAUSED HER ARREST.

Bonnet Worn in a Theatre by a Young Woman Said to be Stolen.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—A scene was enacted at the Columbia Theatre to-night not down on the programme. A stylishly attired young woman and a man who said their names were Charles A. Crosby and Nellie Crosby, that they were brother and sister, that they were New-Yorkers, and were visiting in Boston, were arrested in their seats and taken out, the girl in a passion of weeping, the man storming and protesting.

A milliner, Mrs. Julia Barry of Boston, said that she recognized the hat that the young woman wore, an elegant one, with plumes and ribbons, as one that had mysteriously disappeared from her store a week ago, coincident with the visit of the couple. A salesgirl said that Crosby had put the hat under his overcoat and slid out while his sister was pricing other goods.

The arrest caused a sensation in the theatre. At Police Headquarters there was another scene. The man begged hard for liberty, and offered to buy the hat for any money.

"I would not sell that hat for $5,000. I am going to prosecute you as far as the law will let me," replied Mr. Barry, the milliner's husband.

The prisoners could not obtain bail, and were locked up for the night. They were richly dressed, and had plenty of money and jewelry. They gave fictitious addresses.

"Blacklegs" Driven Off.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A large party of laborers, who had pledged themselves to go to Hamburg to fill the places of strikers, assembled at the Albert Docks this afternoon under the auspices of the Free Labor Association, for the purpose of embarking for Hamburg. The union laborers about the docks were informed of the intention of the non-union men, and became indignant that they should lend their aid to defeat the Hamburg strikers. The union men armed themselves with billets of wood and made an attack on the "blacklegs." The latter defended themselves vigorously, and a serious fight resulted. In the end the non-union men, who were greatly outnumbered, were worsted and compelled to retreat. They left the docks and took a train for Tilbury, from which place they will sail for Hamburg to-morrow.

A Thanksgiving Elopement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Damon Lanier, son of a banker at West Point, Ga., and Miss Alice Hanson of Macon planned an elopement for Thanksgiving Day and yesterday were married here. The young lady came to visit friends and Mr. Lanier came to the city ostensibly to attend the college football game. The bride is a daughter of Mr. E. C. Hanson, business manager of The Macon Telegraph, and a niece of Major J. F. Hanson, the cotton mill owner and politician.

Predicts an Extra Session.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 27.—Congressman William Alden Smith, who returned from a visit to President-elect McKinley at Canton last night, said this morning he was sure an extra session of Congress would be called.

A MASSACRE AT DIARBEKIR.

Five Hundred Armenians Reported to Have Been Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that another massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Diarbekir.

It is rumored that more than 500 persons were killed.

THEIR SPHERE ENLARGING.

Homing Pigeons Demonstrate Their Usefulness in Many Ways.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—The use of homing pigeons as messengers has received considerable attention at the Naval Academy. The service is increasing gradually in this country and in Europe due to the practical application of the wonderful homing instincts of these birds. The great usefulness of homers for conveying messages has been demonstrated in numerous ways, especially when no other means of communication have existed.

The United States Government recently has established messenger pigeon stations at all the principal navy yards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which have been organized as the result of satisfactory experiments made at the Naval Academy. The various coastline and transatlantic steamship lines now use homing pigeons to convey messages over water.

Many newspapers use pigeons as messengers with decided advantage for the transmission of news, and so some of the recent election returns were brought in by carriers.

The old fancier who simply used his birds for pleasure now finds them things of utility, and business messages now fly along with them at the rate of thirty to fifty miles an hour.

Improvements in method and apparatus follow the new uses of the birds. The old way of atacking a quill with the message to the tail feather of the homer has been improved recently by an invention of Prof. Henri Marion of the Naval Academy, a small water-tight aluminium message-holder, weighing less than eight grains, which can be fastened to the pigeon in an instant.

A FREE-SILVER CONFERENCE.

Bryan and His Lieutenants to Meet at Washington Soon.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—A conference of leaders in the late campaign for the free coinage of silver—Democrats, Populists, Republicans, Silver Party, and American Bimetallic Union representatives—will be held in Washington about Dec. 10. The call for the conference will be issued next week by Gen. A. J. Warner, President, and G. E. Bowen, Secretary, of the American Bimetallic Union.

Secretary Bowen said to-day that he was waiting to receive the form of the call from Gen. Warner, or instructions to issue it himself. He said it was expected Mr. Bryan would be present to offer advice and would be consulted regarding the best plan to solidify the free-silver forces and conduct an aggressive educational campaign under one organization, if possible. The idea is to hold the silver forces together and lose no ground during the next four years, besides making new converts to the cause.

Senators Jones, Butler, Teller, Dubois, and Pettigrew, Govs. Atgeld and Stone, Messrs. Washburne and Towne, and the Executive Committee of the Bimetallic Union are expected to be present.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS ATTACHED.

The Big Establishment at Providence Again in Trouble.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27.—The Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia to-day placed an attachment for $12,000 on the works of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works in this city.

Breach of contract is alleged. The Sheriff served the writ individually upon Trustees Francis W. Carpenter, Cornelius Sweetland, Stephen Jenks, and Edwin A. Smith. They have been running the works for several months. Locomotive building has been slow and the company has been in difficulties owing to the financial depression of the past year.

The company secured an extension of three years last Spring.

Cyclone in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—A cyclone struck a corner of Tunisa, Miss., last night. It wrecked a box car, tore down several small houses, killed a negro woman, and seriously injured half a dozen persons.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are rain, turning into snow, decidedly colder.

The storm central Thursday night over Lake Superior has moved to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley and has lost much of its energy. The cold wave has reached the Mississippi Valley and lake regions with a fall of 20 to 40 degrees. It will reach the Atlantic coast Saturday night and the temperature will fall to about freezing Saturday night and Sunday. It will also cause freezing temperatures in the interior of the Gulf States, and the temperature will fall to nearly freezing on the Gulf coast. Rain has fallen generally in the lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Showers, with clearing weather, are expected in the Atlantic and East Gulf States Saturday, with generally clearing weather Saturday night. The barometer has fallen in New-England and risen decidedly in the Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is higher in New-England; it is decidedly cooler throughout the central valleys and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The weather will continue fair and cold west of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	41	59	59
6 A. M.	38	58	59
9 A. M.	39	59	61
12 M.	40	67	66
4 P. M.	45	70	68
6 P. M.	44	64	67
9 P. M.	40	60	64
12 P. M.	40	60	63

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63½
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1895	41
Corresponding date for last twenty years	41

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 3.

WEYLER TAKES THE FIELD

THE SPANISH COMMANDER AGAIN IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Many Arrests Made in Havana—Two Members of the New-York Junta Imprisoned—A Correspondent Detained.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Capt. Gen. Weyler left Havana at 12:30 o'clock this morning for Mariel on board the transport Legazpi. He arrived this afternoon at Artemisa. He was accompanied by his Chief of Staff and Adjutant. The other members of the general staff went to Artemisa by train.

Gen. Weyler returns to the Province of Pinar del Rio for the purpose of renewing the campaign against the insurgent forces of Maceo in that province which was begun under his personal command a fortnight ago. It is understood here that it is the intention of the Captain General to pursue a policy of unceasing activity against the rebels to the end of completely breaking up Maceo's army before returning to Havana.

A newspaper correspondent named Pendleton was arrested on board the steamer Aransas by the Chief of the Havana police yesterday and taken ashore five minutes before the vessel sailed. It was said that Pendleton was the bearer of contraband news, but the authorities assert that his passport was irregular.

The police have arrested fourteen persons on the charge of being rebel sympathizers. Among the prisoners are two delegates of the Cuban Junta in New-York. All will be deported to-morrow to Fernando Po and the Chafarinas.

One hundred and fifty persons who have been condemned for various political crimes and sentenced to exile will be sent to the penal settlements at Fernando Po and the Chafarinas to-morrow.

The case of Julio Sanguily, the American citizen who is charged with conspiracy against the Government, was called in the Supreme Court to-day. The Judge stated that the trial would take place in public Dec. 21, and the witnesses have been summoned to be present on that date. Sanguily was arrested in 1895 and was convicted by a court-martial, which sentenced him to life imprisonment. He succeeded, however, in having a civil trial granted to him.

The official statistics show that there are now 17,340 soldiers sick in the various military hospitals. Of this number 1,458 are suffering with yellow fever. The mortality is said to be 163 per 1,000.

A train which arrived here to-day from Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Rio, brought 17 officers and 483 privates, who are so sick, that it was necessary to bring them here for hospital treatment. The steamer Bolivar brought to-day 7 officers and 240 privates, all sick, from the same province.

Weyler Wants Cavalry.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—Gen. Weyler has made an urgent request for a regiment of cavalry, and these troops will sail for Cuba on Dec. 2.

Gen. Weyler, replying to a memorial addressed to him by a committee of Cuban farmers, informed the memorialists that he could not authorize the farmers of Cuba to grow crops in any part of the island.

A Former Filibuster Missing.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Capt. William M. Howes of the schooner Leander V. Beebe, now at this port, has been missing since last Monday. Capt. Howes gained considerable notice last January by rescuing the greater portion of the Cuban filibustering expedition on board the steamer J. W. Hawkins, which sunk off Montauk Point Jan. 28. He has been a frequent visitor at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta in New-York when his vessel was at that port, and Capt. L. V. Beebe, the owner of the schooner, Leander W. Beebe, said to-day that he would not be surprised to learn that Capt. Howes had gone to Cuba in the interest of the insurgents' cause.

NO NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Legation Doubts Reports from Florida.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Spanish Legation has no intelligence confirming the report that the Spanish gunboat Baraous has captured three boats laden with insurgents and arms off the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

It is believed at the legation that if there be any foundation for the report it was merely the arrest of certain refugees who were endeavoring to leave the island, and not of persons who were trying to effect a landing. During the last two months a number of foreigners, principally Americans and Frenchmen, residing in Cuba, have left the island and sought an asylum in Jamaica and the Bahamas until the insurrection in those parts of Cuba where they formerly resided shall be quelled. In some cases where these persons were known to be in sympathy with the insurrection, arrests have been made, and it is regarded as not unlikely that the arrests referred to are of a similar character.

The legation officials give an emphatic denial to the Key West dispatches, which state that Gen. Weyler and his army were ambushed while marching through the Rubi Mountains, and that the Spanish loss was fully 1,000 men. No information of this nature has reached the legation. Had such an engagement occurred, the officials state, they would have been promptly notified.

Consul General Lee says the rumor that he may not go back to Havana because Spain objects to him, has no foundation in fact. He certainly would have heard of it if there were any truth in the idea. His relations with Gen. Weyler have been cordial, and when they parted several weeks ago they exchanged photographs bearing autographic expressions of friendship. There certainly can be nothing personal against him, and officially, as Consul General of the United States, in the present situation Spain could hardly take an exception to his performance of duty.

Gen. Lee says he is in this country solely for a vacation after five months' hard work in Havana, during the hottest time of the year, and that he has considerable private business that demands his attention after his hasty departure from the United States last Spring. He will go to Richmond Monday, and will visit several other places in Virginia. After a trip to West Point to see his son, a cadet there, his leave will end, and he will report to Sec-

Tried

and true—is the verdict of the people regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla. Catarrh, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous troubles yield to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

retary Olney his readiness to return. Whether he will take his wife to Cuba with him will depend entirely on the state of the country at the time he returns.

AMERICANS PROMISE AID.

If Recognition Is Secured, Men Will Be Sent to Help the Rebels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—An afternoon paper publishes an interview which purports to come from the local agent of the "Cuban League of the United States of America," which has been revived in New-York. The agent says:

"As soon as the Cubans' claim to independence is recognized, 20,000 fighting men will go from this country to aid them. These recruits will be obtained here. There are plenty of Americans who will enlist. No others are wanted. If any Americans are caught by the Spaniards after recognition by the United States, they will have to accord them the privileges of prisoners of war, which Americans cannot get now. Within three months at the longest, after the United States takes such action, Cuba will be free. No attempt will be made to reach President Cleveland, but Major McKinley is pledged to our cause, and the Government will be influenced to take the necessary steps."

The Cuban agent here is said to be directing changes which will be made in the mechanism of a new rapid-fire gun of extra penetrative powers, and it is said that negotiations are pending for Cuba to receive a large supply of the improved fire-arm if the final test is successful.

Chairman Cragin of the local Cuban Relief Committee said the newly revived league would prove a powerful ally to the Cubans, and he intended to inquire of Señor Palma in New-York if the present line of agitation should be continued.

Alexander H. Revell, a member of the local Relief Committee, said the movement started in New-York to influence the Government should be National in scope and power. He added: "The best thing that can happen for Cuba is to receive recognition from this country. One sign of hope is McKinley's position. As he is pledged to recognize the Cubans when he takes his seat, it seems that the battle is nearly won."

ERNE GOT THE DECISION.

Outpointed George Dixon in a Twenty-Round Contest.

The featherweight championship changed hands at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, the transfer being based on the merits of twenty skillfully fought rounds that satisfied the best demands of sport, and were free from brutality.

The announcement that Frank Erne of Buffalo would meet George Dixon, colored champion, drew a crowd that filled the arena and terraced benches in the Old London Street Building. A large party of Buffalo sporting men had come with money, and plenty of others as eagerly cheered Dixon.

Dixon has not been seen at his best of late, any many apprehended that his surrender of championship laurels could not be far off.

Erne, who has been making a steadily progressing reputation, has been training at Oceanic, N. J., with "Mike" Leonard as sparring partner. He fought a ten-round draw with Dixon in Buffalo a year ago.

They fought last night at 122 pounds. Dixon is 5 feet 3½ inches in height, and, as 2½ inches the taller, his training down to that weight gave him a thinness that showed his ribs, and made some doubt his staying powers.

The progress of the rounds set at rest all doubts on this score. Sam Austin refereed the contest, and it was expected that Dixon would force the fighting at the start, as it was believed that his only chance lay in the early work. Erne did the best work from the start, however, and successfully foiled Dixon's best efforts. Dixon got in more blows, generally aimed at the heart, with occasionally an effective left swing, but it was apparent that Erne did not suffer materially. His reach is longer. With each lunge Dixon's face came in contact with Erne's left.

In the fourth round Dixon received a slight cut over his left eye. During the same round Erne showed remarkable cleverness with his left, which he got in repeatedly on the stomach.

In the ninth round there was some lively fighting, each punishing the other. With the wind-up of the tenth Erne's friends cheered enthusiastically, as their man was still apparently in as good shape as at the beginning. The thirteenth was another lively round, Erne getting in a hard body blow with his left and another straight left on Dixon's mouth. Dixon got in two body blows. The fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth were other rounds that were made exciting by rapid hitting, but it was noticed that while Dixon forced the fighting, Erne's sallies were more effective. Dixon was hissed a number of times for fouls.

The twentieth round was marked by an evident effort to make the decision other than a draw, and both went at it with a spirit that made it difficult to say how many more rounds they might be able to stand. There was hard hitting on both sides, with the points rather in favor of Erne. As the gong struck at the completion of this, the final round, there was evident expectation that the fight would be declared a draw. It was awarded, however, to Erne, and the larger part of the spectators approved of the decision, on the score of points, Erne's work being more effective and Dixon's fouls counting against him.

RUNAWAY KILLED COACHMAN.

Broker Wallace's Horse Frightened by the Breaking of a Clip.

A runaway on Seventh Avenue yesterday resulted in the death of a brave coachman and in the injury of John Wallace, a broker, with an office at 66 Broadway, and President of the Suburban Driving Club.

Mr. Wallace was driven from his home, at 52 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday by his coachman, William Danner, thirty-two years old, of 117 West Fifty-first Street. He was in a light buggy behind a high-bred trotter. After driving through Central Park Danner turned the horse down One Hundred and Tenth Street, and, in turning into Seventh Avenue, one of the clips holding the shaft broke and the whiffletree struck the horse's leg sharply.

The animal ran away and was made more excited at every bound, as the whiffletree kept striking it. Danner stood up and braced himself against the dashboard in his efforts to stop the horse. He was thrown out at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, his head striking the ground. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where he died.

Mr. Wallace was unable to do anything as the lines had fallen out of the buggy. He stood up and was thrown out, striking on his side and sustaining severe bruises.

The horse was stopped at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street by Mounted Policeman Frawley, who was compelled to turn it into the sidewalk.

VOICES RAISED FOR CUBA

W. BOURKE COCKRAN AND CHARLES A. DANA HEARD.

They Would Have the Position of the United States Defined—An Enthusiastic Gathering of Cuban Sympathizers.

A meeting held last night at Chickering Hall proved that the Cubans have many sympathizers. It was held in commemoration of the judicial murder of eight students of the Havana University, who were shot twenty-five years ago for a crime of which it was later proved they were innocent.

Manuel Sanguily, brother of José Sanguily, the citizen of the United States now lying in Morro Castle under sentence of imprisonment for life, for alleged participation in the revolution, and W. Bourke Cockran were the principal speakers. They had an enthusiastic reception from the 2,000 friends of Cuba who were present.

Señor Sanguily spoke in Spanish and recited the wrongs of his country and his joy at the news lately received that the patriots had worsted the forces of Captain General Weyler. Mr. Cochran declared that the time had come for the Government of the United States to state its position; to say if it intended to stand by and see a gallant people exterminated or if in the interest of civilization at large it intended to interfere. Charles A. Dana spoke briefly on the same lines.

Every reference to a possible interference on behalf of Cuba excited cheers. Men stood on the seats and shouted, women jumped up and down in their places, waving their handkerchiefs and fans, and when Mr. Cockran told the story of the murdered students many wept until they became almost hysterical, and every effort at applause was half drowned in screams for silence to let him talk.

The hall was crowded far beyond its seating capacity. Every seat on floor and in balcony was filled long before the time for opening the exercises, and hundreds were standing in the rear and along the aisles. It was a well-dressed audience, with a large proportion of young girls in evening dress.

Story of the Murdered Students.

Earlier in the day a requiem mass for the dead students was celebrated in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, by Father Ducey. The story of their death was told in brief by Father Ducey during his address. On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1871, about fifty Cuban students of the medical class of the Royal University of Havana drove through the cemetery where the body of Gonzola Castanon, a Spanish journalist, lay buried. One of the students picked a rose from his grave. All the students were arrested and tried by court-martial on a charge of desecrating the grave.

Eight were sentenced to death and thirty-five were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The sentences were carried out. Those acquitted of the charge were not Cuban by birth. Six years later it was proved satisfactorily to the son of the journalist that the grave had not been disturbed. A monument bearing the single word "Innocentes" was erected over the grave of the students, and it was decided to hold a requiem service each year in memory of the unjust sentence which condemned them.

Gen. Weyler a few weeks ago prohibited the holding of the service this year, and the Cuban society of doctors, the "Club Professional Oscar Primelles," so called after the first surgeon killed during the present war, decided to hold them in this city, under the auspices of the Cuban Junta.

The hall was decorated with flags of Cuba and of the United States, each draped with crape. At the back of the stage, around a combination of Old Glory and the Cuban flag, with its single star, were grouped portraits of the eight murdered students: Anacleto Bermudez, Cárlos Augusto de la Torre, Pascual Rodriguez y Pérez, Cárlos Verdugo, Alonso Alvarez de la Campa, Angel Laborde, José de Márcos y Medina, and y Eladio González y Toledo.

At the front edge of the platform was a mass of ferns and palms, serving as a background for portraits of the distinguished Cubans killed during the present war. A large picture of Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, President of the Cuban Republic, hung high above all the other decorations.

The doctors of the society occupied chairs on the platform just behind the three seats of honor, which were used by Mr. Dana, Mr. Cockran, and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. Each wore on the sleeve of his black coat a small square of white, marked with the red Geneva cross.

Owing to the indisposition of the President, Dr. Ricardo Gaston, Dr. Henry Lincoln Zeyas presided. In introducing Mr. Cockran, he said: "The grateful Cuban heart opens wide to receive an eminent friend. I introduce to you an illustrious orator, who comes to us with his brow crowned with the wreaths of recent victory—the Demosthenes of the East."

Mr. Cockran's Speech.

It was not until Mr. Cockran had thrown his hand deprecatingly forward to beg for silence that the audience allowed him to speak. They cheered his appearance for more than a moment. He said, among other things:

"Recent events have lent to this gathering an importance which I did not accord to it when I first accepted an invitation to occupy this platform. The news of the last few days is significant of a grave crisis in Cuban affairs, a crisis which must be discussed with prudence and moderation. I believe that this is a time when inflammatory utterances should be avoided, but it is also a time when plain words should be spoken. [Cheers.]

"I am one of those who believe that the function of speech is explanation. No man is bound to speak in public against his will, but when he assumes to discuss matters of grave import before his fellow-citizens he owes to them the obligation of absolute candor and unreserved frankness.

"We have not come here merely to shed tears for the dead, but to take counsel as to the attitude of the living. We have assembled as American citizens not to aggravate the sorrows of a neighboring country, but to inquire whether the conditions of that country impose any obligation on the Government of the United States. [Cheers.]

"We have selected the anniversary of the assassination of eight innocent Cubans as the proper occasion for conducting that inquiry because it illustrated with singular and sinister clearness the character of Spanish rule in Cuba and the circumstances which have precipitated and fomented the existing rebellion. The story of this crime, stated in the simplest language, reveals a condition of government so atrocious, so inconsistent with all our notions of civilization, that the mind of civilized man can scarcely grasp it. [Cheers and "Bravo!"]

"The Spanish Government itself recognized the iniquity of the sentence when it permitted in the City of Havana the erection of a monument to these youths, which bears no inscription but the one word, 'Innocent.' That monument proclaims to all the world that the Government which does not exercise its functions to prevent murder but to perpetrate it is a blot on civilization. [Great cheering.]

"In this country we would not permit the killing of a dog for an offense such as was charged against these youths whose death we commemorate to-night. Shall we, who would not permit the senseless or useless slaughter of dogs within our gates, permit the massacre of Christians? [Cheers.]

Concern in the Island.

"We have a deep concern in the condition of this island. The Cuban has taken up arms against a condition which has become intolerable. A Government capable of the outrage which is commemorated to-night is an intolerable Government in the nineteenth century. I am not criticising the Government of Spain at home; I am criticising the Government of Spain in Cuba, [immense cheering,] and we have a duty to perform in the sight of man and the sight of God, a duty to civilization, to humanity, and to ourselves.

"Whether we have encouraged them, or whether we have not, the Cuban believes that sooner or later this Government will extend a sympathetic hand to him in his struggles. ["That's right," and cheers.] That belief has encouraged him to resist Spanish tyranny. He has taken up arms against this foreign foe and declared deliberately that the result must be his emancipation or his extermination. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

"It is idle to say that this Government is not responsible for the hopes which the Cuban patriot cherishes and that there is no obligation upon it to break silence as to its attitude in the future. No man can question us if we remain indifferent to the awful slaughter perpetrated at our doors. We have the right, we have the power, to remain indifferent to it; but we owe it to all the world that our attitude should be defined, that the patriot may know and the Spaniard understand the conditions with which he must reckon. [Cheers.] If those charged with the administration of this Government conclude that it is our duty to remain inactive, if not indifferent, spectators of this struggle which consumes the property and blights the prospects of a neighboring island, then let them have the courage of their convictions and say so. [Cheers.]

"If the Cuban patriot is to be exterminated, and we are to permit that extermination, in Heaven's name let us not prolong the butchery by encouraging them to activity by our silence. [Great cheering.] Let our attitude on this question be declared and declared at once. If the Government choose to take the position that the United States will not interfere with this exhibition of savagery at our borders, let them say so, and take the judgment of the American people upon their conduct."

A Voice—"Let Grover Cleveland take his share of the curse."

"Well I know, my friend," continued Mr. Cockran, "that the American people will bring no curse on this country or any of its citizens by a failure to do its duty to God and to man. [Great cheering.] If it be decided to leave these patriots to their fate and to the tender mercy of Spain, all I ask is that the Government shall speak out the course it intends to pursue. If, on the other hand, it will be decided, as I hope it will be, that this Government should interfere, not for conquest, but for emancipation, not to annex Cuba but to liberate it, in God's name, let us act now. [Loud cheers.]

No Time for Indifference, He Says.

"I have said that we cannot remain indifferent to the tragedy which is being enacted at our doors. We have an interest in Cuba which is largely material."

Mr. Cockran went on to state the advantages of a commercial treaty with Cuba and how it would enhance the wealth of that island. He spoke of the shocking tyranny of the military government of Cuba, and said it was devastating the country. Then he added:

"It is against this condition of things that the people of the United States ask their Government to declare that now and here it must stop. [Cheers.] And if our Government declares that it must stop, stop it shall. [Renewed cheering.]

After stating that he regarded money spent on armaments as so much waste of capital, Mr. Cockran said: "If the possession of a navy would lead the President of the United States to declare, in the name of humanity, that these butcheries must stop, then would rejoice in the possession of these ships, and believe they had done more good for the world than any navy ever built. [Cheers.]

"I believe that if the President should insist that the Spanish should evacuate the island they would do so. Spain would treat for the independence of Cuba the day she learned that the alternative of her refusal would be the armed intervention of the United States. [Cheers.] If she hesitated to comply with our request I would never feel so proud of my citizenship or glory in our flag than if it floated over the mastheads of ten ships of war and entered the Harbor of Havana, the American Admiral inviting Gen. Weyler and his staff and the entire paraphernalia of Spanish Government to come on board these ships and take a trip to Cadiz or Barcelona, and I promise you the invitation would be accepted." [Wild cheering.]

Concluding, Mr. Cockran said there should be no suspicion of sinister motives on our part. To enter Havana Harbor to annex the island would be placing ourselves on the level with Spain. "We must know," he said, "whether our President will pronounce the word of doom or the word of liberation for the Cubans."

Charles A. Dana's Speech.

Mr. Dana was the next speaker. His reception was even more flattering than that accorded to Mr. Cockran. As soon as silence was restored he said, among other things:

"I shall not attempt to add to the masterly presentation of the cause of Cuba and the cause of freedom, which has just been completed. No argument can be added to it. I wish to say one thing, and that is that the United States—every citizen of the United States—has but one wish, one hope, one prayer in regard to Cuba, and that is expressed in those noble words, Viva Cuba Libre."

The audience took up the cry with a will and cheered vociferously until called to order by Dr. Zeyas.

"What joy," continued Mr. Dana, "when we think that the hour of liberty is near at hand for Cuba. It seems impossible that it should be longer delayed. If the Government of the United States performs its duty and says to the men who commit the cruelties and barbarities that shame the civilized world in Cuba that they must stop, they will stop. But if the Government neglects the opportunity and turns its back on its duty in so great and sacred a crisis, Cuba will still be free, made free through the strong hearts and courageous brains of her own sons."

When Mr. Dana turned to resume his seat every man on the platform pressed around him to shake his hand. He accepted the plaudits and congratulations graciously, and then, pleading an engagement, left the hall. Col. Ethan Doty and several members of the Doctors' Society also spoke. A programme of vocal and instrumental music concluded the meeting.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

HEMORRHAGE KILLED RHUE

AUTOPSY SHOWS HOW THE FOOTBALL PLAYER DIED.

Police Will Take No Action, and Coroner Coombs Must Take the Case—Boy Promised His Mother Not to Play.

An autopsy was held at Seney Hospital yesterday afternoon on the body of Walter S. Rhue, the sixteen-year-old boy who was killed Thanksgiving Day in a football game at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The conclusions reached were embodied in a letter to Coroner Coombs, which was mailed to him at 4 P. M.

The hospital authorities declared last night that they did not know what the letter contained, nor who performed the autopsy. It was learned, however, that the investigation showed that the cause of death was the rupture of some small blood vessels in the lungs, caused by the pressure of the other players who fell upon Rhue.

The funeral of young Rhue will take place Sunday afternoon, at his father's house, 720 Carroll Street. The body will be buried in Salem, Mass. The members of the Eureka team, to which he belonged, and of the Manual Training School team, will attend the funeral and will send floral remembrances.

The death of the boy has caused much regret in Brooklyn and much sympathy for the family. It may result in restricting the grounds in Prospect Park to the use of teams composed of older and more experienced players. Whether the Park Board will take any action could not be ascertained yesterday.

The police authorities assert that the death was purely a matter of accident, and that they will make no arrests in connection with it. Superintendent McKelvey said that he had received a report from Roundsman Callahan of the Twenty-third Precinct, which proved clearly the accidental nature of the affair.

Some of the players made statements yesterday. Clarence Virgien of 362 Sixth Avenue was seen at his home, and acted as spokesman for other boys.

"We had been playing about five minutes," he said, "when Rhue tried to pass the ball to me. He was tackled and thrown, and at once the other players fell upon him. When we separated, we found him lying on the ground insensible. We placed a coat under his head and rubbed his hands. He recovered after a few moments and rose. Scarcely had he done so, when he fell back into the arms of William Decker, who played half back on the same team. We carried Rhue into the park house, from which he was transferred to an ambulance. When we inquired at the hospital after him, we were told that he was dead. I am done with football forever, and shall never play it again."

George Striker, Captain of the Eurekas, and others corroborated Virgien's story.

The unfortunate boy was the son of Frank A. Rhue, a manufacturer of dynamos, of this city. He was considered one of the brightest boys in the Brooklyn High School, and an excellent musician. He was in the habit of practicing football in an open lot across the way from his home, and had often been warned of the danger he incurred in playing against scrub teams. Mr. Rhue said yesterday that he had often told Walter not to play, as he was likely to get hurt.

"Then," continued Mr. Rhue, "he would say, 'Oh, no, I won't, papa. The rules have been changed and there is no danger now.' When he started out yesterday my wife said, 'You may go, Walter; but don't play.' He replied, 'I'll only look on, mamma.'"

When he left home, the boy really had no intention of playing, as a substitute, George Drew, had been put in his place at right half back. But when he reached the grounds, his passion for the game overcame him, and after urgent pleading Drew was relegated to the ranks of the spectators and Rhue was put in his old place.

After the accident one boy, whose name is not known, rushed to the home of the Rhues and blurted out the story. The shock has prostrated Mrs. Rhue, as Walter was her only son alive, another having died two years ago in Philadelphia. A daughter of nineteen is the only child remaining. The family attend the First Dutch Reformed Church, Carroll Street and Seventh Avenue, and the Rev. J. M. Farrar will officiate at the funeral services.

Ogden Goelet's Mayflower.

From The London Shipping World.

Another large yacht was put into the water by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, Limited, Clydebank, on the 7th inst. Designed by Mr. G. J. Watson, the twin-screw steel yacht Mayflower has been built to the order of Mr. Ogden Goelet, one of New-York's millionaires, and will fly the burgee of the New-York Yacht Club. She is to class 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and her dimensions are: Length, (L. W. L.,) 275 feet; breadth, molded, 36 feet 6 inches, giving, with a mean draught of 16 feet 8 inches, a load displacement of 2,400 tons. She is a handsome-looking craft, and will be most luxuriously finished throughout in paneled and polished teak and mahogany, from designs by the builders and Nelson of Paris. In addition to a refrigerating chamber of ample capacity, she carries a steel pre-proof magazine for the supply of ammunition to an armament of two breech-loading saluting guns, a Maxim gun, a few racks of Lee-Metford rifles, and other lethal weapons. A complete electric light installation is fitted, including two searchlights, the engines and dynamos being in duplicate, and among her outfit of eight boats one electric and one steam launch is provided, while provision is made for carrying two one-and-a-half raters.

The Mayflower's engines will embrace every modern improvement, and are of the four-crank triple-expansion type, and have been carefully designed to minimize vibration. The high-pressure cylinder is 22½ inches in diameter, intermediate 38 inches, and each of the two low-pressure cylinders 40 inches, the stroke being 27 inches. The two engines will collectively develop 2,300 horse power, which can be increased to 4,300 by the use of forced draught, with which power it is expected that a speed of over 16 knots will be obtained. The vessel has been built under the superintendence of Mr. W. Bell, whose patented system of awnings and boats' booms have been fitted.

One Term for Georgia's Governor.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The bill introduced by Mr. Webb of Cherokee, making the Gubernatorial term four years and the terms of members of the General Assembly four years is worthy of very careful consideration. Mr. Webb's bill also provides that the Governor shall not be eligible for re-election and that the Legislature shall meet biennially.

IAN MACLAREN,
ONE OF THE EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS FOR 1897.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Companion of the Whole Family.

Celebrating in 1897 its seventy-first birthday, The Companion offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. The two hemispheres have been explored in search of attractive matter.

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If one were asked to name the most popular authors of the present time the answer would undoubtedly include the following delightful Story-Tellers, who have written expressly for THE COMPANION for 1897:

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SKETCHES OF HIGHLAND LIFE. Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," Ian Maclaren.
A BOY IN MANX LAND. By the distinguished Author of "The Deemster," Hall Caine.
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Bright, lively, entertaining Serial Stories have long been a strong feature of THE COMPANION.

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OCTAVE'S MILKING-MACHINE. Chas. Adams.

Entertaining Articles.

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EXPERIENCES WITH INDIANS. Hon. Carl Schurz.
FUNNY DARKIES. Frank R. Stockton.
SCHOOL LIFE IN FRANCE. Max O'Rell.
A PASTOR'S EXPERIENCE. Dr. Lyman Abbott.
AMONG THE IMMIGRANTS. A. F. Sanborn.
KINDER-SYMPHONIES. Gustave Kobbe.

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And The Companion Fifty-two Weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1898.
x37

See Special Offers.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR BUSINESS ABROAD.

What Commercial Agent Stern Says of the Necessity of Study.

The following article comes from United States Commercial Agent Stern, at Bamberg, Germany:

"After my experiences in the United States and in European countries I would like to say a word or two about commercial training of our young American business men. Far be it from me to let this report appear as a censure upon those concerned; I only wish to draw attention to what appears to me to be a rather serious defect.

"In nearly all Consular reports, made with a view to increasing our exports, attention has been called to the fact that success could only be hoped for if qualified commercial travelers endeavored to sell on the spot the American articles intended to be introduced.

"Without such 'pioneers of trade,' as the German calls his agents, venturing forth into foreign lands, advertisements, or 'puffs,' however costly, are of little value. But it is not sufficient for the commercial traveler to be able to speak the languages of the various foreign nations; he must also have a thorough knowledge of the branch of trade he represents, and it is above all necessary that he should know his competitors, with all their weak and strong points. This kind of knowledge is, however, not acquired, even by the most intelligent business men, through a comparison of samples and prices, but solely by a careful study on the spot.

"It is the full knowledge of this fact which causes the manufacturers of the mercantile nations of the world to send their sons or particularly capable young clerks, for one year at least, to foreign lands, where, as so-called 'volunteers' (voluntaere) they can gratuitously gather a business knowledge which will be of inestimable value to them afterward. It is in this way that German trade has conquered districts, which, only a few years ago, were entirely monopolized by England.

"In almost every large foreign business house that admits foreigners at all, sons of German manufacturers or exporters are to be met, and the number of foreign houses employing such young men exclusively is by no means small. I myself took employment for one year as a volunteer in the office of a Brussels broker in order to learn the French language and correspondence. There were, besides me, six young foreigners employed in the same office—among them the son of a cutlery manufacturer from Solingen, (United States Consular district of Barmen;) the nephew of a silk manufacturer of Crefeld, the son of a shoe manufacturer of Paisley, England, and a young tradesman from Barcelona, Spain, whose father sent glycerine to the Dutch market. All these young people have, as I have been able to ascertain after fifteen years' absence from Germany, turned to good account the knowledge which they gained in foreign lands.

"For the young American, with his ready grasp of ideas, his knowledge and indefatigable zeal peculiar to all Americans, such a sojourn in some foreign country is of inestimable value, and to draw the attention of all interested parties of the United States to this fact is the purpose of this brief report.

"'Nowadays,' said the head of a large exporting firm to me the other day, 'the education of a young merchant or manufacturer who has not spent some time abroad is not complete.' And this is right. He had himself, as a young man, spent three years in the United States, England, and France, and not only made himself thoroughly familiar with all the manufacturing processes of his father's trade, (pottery,) but obtained valuable information as to the best places of disposing of his wares. Having returned to his father's business, he used the knowledge gained abroad in diverting the whole trade into its channels. The porcelain works in question, which dispense with the services of brokers and commission merchants, are dealing to-day with twenty-eight wholesale firms in the United States, whose personal acquaintance our young manufacturer made for the greater part during his sojourn in this country. Other large manufacturers in this district, who went in the same old track, not considering it worth while to let their younger members look around in foreign countries, have made no progress in exporting, and generally deal with but one customer only that chance has drawn in their way.

"I would, therefore, advise our young Americans about to enter upon a commercial career to study for at least one year their particular branch of trade abroad.

"Our United States Consular officers will surely do all they can to assist these young men with their counsel, and to procure them access to the industrial and mercantile circles of their districts. I am well aware that many of the larger firms shut their doors against all foreigners; but there is, on the other hand, a large number of firms that scout this measure, so that there would be no difficulty for any intelligent young American to find a place."

Wisconsin Amendment Defeated.

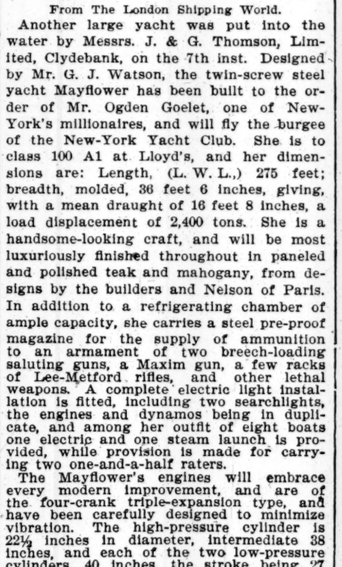
From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

From the returns received in the Secretary of State's office it is evident that the proposed amendment to the Constitution to allow the Legislature to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is defeated. The result is a surprise, as it was not known that there was any considerable opposition to the amendment. No politics entered into it at all, and for this reason no effort was made by campaign speakers to secure votes for the amendment. The Democratic Legislature in 1893 proposed the amendment and the Republican Legislature in 1895 approved it and provided for its submission. The vote is very light in comparison with that cast for the National and State tickets. The general opinion seems to be that all of those opposed to the amendment voted against it, while most of those in favor of it neglected to vote.

Alabama's Capital May Be Moved.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Mr. Brandon of Tuskaloosa introduced a bill in the lower house of the Alabama Legislature on Wednesday appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the building of a Governor's mansion, which was reported favorably by the committee and caused a lively debate. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hearn (Pop.) of Choctaw said he not only opposed the bill because of the expense attached, but also for the reason that he felt sure that the forthcoming Constitutional Convention will remove the capital to Birmingham. On the vote the bill was defeated—30 to 63. Notice was given that reconsideration would be asked.



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in washing. What is the use of making the work easy, as long as it's risky or dangerous? What does it matter how little a thing costs, or how many prizes you get with it, if it rots and ruins the clothes? It can't be that you want to take any chances. Use **Pearline.** Nothing that has ever been used for washing or cleaning is more absolutely harmless than **Pearline.** It gives you the easiest, the quickest, the most thoroughly economical work. 509

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A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
Importers and Jewellers,
52 WEST 14TH STREET.

Two Florida Counties.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The election returns show that the same number of votes were cast for Presidential Electors in Dade and Monroe Counties, although the former has a population of only 3,322, while the latter's population is 17,167. The number registered in Dade County was 1,611, and in Monroe County 1,341. The total vote of each in November was 825. In October the total vote for Governor in Dade County was 733, and in Monroe County 741

Boy Steals a Locomotive.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A small boy stole a St. Paul locomotive at Janesville, and for a short time there was excitement in the yards. To the great astonishment of those who saw him, the lad climbed into the cab of the engine as it stood on the sidetrack. An instant later he threw open the throttle and the machine was well under headway. The boy realized that he was getting into trouble, so he shut off the steam and made his escape.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The committee which was appointed by Mayor Cummings to investigate the charge made against City Clerk Wilmarth of appropriating public funds unanimously decided to-night to recommend that the Common Council dismiss Wilmarth.

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TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON

LOCAL REPUBLICANS PLANNING FOR INAUGURATION DAY.

Some Engaged Quarters Election Night — A Suggestion for a Body Guard for the New President.

New-York Republicans are arranging to go to Washington on March 4, as if each and every one of them were "the original McKinley man." They will witness the inauguration ceremonies and be on hand for an early call on President McKinley in the White House. If he asks advice on the matter of New-York appointments, some of the men who are most familiar with the political conditions in this State will be there to give it.

The wires had hardly informed the Republicans of this city that Mr. McKinley had been elected before some of the New-Yorkers were engaging rooms for inauguration week. They will be well housed and fed if priority of claim counts with the Washington landlords.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee wired for rooms during the inauguration week at about 10 o'clock election night. Dwight A. Lawrence engaged rooms the same night, and it is a question whether he or Chairman Hackett sent the first message.

Early next day ex-Senator Platt engaged quarters at the Arlington Hotel, and since then other Republicans have been attending to the same detail. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Chairman Edward Lauterbach, and National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs are among the number.

Local Republicans expect that this State will have a very large representation at the capital when Administrations change. Ex-Gov. Morton is expected to be there, and there has been some talk that Gov. Black and his staff are expected to go, although this is not certain.

It was suggested yesterday by some of the "up the State" Republicans that the Legislature take a recess of a few days and visit Washington.

Chairman Hackett was in this city yesterday. He came up from Atlantic City, where he has been taking a vacation for a week or two. "It is too early to say just what part the New-Yorkers will take in the inauguration day ceremonies," he said, "but it looks as if there would be a crowd of New-York Republicans there at that time. Sometimes the Legislature adjourns if the majority is in sympathy with the incoming Administraton. That seems to be the case this year."

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has a plan for an escort for the incoming President which he believes will make the ceremony a memorable one. He has proposed that 10,000 old soldiers organize, visit Washington, and escort Major McKinley to the Capitol steps, where he will deliver his inaugural address, and then march back with the President as he goes to the White House for the first time after taking the oath of office.

SENATOR BURROWS'S ADVICE.

Wants a Conservative Tariff Measure —No Cabinet Suggestions.

Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan was in this city yesterday. He said he thought it time for this Government to recognize the insurgents in Cuba.

"One decisive victory by Maceo over the Spaniards," he said, "would practically compel us to extend recognition. I believe the reports of the recent engagement between Maceo and Weyler are correct. Still, the Government needs official information before it should act."

With reference to an extra session of Congress to consider tariff legislation, Mr. Burrows said:

"I think it should be, and I believe it will be the policy of the McKinley Administration to call an extra session of Congress. I would like to see the tariff taken out of politics and a conservative measure, satisfactory to business interests, passed by July 1. One of the objectionable features of the Wilson bill, I believe, is the ad valorem duty. I would like to see the Republicans, paying due respect to the sound-money Democrats who supported McKinley, pass a conservative tariff bill as early as possible, so that it might have a fair trial before the next Congressional election. I believe a session will be called within two weeks from March 4.

"As to the new Cabinet, I have no knowledge. We have good timber in Michigan. But the making of a Cabinet I regard as the President's personal business, and I would as soon think of advising a man whom he should select as his wife as to advise whom he should put in his Cabinet unless my advice were asked. I think it is bad taste for a State organization to make recommendations unless its advice is asked."

SOUND-MONEY CONFERENCE.

Invitation to Meet at the Hoffman House Next Thursday.

Those members of the State Committee of the National Democracy who represent New-York City districts have issued a call for a meeting of sound-money Democrats, with a view of enlarging their organization.

Invitations to attend this meeting have been sent to about 100 Democrats who opposed Bryan and his platform. The meeting will be held next Thursday night at the Hoffman House. The invitation is as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1896.

"Dear Sir: The State Committee of the National Democratic Party has instructed its members representing the County of New-York as a sub-committee to take such steps as may be necessary to perfect and strengthen the organization in this county. The necessity for such action seems to be even more obvious than it was before the late election.

"At that election many thousands of Democrats felt it to be their duty to oppose the candidates who had been nominated by the Democratic Convention at Chicago. Their opposition was inspired by the conviction that many of the propositions embraced in the platform upon which those candidates stood were not merely unsound and revolutionary, but also inconsistent with the true principles of Democracy. In thus opposing the election of the Chicago candidates, however, Democrats did not forswear their allegiance to the time-honored principles of their party, nor did they assent to the principles of the Republican Party. In the face of what seemed to them to be imminent and overshadowing peril to the welfare of the country, they ignored all issues save those which involved National integrity, as well as party principles.

"The results of the election show that, but for the patriotic action of the Democrats to whom we have referred, the obnoxious and dangerous doctrines embraced in the Chicago platform would have prevailed, and it cannot be said that the danger of their ultimate success is so remote that we may safely ignore it. On the other hand, we have no reason to believe that the Republican Party will abandon the attempt to fasten upon the country Governmental and economic policies which Democrats believe to be unwise and fallacious. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that Democrats who still hold fast to the old Democratic faith should be united in an organization ready to give effective support to that faith whenever necessity shall arise.

"This subject appears to us to be one which calls for most serious and careful consideration, and we therefore invite you to attend a conference of Democrats to be held at the Hoffman House on next Thursday, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., to consider what steps should be taken to perfect organization for the purposes above outlined. It is distinctly understood that participation in this conference will bind no one to any course of action which may be determined upon, unless it meets his entire approval.

"We hope that you will not fail to accept this invitation.

"By order of the sub-committee.

"FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Chairman.
"LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Secretary."

"Campaigning with Grant," the great series of articles by Gen. Horace Porter.

The Christmas Number of THE CENTURY is ready.

Campaigning with Washington, in Dr. Weir Mitchell's novel of the Revolution.

Solid Silver.

Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the Holidays.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square, cor. Broadway and 17th Street.

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

IN OLD NEW-YORK.

Some Half-Forgotten Bits of Early Local History.

One of the things that "the oldest inhabitant" will not be able to recall without referring to his notes, is that Nassau Street was originally laid out as a wagon road by an enterprising Dutchman, who took the soil excavated as compensation for his labor. It was in 1696 that Capt. Teunis De Kay petitioned the Town Council for permission to make "a carte-way leading out of the Broad Street to the street that runs by the pye-womans, (then Shipp Street,) leading to the commons of this city." The petitioner agreed to "undertake to doo the same, provided he may have the soyle."

At that time the population of the city was about 6,000 persons, very few of whom resided outside of "the wall," a stone fortification which extended across the lower end of the island from river to river, and from which Wall Street took its name.

Much has been written and published about this old wall, and most New-Yorkers are familiar with the origin of the name which the noted financial centre now bears. It may be news to many, however, to learn that the wall was torn down about 1700, and the sound stones were used in the construction of the City Hall, on the balcony of which George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

In 1732 there was but one vehicle on Manhattan Island that bore any resemblance to a coach, and forty years afterward there were only half a dozen coaches. There were several chaises, but carts were the common conveyance. In 1772, according to authentic local history, there were five private coaches in use here. One belongd to the Governor, one to Lieut. Gov. Cadwallader Colden, one to William Walton, one to Mr. Murray, for whom Murray Street was named, and the fifth was the property of Mrs. Alexander. Carpets were unknown in New-York at this period, for "all the houses were sanded with white or silver sand, in figures and devices."

The first "boss" that New-York ever had was William Walton, who erected the famous Walton mansion in Pearl Street in 1754. The title was bestowed upon him not because of his political influence, but solely because of his pre-eminence in business and in society. The appellation clung to Merchant Walton until his death, and was buried with him for the time being. The sumptuousness of "Boss" Walton's entertainments, especially those given to British army officers, led to a false estimate in England of the wealth of the people of New-York, and practically nullified the remonstrances sent by the colonies to the British Parliament against the historic Stamp act and the duties on teas.

The custom of advertising for wives was introduced in this city about 1832, and it aroused the ire of Nathaniel P. Willis, who then was one of the editors of The New-York Mirror. He denounced it as an indecent practice, and said: "Depend upon it, such public courtships are tendered only by old bachelors, decayed rakes, and other discarded single gentlemen, who would make but little progress in personally presenting the commendable qualities of which they allege themselves to be possessed."

It was in the Summer of 1832 that the first severe cholera epidemic swept the island. Within three weeks the city was more than half depopulated by flight and death. All places of amusement and many of the stores were closed. Several physicians fled to the country, and for many days the terrifying gloom of a graveyard hung over the city. Entire families in the full enjoyment of health one day were buried the next. This direful period caused an effective public agitation in favor of a system of pure water supply and better sewerage.

As long ago as June, 1835, the following paragraph appeared in The New-York Mirror: "We are very much surprised that the delightful promenade on the Battery is deserted by our fashionables. A friend of ours who strolled down there the other evening informs us that it has degenerated into a perfect bear garden, and that the respectable individuals who go there to enjoy the sea air and the cool walk under the beautiful trees are exposed to the insults of the refuse of the city. We trust the proper authorities will look to this."

An English Forecast.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Much will depend upon Mr. McKinley's attitude during his four years of office. He will be sound upon the financial question, and will have the support of both houses of Congress, in each of which there will be a Republican majority. It is safe to say that no change will be made in the tariff for more than a year, and such changes as will be made will not be of the violent character that marked the tariff which bears the name of the President-elect. He will remember that he owes his election in a great measure to low-tariff Democrats, and it will only be politic upon his part not to hurt their susceptibilities beyond a reasonable point. The Wilson tariff is inadequate to meet the expenses of the Government, and it is certain to be revised to that extent; but nothing beyond that is to be feared. The coming year promises to be prosperous in the great Republic, and prosperity there means something not unlike it here.

PLATT HAS A CONFERENCE

WAS EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE THE SUBJECT?

Wonder and Guesses of the Politicians Who Were Kept Outside of the Closed Doors Inside Which the Conferrees Met.

Republicans of prominence were in conference at the rooms of the State Committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night.

There were present ex-Senator Platt, Chairman of the State Committee Charles W. Hackett, Executive Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Louis F. Payn, who is said to be scheduled to be the next Superintendent of Insurance; William Barnes of Albany, President Pro-tem. of the Senate Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara County, J. Sloat Fassett, Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the New-York Republican County Organization, Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the County organization, and "Bob" Hunter of Poughkeepsie.

The meeting was behind closed doors and lasted until late in the evening. If what some of the politicians said of the conference was true, it was one of the most unexpected and unusual spectacles in New-York politics in recent times. It was said the conferrees were discussing the extension of the civil service and how it might be enlarged by the new rules which Gov. Morton is expected to promulgate, so as to include within it all the places contemplated by the new Constitution.

One thing strengthened the impression among the politicians who were not at the conference that the civil service was under discussion. This was the presence of two of the members of the Civil Service Commission. George P. Lord, whose appointment was criticised last year when Gov. Morton made it, but who is now said to be an ardent civil service reformer, and Willard A. Cobb, also of the Civil Service Commission, were at the hotel, and conferred with some of those named above.

The Politicians Wondered.

Heretofore the men who took part in the conference have not been strongly in favor of the civil service extension. Mr. Payn, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Van Cott, Mr. Ellsworth, and at times Mr. Fassett, have been classified as men who were thoroughly given over to organization politics as outlined and directed by Mr. Platt.

That they should devote a considerable portion of an evening to a discussion of how best to extend and enlarge the civil service caused a ripple of wonder among sundry politicians who have watched them in their capacity as leaders of the organization as they killed off civil servce reform bills in the Legislature at Albany. They have done that with great regularity.

Some of the Republicans who would like offices which are to be filled by Gov. Black about a month hence were in the corridors. They acted as if they thought the conference had something to do with the distribution of these offices.

They talked as if the conference might be to determine whether C. Whitney Tillinghast of Troy or Gen. E. A. McAlpin or Gen. Fred C. McLewee ought to be indorsed for the position of Adjutant General.

Some thought the conference might be to determine whether Mr. Payn, who, it is said, "can be Superintendent of Insurance if he decides to take it," or William Barnes, "who wants it," should be indorsed by the organization.

One of the Suppositions.

One who discussed this proposition said that Mr. Barnes would find all he could attend to in keeping Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred D. Eston in his present position. He lives in Albany. His term will expire soon after Mr. Black enters on the duties of his office. He has been a useful assistant to Mr. Barnes in giving out positions in the Capitol to such Republicans as were loyal to the organization, and it was said that Mr. Barnes could not well make a fight to retain Mr. Eston if he started after the position in the Insurance Department for himself.

Some scoffed at the idea that there was any civil service extension in the conference.

Senator Ellsworth, as President pro tem. of the Senate, and the leader or the Republicans in that branch of the Legislature, made some inquiries at State headquarters as to the time of balloting for the United States Senator this Winter. He found that under a law passed in 1866 the State Legislature must, on the second Tuesday after its first meeting, take a joint vote for a Senator. The Legislature meets on the first Wednesday in January, which is the sixth day of the month next year. This brings the day for the joint ballot for Senator on the 13th.

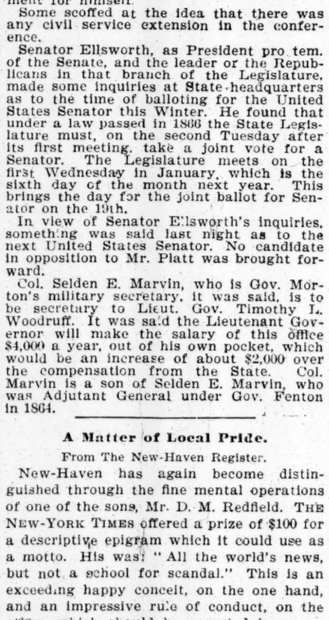
In view of Senator Ellsworth's inquiries, something was said last night as to the next United States Senator. No candidate in opposition to Mr. Platt was brought forward.

Col. Selden E. Marvin, who is Gov. Morton's military secretary, it was said, is to be secretary to Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. It was said the Lieutenant Governor will make the salary of this office $4,000 a year, out of his own pocket, which would be an increase of about $2,000 over the compensation from the State. Col. Marvin is a son of Selden E. Marvin, who was Adjutant General under Gov. Fenton in 1864.

A Matter of Local Pride.

From The New-Haven Register.

New-Haven has again become distinguished through the fine mental operations of one of the sons, Mr. D. M. Redfield. THE NEW-YORK TIMES offered a prize of $100 for a descriptive epigram which it could use as a motto. His was: "All the world's news, but not a school for scandal." This is an exceeding happy conceit, on the one hand, and an impressive rule of conduct, on the other, which should be accepted by every American newspaper. Though the prize is awarded to Mr. Redfield, THE TIMES says that it prefers the epigram "All the news that's fit to print," as expressing more compactly and comprehensively the desired idea. It is in no spirit of exaggerated local pride that we express surprise at this. From our point of view there is a felicity to Mr. Redfield's conceit which is lacking altogether from the second.



HIS IS THE TIME of year .. .. when men .. and women .. become weakened by .. the weather, and run down generally. .. .. The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results —caused by weakness of the kidneys.

HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY known to medical men for promptly checking troubles of the kidneys and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure

It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what was never done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made .. women brighter and happier; .. it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggist's.

PLANS OF THE CURLERS.

A Big Bonspiel to be Held This Season at Toronto.

The coming curling season promises to be one of more than usual interest.

Among the big curling events of the Winter of 1896-97, whether played at "Drumtochty," with "Drumsheugh" skipping, or at New-York, Toronto, St. Paul, or Winnipeg, the third quinquennial International Bonspiel, United States vs. Canada, will take precedence in interest. This gathering of the clans will take place at Toronto Thursday, Jan. 14, and it is expected that from forty to fifty rinks will visit that city. This match is open to all curlers whether or not affiliated with the Grand National or Ontario Association. John McCulloch, of St. Paul, President of the Grand National, will be in command of the invading forces, with Secretary David Foulis, New-York, as his adjutant, and Thomas Woodyatt, of Brantford, President of the Ontario Association, will be in charge of the Canadians, with Secretary James S. Russell, Toronto, for his adjutant.

The local New-York curlers' bonspiel has yet to be arranged, but the success of the one held last Winter on the Hoboken rink has whetted the desire of all who participated in it to have another. At the annual convention of the Grand National held in this city last July, the following assignments were made for district medal matches: Caledonian, New-York, vs. Jersey City, N. J.; St. Andrews, New-York, vs. Thistle, Lackawanna, Penn.; Wilkesbarre, Penn., vs. Boston, Mass.; Utica, N. Y. vs. Albany City, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y., vs. Thistle, New-York; Empire City, New-York, vs. Manhattan, New-York; Long Island City, N. Y., vs. Van Cortlandt, New-York; Empire, Albany, N. Y., vs. New-York, N. Y.; Excelsior, New-York, vs. Ivanhoe, New-Jersey; American, New-York, vs. Tuxedo, New-York; Newark, N. J., vs. Thistle, Inkerman, Penn.; United, Pittston, Penn., vs. John O'Groat, New-York; St. Paul, Minn., special medal.

These medals when played for become the property of the winning clubs, the time and place for the matches being a matter of mutual arrangement among the clubs interested.

The International two-rink match for the Gordon medal will be played at Montreal early in February, as the rules require that it be played every year in the States and Canada alternately.

Hoboken rink is being put in order for cold weather and curling, and it is quite possible a game may be played there on Thanksgiving Day. Conservatory Lake, Central Park, and Cortlandt Lake, thanks to the courtesy of the Park Commissioners, are always ready with reserved privileges for curlers, but the Commissioners have been asked for more accommodation at the latter lake, where many famous bonspiels have taken place during the last twenty-five years.

STEINWAY'S GREAT STRENGTH

Performed Wonderful Feats When Still Younger.

The recent illness of William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, (who is now convalescent,) has revived many interesting anecdotes concerning his great physical strength when younger. When eighteen years old he was an enthusiastic bowler. During the course of a game he used to hook a fifty-pound ball on his little finger and, then taking the chalk, write his signature on the board with steady hand.

His wonderful strength of arm, hand, and wrist was a special pride to him. He was fond of astonishing his friends by picking up, with his thumb on the rim, a full quarter keg of beer, weighing 130 pounds, and, resting his left hand on a table, raise the keg high in the air above his head. This feat Mr. Steinway repeated when his health was called into question recently. Anecdotes of his lifting weights all the way up to 1,000 pounds are common stock around the warerooms and in the factory at Astoria and Steinway, L. I.

When discussing his strength about twelve years ago with his father-in-law, Richard Ramft, a subject of which he was very fond, Mr. Steinway remarked that he thought his legs were still as strong as ever. At his request, his father-in-law, who weighs 235 pounds, stood upon his instep and foot, supported on either side by two men. Three others held Mr. Steinway's chair so that it would not tilt. Slowly and surely Mr. Ramft arose until he was standing on a level with the chair. The strength required may be realized when it is considered that Mr. Steinway did not brace himself with his hands, but kept them folded on his lap. Like most young Germans, Steinway was a member of many singing societies. He had a rich tenor voice, and his robust physique added to its power and made him a favorite. On returning from one of the meetings during the times that the Know-Nothing feeling ran high, he was attacked by twenty toughs. He manfully stood his ground and finally drove them off and pursued them.

At a Guttenberg picnic some ladies were attacked by some of the ruffian element that had gotten into the grounds. Steinway was near at the time, and when the women screamed he seized a tin water pitcher and went to the rescue. After the pitcher had become battered and twisted around his arm, two of the assailants were senseless and half a dozen more were nursing cuts and bruised faces. Then Steinway pried the pitcher from his arm with a chisel.

He was also a powerful long-distance swimmer. His great strength of arm enabled him in the days of his prime to propell himself fifteen or twenty feet at a single stroke. It was his wonderful strength that made possible the rescue of his brother Henry, in September, 1858, after an hour's battle with the surf and undertow at Coney Island.

Campania Was Delayed.

Among the passengers arriving last night per Cunard Line steamer Campania, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, were Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, James Coats, Gertrude Hall, Capt. C. P. G. Hicks, Royal Navy; J. F. Hogan, M. P.; B. Horton, De Lancey A. Kane, George E. Kunhardt, Mrs. Von Finkelstein Mountford, Lady Cecilia Rose, Prince P. Troubetzkoy, and Princess Troubetzkoy. The Campania was delayed by strong head winds and seas, which were experienced throughout the voyage. Her time of passage was 5 days 18 hours and 41 minutes.

THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

Figures as Shown by the Official Count.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—Following is the official vote of the State of Illinois on the various Presidential tickets:

Counties.	McKinley, (Rep.)	Bryan, (Dem.)	Palmer, (Nat. Dem.)	Levering, (Proh.)	Bentley, (Nat. Proh.)	Matchett, (Soc. Labor)	Bryan & Watson, (Mid. Road)
Adams ..	8,447	8,009	112	183	23	17	16
Alexander	2,802	1,791	21	4	2	1	22
Bond	1,967	1,662	8	66	9	....	2
Boone ...	3,111	653	15	58	2	3	2
Brown ..	1,024	2,060	8	21	1	....	4
Bureau ..	5,474	3,931	118	124	11	28	30
Calhoun..	795	1,162	5	9	1	....	14
Carroll ..	3,314	1,473	19	53	9	5	7
Cass	1,946	2,462	14	31	1	2	8
Champaign	6,780	4,639	89	249	5	1	4
Christian .	3,857	4,033	30	72	14	8	6
Clark ...	2,888	3,099	15	40	11	8	6
Clay	2,155	2,262	8	59	2	4	6
Clinton ..	1,863	2,570	12	12	2	1	2
Coles	4,534	3,963	49	54	7	5	19
Cook	221,823	151,910	2,600	2,149	163	727	286
Crawford.	2,172	2,339	14	22	4	2	3
Cumberland ...	1,856	2,067	7	23	4	2	1
De Kalb.	5,598	1,898	59	189	5	2	13
De Witt..	2,587	2,365	27	44	....	....	5
Douglas .	2,666	2,135	11	48	....	....	5
Du Page..	4,115	1,574	97	139	2	5	14
Edgar ...	7,822	3,726	63	51	6	3	3
Edwards .	1,572	848	2	27	3	2	4
Effingham	1,895	2,953	21	39	1	4	....
Fayette .	2,769	3,616	32	70	21	4	11
Ford	2,832	1,504	18	46	2	....	3
Franklin .	2,038	2,227	6	16	1	3	6
Fulton ..	6,195	5,964	32	88	6	3	15
Gallatin .	1,468	2,062	10	30	2	2	5
Greene ..	2,365	3,977	14	45	3	33	6
Grundy ..	3,246	2,056	18	89	2	8	18
Hamilton.	1,767	2,406	3	35	1	1	2
Hancock .	4,250	4,575	40	183	....	3	6
Hardin ..	899	780	3	7	....	....	1
Henderson	1,756	957	28	47	2	1	5
Henry ..	6,177	2,968	65	134	5	1	3
Iroquois .	5,325	3,649	58	127	8	3	9
Jackson .	3,879	3,619	25	45	31	9	12
Jasper ..	1,867	2,715	2	57	....	3	2
Jefferson.	2,603	3,561	19	88	8	1	27
Jersey ..	1,641	2,373	6	49	4	3	4
Jo Daviess	3,594	2,383	80	99	1	2	8
Johnson..	2,027	1,423	9	13	5	1	6
Kane	12,133	4,839	138	197	16	5	13
Kankakee.	5,471	2,357	78	89	8	6	13
Kendall .	2,128	772	18	51	3	2	2
Knox ...	7,681	3,464	85	144	..	6	16
Lake	5,627	1,756	34	87	4	6	21
La Salle..	11,548	8,088	167	181	14	24	29
Lawrence.	1,972	1,945	11	42	7	1	3
Lee	4,797	2,465	73	56	3	5	4
Livingston	5,436	4,045	58	143	6	1	23
Logan ...	3,430	3,384	46	88	4	..	5
Macon ...	6,216	4,746	76	89	13	3	10
Macoupin.	4,970	5,568	35	109	16	4	6
Madison..	7,431	6,323	83	85	5	4	21
Marion ..	2,870	3,825	10	54	11	2	10
Marshall..	2,216	1,885	16	36	2	3	3
Mason ...	2,100	2,465	16	54	4	1	2
Massac ..	2,046	869	7	12	1	3	..
McDonough ..	4,036	3,678	45	106	13	5	6
McHenry.	5,047	1,910	48	102	2	2	8
McLean ..	9,964	5,320	95	307	9	10	8
Menard ..	1,642	2,012	18	29	1	..	6
Mercer ...	3,120	2,324	19	53	3	..	5
Monroe ..	1,446	1,651	17	6	2	7	1
Montgomery	3,622	4,104	19	125	5	3	13
Morgan ..	4,317	4,313	27	84	2	7	10
Moultrie .	1,711	2,073	13	15	1	3	4
Ogle	5,210	2,134	76	95	3	2	8
Peoria ...	10,486	9,042	127	183	12	18	26
Perry	2,342	2,366	21	81	7	1	4
Piatt	2,579	1,951	21	33	5	3	6
Pike	3,111	5,315	18	97	21	3	14
Pope	1,852	1,069	8	8	..	..	5
Pulaski ..	2,081	1,152	4	4	2	..	..
Putnam ..	706	478	12	18	1	..	7
Randolph.	3,024	3,061	27	80	12	4	7
Richland..	1,693	2,032	7	20	17	1	..
Rock Island	7,323	4,658	88	63	12	14	34
Saline	2,605	2,292	5	22	1	4	4
Sangamon ...	8,998	8,566	98	243	11	2	16
Schuyler	1,848	2,325	11	63	3	2	9
Scott	1,261	1,598	11	19	1	..	..
Shelby ...	3,071	4,008	16	117	12	..	11
Stark	1,636	1,020	17	39	1	2	10
St. Clair..	8,960	8,333	105	111	7	55	12
Stephenson	4,728	3,773	49	168	2	6	3
Tazewell..	3,703	3,736	62	86	4	1	7
Union	1,842	2,989	11	35	2	4	9
Vermilion.	8,767	5,737	80	192	20	6	12
Wabash..	1,321	1,736	2	57	6	4	3
Warren...	3,394	2,602	34	101	10	1	2
Washington	2,351	1,979	41	34	4	..	8
Wayne ...	2,906	3,094	6	24	40	1	5
White....	2,771	3,400	8	33	2	..	12
Whiteside	5,577	2,777	63	88	7	1	11
Will	9,249	6,857	47	56	9	7	16
Williamson	3,027	2,593	17	9	2	..	9
Winnebago ...	8,242	2,438	51	219	7	9	9
Woodford..	2,447	2,447	26	87	1	4	6
Total..	607,130	464,529	6,849	9,806	793	1,147	1,089

McKinley's plurality, 142,601.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27.—The vote in Virginia for the highest Elector on each ticket is as follows: Bryan, 154,985; McKinley, 135,388; Palmer, 2,127; Levering, 2,341; Matchett, 115. Bryan has 19,597 more votes than McKinley under this count, which was furnished this evening, but not officially announced.

The board, in reply to Flood's letter declining to accept the certificate of election as Congressman for the Tenth District, says that the board is a ministerial and not a judicial one, and that it is restricted and limited to the certified abstracts received through the regular channel. It has no knowledge of the alleged facts contained in the tabulated certificate presented by Yost's attorneys. It has no power to go behind the certified absract, and no power to give J. Yost votes accredited to Jacob Yost. The board quotes a precedent to show that the National House of Representatives is the place to settle the question.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 27.—North Carolina's vote for Congressman was officially canvassed to-day and is as follows:

First District—Harry Skinner, (Pop.,) 20,875; Wilson H. Lucas, (Dem.,) 14,831; Second District—George H. White, colored, (Rep.,) 19,338; F. A. Woodard, (Dem.,) 15,368; D. S. Moss, (Pop.,) 2,738; Third District—John E. Fowler, (Pop.,) 17,989; Frank Thompson, (Dem.,) 12,536; Fourth District—W. F. Stroud, (Pop.,) 20,947; E. W. Pou, (Dem.,) 16,405; Fifth District—W. H. Kitchen, (Dem.,) 19,082; Thomas Settle, (Rep.,) 18,639; A. J. Dalby, (Pop.,) 507; Sixth District—C. H. Martin, (Pop.,) 22,051; J. A. Lockhart, (Dem.,) 17,235; Seventh District—A. C. Shuford, (Pop.,) 17,669; S. J. Pemberton, (Dem.,) 14,291; Eighth District—R. Z. Linney, (Rep.,) 19,419; R. A. Doughton, (Dem.,) 18,006; Ninth District—Richmond Pearson, (Rep.,) 20,495; S. J. Adams, (Dem.,) 19,899; Miss Helen Lewis, 5, (this is the first vote ever cast in North Carolina for a woman.)

Much curiosity has been shown as to the actual strength of the Populist Party in North Carolina. A statement was made officially by its State Chairman that the party had 65,000 voters. Some claimed as many as 90,000. The vote shows that the Populists number not over 33,000.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 27.—The official count shows that Kentucky's Electoral vote stands 12 for McKinley and 1 for Bryan. The footings give Kash, the leading Republican Elector, 218,171 votes, and Smith, the leading Democratic Elector, 217,890, a plurality of 281 for the Republican. The vote of the two Republican Electors receiving the least votes, is a tie, and the other Electors will have to decide which shall be dropped for Smith, who received more votes. The silver Democrats say they will file their contest next week.

Large Sale of Pine Timber.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The first sale of pine stumpage that has been made in Duluth since the free-silver craze was started was closed up last week. Henry Neinstedt has sold to Wisconsin parties the timber upon a tract of land near the Brule River, on the south shore of the lake, amounting to over 13,000,000 feet. The price paid for the timber was $40,000 cash, and the logs will be run down the Brule when cut and towed to Duluth to be sawed.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

WANAMAKER'S PUBLIC.

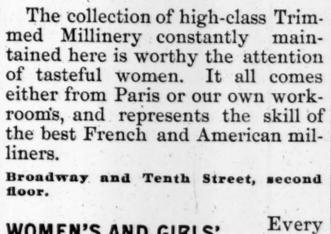
Authors and Storekeepers are alike at one point—each has his own Public.

Our Public will grow as we are better known. We expect you will say that we "improve upon acquaintance." You will say so if the business is deserving. Thus our Public is created.

Types are our telephones. By them we speak personally to each reader. The store news will not be vain repetitions of impossible stories of impossible goods at fairy godfather prices.

But it will be fresh truth every day about goods that will interest and prices that will profit you.

MEN'S SCARFS. If you would like to know the sort of scarfs we sell at



Fifty cents look at a windowful on the Broadway front of our store this morning. An expert says: "You will have difficulty in matching the style and quality at $1."

Broadway and Ninth St., first floor.

WOMEN'S HATS, UNTRIMMED. A large lot of fine Black Fur Felt Hats, newest shapes, bound with velvet, go on sale to-day at

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

Not old stock nor old styles, but the latest and most correct shapes. worth $1 and $1.25.

WOMEN'S HATS, FINEST TRIMMED. Fifty selected Hats, full trimmed, just from the hands of our most artistic and tasteful milliners, are removed from the $12 and $15 groups, and priced at

TEN DOLLARS.

The collection of high-class Trimmed Millinery constantly maintained here is worthy the attention of tasteful women. It all comes either from Paris or our own workrooms, and represents the skill of the best French and American milliners.

Broadway and Tenth Street, second floor.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS. Every garment entirely new, of latest fashion, and made especially for our stock by the best Paris, Berlin, New-York and Philadelphia makers. Details of a few give the keynote for all.

Women's Jackets at $18—Fine kersey, Empire front and sleeves, decoration of cloth applique, medici collar, lining and sleeve capping of rich taffeta silk.

Girls' Coats at $5—Stylish stuffs, tight fitting back, double breasted fly front, large buttons, rolling collar, hip pockets, seams bound. 14, 16, and 18 years.

Girls' Reefers at $7—Mixed cheviot, Empire back and front, large sailor collar and cuffs of combination cloth and fancy braid, seams bound. 4 to 14 years.

Women's Silk Waists:—
Black India, attachable collar, $3.75.
Black Surah, crushed collar, full front, $3.75.
Black Figured Taffeta, full front and back, at $4.50.
Black Taffeta, $6 to $10.50.
Colored Taffeta Waists, $3.75 to $10.50.
Fancy Silk Waists, $10 to $110.
Fancy Wrappers, light and dark shades, fine cashmere, trimmed with lace and ribbon, $13.50 and $15.50

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15
DALY'S—Geisha—8:15. Matinée—As You Like It
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—His Wife's Father—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Jeykll and Hyde—8:00. Matinée—The Scarlet Letter—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Power of the Press—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30. Matinée 2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—On Broadway—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Aida—8:00. Matinée—La Favorita—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1896.

CUBA.

The question of our relations to the insurrection in Cuba is one of exceeding gravity. It involves considerations of our interests, rights, and duties, National and international. On the one hand we have urgent reasons for desiring peace in Cuba, in order that our extensive and profitable trade relations may be resumed, but on the other hand serious Americans are strongly averse to any policy that would involve us in complications at a moment when National tranquillity is the greatest blessing our reviving industries can enjoy. We have treaty obligations with Spain which must be honorably observed, but we are also alive to the promptings of humanity, which demand that hostilities characterized by so many circumstances of horror and cruelty be not needlessly prolonged. The American people are almost universally influenced by the sentiment that we ought to hasten in every reasonable way the closing out of the sway of Old World powers in this hemisphere. But justice, as well as reason and a decent regard for precedents established by ourselves, requires that we refrain from meddling, save under manifest compulsion, in conflicts in which we are not directly involved. Moreover, it might be best for the Cubans to work out their own deliverance.

The importance of the Cuban question, its varied and conflicting elements, and the near approach of the time when, after the receipt of the President's message, it will come up for discussion in Congress, have led THE TIMES to ask an expression of opinion from several gentlemen of prominence whose views upon the subject will be read with interest by the public. It seemed to us also that it might be a salutary thing if Senators and Congressmen had before them in advance of their own consideration of the matter the opinions of men who have considered the subject carefully from many points of view, and who speak with judicious conservatism.

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?"

The people of Kansas are not pleased with their condition, with the sentiment of the country regarding their State, or with their prospects for the future. Their situation is conspicuous and peculiar. A majority of the voters have elected a State Government in sympathy with the more pronounced Populist element of the Bryanite movement. As the motive power of that movement was discontent with the present and resentment for the past, it is naturally without a positive constructive policy. The remedies for the ills complained of are even to those who have secured possession of the Government much less clear than their notion of the ills. Such remedies as they have suggested nearly all require Federal action, and the Federal elections went against them. There is really very little that can be done by the State as to the matters regarded by them of most importance. With this relative helplessness as to action, the successful party shares under the criticism of its opponents, and a discussion is going on in the State as heated as that of the campaign itself, and it attracts much attention in the East.

It is our impression that in some respects the East is not quite fair to Kansas. It does not, as a rule, recognize its own share of responsibility for the condition of things that exists there, and it is inclined somewhat to exaggerate the extent to which the condition does prevail. It is aware that a good deal of Eastern money has been sunk in Kansas, that much of this money came from investors of moderate means, to whom its loss has been disastrous, and that in too many instances the loss has been due to recklessness or dishonesty, or both. But on the one hand it is not generally recognized that a considerable proportion of the Eastern money invested in Kansas has not been lost, and that the interest and the principal when due have been fairly paid. On the other hand, sufficient weight is not given to the fact that where great losses have occurred, great risks have voluntarily been assumed, either by the investors directly or by their agents at some point in the transaction. In many cases there was rascality on the part of the local loan agents, who cheated both the borrowers and the lenders. In some cases there was deception by the borrowers. But in all cases there were lenders who sought to get for their capital a larger return than was possible from investments known to be sound.

Some years since, when the Kansas "boom" was "on," THE TIMES received a number of requests for its judgment as to the safety of loans in that State, which were then being made at from 10 to 15 per cent. The answer invariably was that the risk was in the ratio of the promised return, and that where millions of money were being loaned at one-half the Kansas rates by men whose business was to make loans at the highest safe rates, Kansas loans would not be hawked about the country if they were really safe. The fact was that these loans were not business operations; they were speculation often verging on gambling. To a considerable extent the borrowers who took advantage, or thought that they were taking advantage, of this speculation were either ignorant or deceived by unscrupulous men. The rapid extension of railways, with land grants, and of land companies, stimulated immigration and gave rise to a great lending movement, much of which was rash and some of which was deliberately unprincipled. To this movement many lenders in the East, uninformed as to its real character, extent, and risks, contributed. They did so innocently in one sense, but they were after higher rates of interest than could safely be got. That fact, we repeat, cannot fairly be ignored.

Now that the "boom" has collapsed, and money is no longer loaned in Kansas, except on sound principles and with great care, the situation has become one with which the people of Kansas alone can deal. Though much of their suffering may be said to be due to the overzeal of Eastern lenders, the consequences have been pretty evenly distributed. The Kansans are in some ways in very bad case, but they cannot get out of it by politics or legislation. Repudiation in any form or to any extent will only make the matter worse. Industry, economy, honesty are the only resources to which they can turn with any hope at all. There is a well-defined tendency in the public mind to recognize this fact and act upon it, and it deserves the hearty sympathy of the East.

COMBINATIONS AND THE TARIFF.

Our neighbor, The Tribune, publishes an editorial article of considerable length concerning the operations of the Nail Trust, a combination which, it says, was "designed to prevent intense competition and destructive depression of price." The Tribune is profoundly impressed now by the severity of this competition, but has scarcely anything to say about the combination's outrageous exactions. "The main difficulty," it remarks, "seems to have been a want of moderation and reason in the conduct of the association." The reader's attention is directed to the adverse conditions with which the combination had to contend. After it had increased the price of nails by 200 per cent. to all buyers in this country, the wicked wholesale merchants refused to exert their influence with consumers for its benefit, and it incurred "large expenses" in preventing the sale of nail machines to "outside works." Some of the readers of The Tribune will think, we presume, that this Trust was badly treated and had a hard time of it, while American consumers were compelled to pay prices increased by 200 per cent. and the combination was selling to foreigners for very much lower prices at the rate of 30,000,000 pounds per annum.

Of course, from The Tribune's point of view, the tariff duty was not used by the Trust as "an instrument of extortion." Our neighbor says:

"It [the combination] was not formed because of the duty or of the change, [made by the revision of 1894,] nor had the extent of the duty anything whatever to do with its workings or its collapse. The price of nails in this country has been so low for many years that the duty has had no practical effect whatever, except to defend the industry at times against the unloading of foreign products at a sacrifice."

This is an admission that for many years there has been no reasonable excuse, even from the protectionist point of view, for a tariff duty on nails. There was a very high duty, however, during the life of the McKinley tariff, and the present duty of 25 per cent. has been serviceable to the Trust and has been used by it to the disadvantage of the American people. While European nails were selling at from $1.75 to $2 per keg on the other side of the Atlantic, free on board for export, and after the Trust had increased the price in this country to $2.55 per keg, did not this duty of from 44 to 50 cents a keg, added to the export price and the cost of transportation, prevent the importation and sale here of the foreign nails? If there had been no duty, would not the Trust have been compelled to make lower prices here, owing to the restraining influence of possible competition from abroad?

There was a time when The Tribune did not contemplate the greed of this Trust with complacency, and it was about one year ago, before the price of nails had been increased by 200 per cent. Has our neighbor forgotten that on Nov. 11, 1895, in an editorial article, it said:

"The combination of wire and cut nail makers, which raised prices 176 per cent. from May 1 to Sept. 14, putting them 33 to 50 per cent. higher than they were three years ago, now threatens to close all its works in December in order to stop a decline.

"The old combination of steel rail makers, the existence of which was long denied, has held the price without the slightest change at that of December, 1893.

"The makers of bar iron, having hoisted the price at Pittsburg from 90 cents to $1.40 when the demand was greatest, now refuse any reduction when iron has declined.

"The coke monopoly, strengthened during the last week by purchases of other works, proposes to put up the price of coke to $2 per ton"?

And does not The Tribune remember that, referring to the exactions which it had pointed out, it urged—

"the coming Congress, strongly Republican in the House, to place before the President a bill which will materially limit the pernicious activity of such combinations in the future"?

And was not this Nail Trust one of the combinations which The Tribune had in mind when it said, on Dec. 25 of last year, in the course of some hostile comments upon the Dingley Tariff bill:

"In some cases existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled"?

Was not this an admission that the Nail Trust and other similar combinations already enjoyed "advantages" by reason of their tariff duties, and that the proposed increase of 15 per cent. would give them "additional advantages"? As our neighbor at a later date vigorously supported this same Dingley bill, we have never been able to ascertain what project of legislation it was thinking about when it called for a bill that would "materially limit the pernicious activity" of the Nail Trust and other combinations in the iron industry.

SAVINGS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

We told a few days ago the story of the failure of the Sullivan County Savings Bank, in New-Hampshire, and of the deplorable effect of the loss of a greater part of the money which many people of very moderate means in Claremont and neighboring towns had deposited in that institution. But the fall of this bank had been preceded by many similar failures in the same State. The following list of the savings banks in New-Hampshire which have been closed during the last eighteen months was recently prepared in Concord and published by The Boston Herald:

	Amounts of Deposits.
Cheshire Provident Institution of Keene	$2,662,884.84
Keene Five Cents Savings Bank	2,804,685.46
Keene Guaranty Bank	1,307,061.64
Hinsdale Savings Bank	299,162.27
Security Savings Bank, Winchester	270,095.65
Peterborough Savings Bank	863,026.70
Contoocook Valley Savings Bank of Peterborough	53,482.68
Monadnock Savings Bank of East Jaffrey	626,977.80
Fitzwilliam Savings Bank	172,501.30
Dover Five Cents Savings Bank	224,997.59
Alton Savings Bank	62,835.15
Lebanon Savings Bank	1,067,010.69
Security Trust Company of Nashua	386,496.67
Nashua Savings Bank	2,728,222.31
Bank of New-England of Manchester	136,781.76
Public Guaranty Savings Bank of Newport	331,864.75
Connecticut River Savings Bank of Charlestown	643,156.76
Sullivan Institution for Savings of Claremont	1,747,673.34
Francestown Savings Bank	85,231.64
Milford Savings Bank	1,066,416.67
Wilton Savings Bank	178,993.26
Wolfborough Savings Bank	147,142.57

Here is a total of $17,866,791.48, and it is estimated that at least 25 per cent. of it, or nearly $4,500,000, has been lost. It should be understood that some of these banks will eventually pay back nearly the full amount which was deposited, while in others the loss is very large. The shrinkage in most cases has been caused by unwise investments in Western farm mortgages and in buildings erected in Western towns. We cannot understand how the legislators of the State have failed to enact such laws, for the protection of savings-bank depositors, as have long been in force in New-York as well as in Massachusetts and other States of New-England.

It will be the clear duty of the next Legislature in New-Hampshire to revise the banking laws without delay and thus to protect the savings-bank depositors of the State by safeguards like those upon which the owners of more than $1,000,000,000 of deposited savings in New-York and Massachusetts rely.

WEYLER'S DEFEAT.

The authorized report of an interview with Gen. WEYLER is in very striking contrast with the report of Capt. REYES of the Cuban Army, who has arrived wounded in Florida. The Captain General reports that he is "entirely satisfied" with the results of his military operations, that MACEO was able to offer but a feeble resistance to the Spanish attacks, and that only "a few hours' fighting" was needed to dislodge him. In a word, the Captain General insists that he is returning to Havana in the capacity of a conquering hero.

On the other hand, the Cuban Captain reports in detail the engagements which WEYLER sketches in the vaguest outline and declares that in the several encounters MACEO repulsed the Spaniards with great slaughter, and that on each occasion mines were exploded with very disastrous effects under the attacking columns.

That there should be such uncertainty and contradiction about events which have been taking place within a few hours' journey from our own shores is a singular illustration of the character of the war, and also a singular testimony to the skill with which the Spaniards have contrived to possess themselves of the regular channels of communication. The Captain's story is much more detailed and circumstantial than that of the Captain General. In fact, it is rather too detailed, since it undertakes to specify the number of assaulting Spaniards who were killed at each of the mine explosions, of which WEYLER makes no mention whatever, and the occurrence of which is even officially denied.

There is undoubtedly a great deal of untruth promulgated on both sides about the war in Cuba. About its recent developments we have to trust mainly to inherent probability. The undisputed fact is that WEYLER, having left Havana with great pomp and circumstance to take command in the field, has returned to Havana without giving any adequate explanation of his reason for returning. This fact creates a probability that his attack upon MACEO has been unsuccessful. If it had been successful we should have from official and Spanish sources much more than we have of the details which we are now getting from the side of the insurgents alone. Whether or not WEYLER has met with a crushing defeat, consideration of all the circumstances makes it likely that he has suffered a serious repulse.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN PORT.

The laurels of Galveston and New-Orleans have disturbed the sleep of Charleston. We have recently called attention to the remarkable increase in the exports from the further Southern ports, as shown by the reports of the Bureau of Statistics for Nov. 1. In connection with an analysis of these returns The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore says:

"It is only within the last week or two that a large number of new steamship lines have been inaugurated between Southern ports and Europe, thus greatly increasing the facilities of the South for export trade and giving promise of a still more remarkable increase in its proportion of the foreign trade of the country from now on. These facts strikingly emphasize the commanding position which the South is taking in foreign trade, and the influence of this business upon the railroads, and especially those that gain a share of this trade between the South and West. They also bring out clearly the influence that it must have in advancing the prosperity of South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and thus in aiding the general advancement of the entire South."

Commenting on this The Charleston News and Courier remarks:

"One of the most prominent of the 'new steamship lines' which have been 'inaugurated between Southern ports and Europe' will be established here, Charleston having been chosen by its promoters after full consideration of the claims of eagerly competing ports. The first steamship will arrive in a few days, and others will follow. There is 'deep water on the bar,' and it is steadily deepening. The railroads leading westward are showing signs of new life. There is no reason, except in the discrimination of unfriendly lines, or lines which serve distant competing ports, why millions of bushels of Western grain should find their way to the sea on both sides of us and none pass this way. The broad triangle will be split sooner or later. The grain exports of Newport News, Norfolk, and New-Orleans have grown 'from nothing' literally, to 7,000,000, 10,000,000, and 20,000,000 respectively in a few months. Charleston is half way between these extremes, offering a shorter land route than its more northerly rivals and a much shorter ocean route than its rivals on the Gulf. Its turn will come next, and we believe is very near. The situation is full of hope and promise. We shall soon see what comes of it."

The same paper recently announced the near opening of a line of Clyde steamers direct between Charleston and Boston. These are facts not without definite interest to the merchants of New-York.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN DUEL.

The reputation of the American duello has been distinctly lowered by the conduct of Mr. J. A. HUTCHINSON, who has been, so to speak, fighting with the Marquis DE MONTMORT in the neighborhood of Paris. For the affair was simply the common and harmless French duel, in anticipation of which no accident insurance company would dream of raising its premiums. The combatants, if we may call them so, met and exchanged six pistol shots at twenty-five paces without injury to either, whereupon honor was declared to be satisfied.

Of course, Mr. J. A. HUTCHINSON is from the South, because if he had been from the North he would neither have sent nor accepted a challenge.

There is a J. C. HUTCHESON in the House of Representatives, and he is from Texas, but we are quite sure that the duelist cannot be he. Not that the name might not be easily mangled in transmission, in default of any other mangling in the transaction, but that no statesman from Texas would consent to the prudent French distance of twenty-five paces, nor even at that distance would he miss even a small Frenchman six times running. In Texas men do not fight duels, as they say down there, for their health. They go dueling with the intention of inflicting serious bodily harm, and one of them almost invariably succeeds. If a Texan Hutchinson or Hutcheson should return from a duel in Texas in which six shots had been exchanged and nobody hurt, his social standing would be almost as much impaired as if he had refused to fight at all. He would be met on every side with the chilling sense of having disappointed the just expectations of his fellow-citizens. In order to appease the public he would be forced to get up an informal difficulty with his late antagonist by sending him word that he would shoot him on sight.

Really the Texan method has its advantages over that of France. The French method is undoubtedly more humane, but it is also much more ridiculous, and a sensitiveness upon the point of honor which drives a man to a dueling ground must also, one would suppose, be a sensitiveness to ridicule. It is true that the French press is in a conspiracy to treat the French duel seriously, and some French journalists are frequent visitors to the bloodless field. But the wild, free press of the Southwest is trammeled by none of these conventions. When J. A. HUTCHINSON, whether he be of Texas or of Arkansas, returns home he will find that he is not considered to have upheld the honor of the Commonwealth by engaging in a French duel, and that in the Southwest a duel ceases to be comic only when it becomes serious.

The strike of the dockmen in Hamburg belongs to a class of strikes which are almost as injurious to those who engage in them when they succeed as when they fail, and are more injurious to the striker the more extended they are. Of course this strike cannot succeed without a protracted struggle, by which the commerce of the port will be much injured, and it is upon the commerce of the port that the strikers must rely for their livelihood. The great liners must make their habitual ports at any cost, but a great part of the commerce of Hamburg, as in the case of every seaport, is casual shipping, which can readily be diverted to other places. It will undoubtedly be so diverted while the strike is going on, and, after the strike is over, shipowners may have discovered equal facilities elsewhere. A very slight disadvantage may suffice readily to injure the trade of a seaport, and the strikers are clearly injuring the trade of Hamburg.

For several months past the Connecticut Commissioners on the Diseases of Domestic Animals have been inspecting dairy herds in the State, applying the tuberculin test and killing the cows found to be diseased. Reports concerning the work done are prepared every week. During the week ending on the 21st inst. the test was applied to 139 cows, (in eleven herds,) and 45 of these were condemned. The percentage here disclosed is very large, but it does not follow that 32 per cent. of the cows in Connecticut have tuberculosis. Several of the herds examined were free from the disease. In one herd of 34 Holsteins, owned by a member of the State Board of Education, however, 18 tuberculous cows were found, and there were 13 in another herd of 25 cows. In all probability not more than 20 per cent. of the cows in Connecticut have the disease which the Commissioners are striving to eradicate. The Hartford Courant says:

"The Commissioners have traced several cases of disease in children, probably tuberculosis, to the milk from diseased cows. In one case at Durham the infant became very ill and nearly died. The cow died of tuberculosis."

It was not long ago that the attention of physicians and others was first directed to the fact that the milk of tuberculous cows may contain the germs of tuberculosis, one form of which is commonly called consumption. Therefore the quantity of evidence thus far collected as to the infection of human beings from this source is not large. It will be increased and will become more conclusive as the years pass. The prediction may safely be made, however, that in some parts of the civilized world the sale of milk from tuberculous cows will surely be prevented before the end of the century.

The announcement of the Shah of Persia that he will dispense with a Premier and will himself preside over his Council is not to be interpreted as a reactionary measure. The Government is equally absolute whether the Shah's deputy presides, as heretofore, over a Council of nineteen Ministers, or the Shah himself over a Council of twelve. It is likely that the Shah has entertained just suspicions that the Council, under the Grand Vizier, has intercepted some of his revenue which by a more strict attention to business he might secure for himself.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press did good service during the long and laborious National canvass. It now announces that, from the nature of the exigency then pressing, the campaign had to be fought largely on the ground selected by the enemy, in resisting their specific attacks. Victory having been won in that great struggle, The Pioneer Press proposes to carry on a careful and systematic discussion of the essential principles of the currency question involved in the struggle, and as far as possible to prepare the minds of its readers for the support of sound policy based on those principles. That is a plan of the highest merit, and the following statement shows that it will be carried out with intelligence and judgment:

"The cardinal fact is that, except in primitive or half-civilized countries, or, to speak more accurately, in all highly organized commercial countries such as Great Britain and the United States, the business exchanges of the world are mainly accomplished, not by transfers of money, but by transfers of credit through the instrumentality of checks and drafts. These perform all the functions of money and make every dollar of money do many times the work which would be possible without their intervention. This vital fact goes to the heart of the money question, although it is usually ignored in all the current discussions of that question."

The people of Denver are being urged by The News of that city to unite in suppressing open gambling. It is charged that a definite bargain exists between the police authorities and the gamblers by which the latter are to "be allowed to operate right along. In return for this they are under promise to aid the machine in the city election next Spring." That is not a good showing for the government of the town. The News says:

"Public gambling must be stamped out. Denver is no longer a frontier camp, and the methods of the frontier must be abandoned. The present condition of affairs is that the gamblers have an important share in local government. They are not entitled to rule, and their rule must be overthrown. Every important city has found it necessary to crush open gambling as one of the steps in its development, and Denver must do the same thing. It cannot allow a law-defying, crime-breeding business to flourish, and that is what gambling is."

We have no doubt that the people of Denver will respond to this appeal, for they have too much pride in their town, and their pride is in many ways too well justified to permit so scandalous and dangerous an abuse.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to The Montreal Gazette, the last week in November is entirely too late for Thanksgiving, as then the ground is often frozen to the hardness of rock and covered with snow. This exposes football players to unnecessary danger of serious accidents, and, therefore, The Gazette, with a fine pretense of gravity, advises the selection of a day earlier in the season as the date of the festival. There may be real need of such a change in Canada, but here it is more often rain than snow that interferes with the comfort of people observing the holiday, and rain is likely to come in any month.

—A correspondent of The Boston Journal, after quoting from various dictionaries a truly alarming string of difinitions of the word "bacchante," says that if the Public Library's Art Committee was wise in deciding that Mr. MACMONNIES's statue can with propriety be placed in the building, then it is not a bacchante at all that he has made, but an entirely different person—say POMONA or PRISCILLA ALDEN. Apparently, there will never be an end of this troublesome mater. The Boston mind continues to cast new lights upon the statue with such persistence that one begins to suspect the sincerity of the indignation expressed about it, and to believe that the delight in this bronze lady's beauty is common to her nominal foes and her avowed friends.

—Minnesota scientists seem inclined to doubt that the steam turbine invented by a resident of Sleepy Eye will justify all the big assertions that have been made in regard to its powers, and they say that if English capitalists have really given $1,600,000 for the patent rights they must be men of a nature so trustful and optimistic that their names and addresses will be in great demand wherever there is anybody with visionary ideas to exploit. Some of the inventor's talk is certainly very curious, and it makes far from obvious his knowledge of fundamental physical laws. He claims to use all the expansive power of steam in a machine so small that it can be placed in a child's willow chair, and to transmit the force of forty horses by means of a shaft that a fifth of that force would twist like a string.

—A difficult question in law and politics has been raised in the Tenth Congressional District of Virginia by the refusal of the Hon. H. D. FLOOD to accept a certificate of election from the State Board of Canvassers. It seems that in preparing the ballots in that district the name of Mr. FLOOD's opponent was printed on some of them as "JACOB YOST" and on others as "J. YOST." Under the law, these ballots had to be counted as cast for two men, instead of one, as was undoubtedly the intention of the voters, and thus Mr. FLOOD had a technical plurality. While recognizing that the board was forced to decide as it did, he declines to take advantage of an obvious mistake. As the canvassers cannot give Mr. YOST a certificate, the present impression is that the Tenth District will not be represented in the new Congress.

—A fire that started among a pile of papers on the desk of a lawyer out in Kewanee, Ill., the other day, not only consumed a lot of valuable documents, but excited much wonder as to how or why the conflagration started. The office was locked and empty at the time, and when the lawyer's neighbors broke in and extinguished the flames they could not find any evidence that an incendiary had been at work. As legal cap is not given to spontaneous combustion, even when the burning words of Illinois eloquence are recorded upon it, the case was regarded as darkly mysterious. At last, however, the firebug was discovered in the shape of a paperweight, lens shaped and made of glass. The documents were lying in front of a window, and the sun's rays, converged on them by the weight, had started the blaze. This was proved by experiment and all suspicions of a dark conspiracy were, somewhat regretfully, abandoned.

PERSONAL.

—Information received at Washington is to the effect that Bishop KEANE has left California, and is now on his way to Rome. The Bishop's friends assert that his reception at the Vatican will be entirely cordial, and that the opinion held by Cardinal SATOLLI in regard to the Catholic University and the prelates who, like Cardinal GIBBONS and Archbishop IRELAND, have the reputation of being sturdy Americans, has been most inaccurately stated by other members of the hierarchy.

—Major HARVEY W. SALMON, who accompanied Mr. BRYAN on his recent hunting trip, has been moved to assert with great vehemence that the deer shot by the Nebraska statesman was a buck, not a doe, and that the animal was not tied at the time of his death. What the reason was for giving out this information, which is, perhaps, more interesting than valuable, does not appear very plainly from the Major's statement, but doubtless a reason exists, and, anyhow, it is well that Mr. BRYAN's reputation as a sportsman should be taken care of.

—In an address recently delivered to the colored students of Shaw University, in North Carolina, Dr. J. L. CURRY made statements which some of his hearers interpreted as expressing the opinion that the United States flag should not fly over Southern public schools, and that negroes should not be allowed to vote. It is possibly a significant fact that Dr. CURRY has written, and The Richmond Dispatch prints, a letter in which he carefully explains, first, that he objected to the use of the National banner in the way stated simply because the schools are supported by the State, which should get all the credit and fly its own flag over them, and, second, that he advocated an educational qualification for voters that would exclude from the franchise privilege ignorant whites as well as ignorant blacks. The speech was made extemporaneously, and the reports sent out were not written from stenographic notes, so there is nothing to show that Dr. CURRY did not say just what he says he intended to say.

—Ever since the Cuban revolt became the Cuban war, both GOMEZ and MACEO have shown genius which it is hardly exaggeration to call Napoleonic in avoiding battle at times and places chosen by the Spanish commanders, and in bringing on engagements when and where the resolutue bravery of the patriots could win solider rewards than the fame incidental to death in a good cause. This policy, naturally enough, has been described as cowardice by Spanish officials of various grades, but its successful execution is, in reality, clear proof that the two leaders are possessed of military talents of the highest order, joined to a sound, practical common sense which will be of immense value to the new nation when, within a few months, it confronts the great problem of self-government. They are great men, these two, and there is every reason to hope, if not to believe, that in peace as in war they and their like will win the sympathy of the whole civilized world.

—Dr. WILLIAM FISHER GRIER of this city, whose present mental condition is much more the effect of a persecution to which he was subjected some months ago in the name of that professional narrowness and intolerance which masquerades as "medical ethics" than the result of overwork, is a man so gentle, alike in character and in manner, that all who know him must have been not less surprised than shocked to learn the details of his malady. Violence, or even the shadow of discourtesy, is so foreign to him that much the most remarkable feature of his temporary aberration is that it took the form of fierce attacks upon the men attempting to restrain him. Dr. GRIER was expelled from the County Medical Society, not because he tried to take a patient from another doctor, as has been stated, but because, knowing the weight attached to that charge to be but a consequence of hostility excited by the establishment of his dispensary, he did not appear in person to explain the case, and allowed judgment to be entered almost by default. His expulsion had not the slightest effect upon those who knew Dr. GRIER, and all such have continued gratefully to avail themselves of his unquestioned skill in medicine and surgery, as before, but he fretted under the sense of wrong and the suggestion of disgrace, until at last the vigorous constitution inherited from Welsh ancestors yielded under a burden of work, which, though heavy enough, would in other circumstances have been easily carried.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Ireland's Woe.

From The Boston Pilot.

The past tense is the curse of Ireland.

The Situation in Cuba.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

All that any one knows about Cuba is that every one knows that nobody knows what is really going on there.

Secretary Carlisle.

From The Providence Journal.

The piece of road he has come over in the last four years was about as rocky as any Secretary of the Treasury ever had to traverse.

New Facilities in Chicago.

From The Chicago Post.

The "L" loop has largely increased the number of fine "hold-up spots" in Chicago, and is consequently, to that extent, entitled to the thanks of all except the honest and law-abiding people.

The Envy of Chicago.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

It is no exaggeration to say that New-York to-day is one of the cleanest cities in the world. This is what one man has done for New-York. We wonder if his example will ever reach Chicago!

A Touching Moment.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It must have been a touching moment when Mr. Bryan told his women audience in Denver how his old mother had once said to him: "William, never do anything in politics you will be ashamed of." Any politician who has that in his repertory has something as good as a pastor's certificate of character.

Far They Roam and Know Not Home.

From The Baltimore American.

There are persons in Washington who have been to Europe and have never seen Mount Vernon, and there are persons in Baltimore who have traveled over large parts of the earth, and have never taken the trouble to go to Washington to see the splendid Government buildings that help to make our capital the most beautiful city in this half of the world.

Its Thorough Work.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The Titusville (Fla.) Advocate remarks that venomous snakes have almost entirely disappeared from the island of Jamaica in consequence of the introduction of the mongoos, and suggests the application o the same remedy to some portions of Florida. Better let bad enough alone. The mangoos has cleared Jamaica of its birds and other small game as well as of snakes.

The South's Best Work.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

Within the last twenty years the population of the South has increased about 54 per cent., while the school enrollment has made a gain of 130 per cent. A very large part of this gain is in the education of the negro race. While the latter paid only 5 per cent. of the taxes, they received one-fourth of the expenditure for public school purposes.

Unintended Results.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post.

If the suffrage laws of South Carolina stand, the construction of a real Republican Party in this State is not only possible but probable. The disfranchisement of the negroes was the best and first substantial assistance rendered to the Republican Party in this State since the war. The way is open now for the Republican Party to be heard on its merits. It was never open before.

Newspaper Profits in London.

From London Truth.

There was a trial before Mr. Justice Cave last week, which, if correctly reported, shows what is the profit of the shareholders of The Times. Mr. Adams bought one-fourteenth of two-thirds of one-ninth of two-sixteenths (or 1-1,512) of The Times, from Mr. Brodie, for £353, on the assurance that this minute share was worth about £25 per annum. According to him, after he had purchased the share, he found it only to be worth £17 a year. On this he asked for damages. The jury assessed the damages at £65. Assuming this share to be worth £18 per annum, (which seems about the average value,) it is clear that the net dividend on all shares is £27,216. Mr. Adams, believing it to be worth £353, paid for it 14.1 years' purchase. The jury valued it at £288, which, taking the annual return at £18, would be sixteen years' purchase, making The Times worth £435,456. This, however, does not quite correctly, I believe, represent value, for Mr. Walter, as printer, derives a large profit on an old contract. This contract, in point of fact, represents what may be called preference shares, while those of the shareholders may be termed ordinary shares, the value of The Times being the sum total of both.

A BIT OF LIFE.

Clara J. Denton in The Ladies' Home Journal.

A maiden sat within the door
And sang as many times before.
A man to daily toil passed by,
No love nor pleasure lit his eye,
But when he heard the merry song
He whistled as he went along.

A woman by the window wept
For one who in the churchyard slept,
But when upon her hearing fell
That tune she knew and loved so well,
The flood of burning tears was stayed,
And soon a song her lips essayed.

Her neighbor heard the tender strain,
And softly joined the sweet refrain.
Thus, all day long that one song bore
Its joyousness from door to door.

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MAYHEW EXECUTION STAYED.

Wayne, the Principal Witness Against Him, Confesses to Perjury.

The sentence condemning Arthur Mayhew to the electric chair to-day will not be carried out. Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court has granted a stay of execution.

Mayhew was convicted in Long Island City in April last of the murder of Stephen Powell on March 7. The principal witness against him was John Wayne, who claimed that he was present when Powell was murdered by Mayhew, striking him with a stone-laden stocking. The murder, according to Wayne, occurred in a lonely spot near Hempstead.

Mayhew was defended by Charles W. Brooke and William T. Emmet. Even after the Court of Appeals had affirmed the judgment of the lower court, Mayhew persisted in the statement that Wayne would not let him die for the murder, but would tell the truth.

When Private Secretary Hickey, who represents Warden Sage at Sing Sing Prison during his absence on sick leave, went to the "death house" last Monday Mayhew told him to see Wayne, who is under sentence of fifteen years for complicity in the murder. When Mr. Hickey visited Wayne the latter acknowledged he had perjured himself at the trial. Lawyer Emmet was sent for immediately and to him Wayne, on Tuesday, repeated his confession, which was reduced to writing and sworn to. Wednesday and Thursday were taken up in preparing papers, and yesterday afternoon Judge Keogh granted the stay.

Wayne's confession is complete. He says that on the day of the killing of Powell he worked until 5 o'clock at the gashouse. When he quit work he went to Matthew's Hotel and remained thereabout until 9 o'clock, when Mayhew came in. Together they left the place and met two women. Wayne and one of the women, whose name was Hutchison, went to a hotel to have a drink, leaving Mayhew and the other woman, whose name was Sarah Jones, together. Wayne and his companion were shortly afterward joined by Mayhew alone.

Wayne soon left the hotel with the woman, and when he returned Mayhew was gone. He says in his confession he did not see Mayhew any more that night. After he had been arrested he was told in the jail by "Mr. Tode," the head of the Queens County Jail, that Mayhew had made a confession implicating him in the murder, and that to save himself it would be better for him to confess the crime also. Two days later McDougall, the jailer, came to him and in the presence of a Notary Public and a detective repeated the story. Wayne was finally induced, he says, to make a confession along the same lines that he was told Mayhew had done. This confession was repeated at the trial only after he had been threatened by "a trial for my life."

The stay in the case is returnable in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Baum, C., Washington, D. C.; Miss Kuntz, millinery; Holland House.

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—Cohn, L., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; L. Cohn, woolens; New-York Hotel.

—Garratt, E. D., Galveston, Texas; notions, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Abbott, linens, linings, and notions, 79 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; A. Brylawski, linens; Hotel Marlborough.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. O. Hewitt, white goods and linens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y., J. Emory, cloaks and suits; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. J. Christie, dry goods; 83 Walker Street; Stuart House.

—Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions, 637 Broadway; Belvedere House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, trimmings; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—7:45 A. M.—57 Monroe Street, Max Weesuraub, tenement; damage, $10.

—7:45 A. M.—739 Eighth Avenue, awning of Gormully & Jeffery; damage, $30.

—11 A. M.—817 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, B. Rebers, grocery; damage, $15.

—2:30 P. M.—Awning of newsstand, Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue; $3.

—3:50 P. M.—1,591 Madison Avenue, Adolph Plum; damage, $25.

—5:55 P. M.—101 Clinton Street, Lewis Friedman; damage trifling.

—6:40 P. M.—255 West Fifty-first Street; James M. Smith; damage trifling.

—7:15 P. M.—50 Hudson Street, F. H. Strigman; damage, $90.

—10:30 P. M.—50 West Fifty-first Street, Mrs. Mary Dean; damage, $50.

—10:30 P. M.—114 Madison Avenue, dwelling, Mrs. George Hill; damage, $10.

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DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

Name.	Age. in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.	Address.
BERRYMORE, Robert	5	27	537 W. 40th St.
BROWN, Margaret	41	25	377 E. 4th St.
BUGLE, James	56	26	140 E. Houston St.
CHIN, Mon	50	25	24 Pell St.
DICKINSON, Henry M.	78	26	487 Hudson St.
DOXEY, Charles A.	63	26	244 W. 30th St.
DUFENTHALER, Valentine	64	26	136 W. 67th St.
FLANNAGAN, Kate	63	26	640 2d Av.
FLOREN, Adolph	61	25	600 E. 17th St.
FULLERTON, Jas.	1	26	93 1st St.
GILLES, Mollie	30	26	323 W. 37th St.
GREENBERG, Julius	9	25	1,670 3d Av.
HALPIN, Daniel	39	26	Bellevue Hosp.
HARRIS, Jane	69	25	133 E. 50th St.
HEINZ, Henry	65	25	19 Albany St.
HERBERT, Anna	68	25	303 E. 103d St.
HERBERT, Catharine	42	23	402 E. 125th St.
HERBST, Lena	1	26	161 E. 4th St.
JAQUES, Mary A.	79	27	4 W. 75th St.
KANE, Catharine	80	25	638 E. 9th St.
KERR, Robert F.	68	27	356 W. 23d St.
KERMIS, Herman	26	26	80 E. 4th St.
KILMARTIN, Daniel	52	25	305 E. 20th St.
LAPIDUS, Moses	6	26	336 Cherry St.
LEVENSON, Kate	60	26	52 W. 71st St.
McPOLAND, Elizabeth	24	25	305 W. 144th St.
McVICKAR, Wm. H.	78	26	22 E. 13th St.
MADDEN, Michael	28	25	401 E. 75th St.
MEYER, Carl	67	26	170th St. and Jerome Av.
MEYER, Charles H.	58	26	158 8th Av.
MIDDLETON, C. W.	17	26	524 W. 45th St.
MILLER, John F.	60	25	146 St. Ann's Av.
MITCHELL, Kate	55	26	315 E. 40th St.
MORAN, Mary	21	24	128 W. 31st St.
MOSS, Thomas	16	25	337 E. 13th St.
O'CONNOR, James	50	25	218 W. 36th St.
O'MALLY, ——	70	20	440 W. 41st St.
PEEN, Ethan	80	26	51 Orchard St.
PORTER, Frances D.	66	25	3 W. 87th St.
PURNELL, Annie F.	38	25	517 E. 146th St.
QUINN, Eliza	62	25	Home for Aged, E. 70th St.
REEDY, Henry F.	2	24	415 W. 53d St.
RYAN, Edward	44	22	Bell Hospital.
SACK, William	60	26	129 W. 67th St.
SCHEELE, Louis	43	24	118 E. 83d St.
SMITH, Mary	42	24	Almshouse Hosp.
STAATS, Gustav	45	25	301 E. 43d St.
STRAUSKY, Emanuel	50	26	746 E. 6th St.
TACKABERRY, Elizabeth	32	26	206 W. 77th St.
WARD, Ann E.	67	26	711 E. 173d St.
WEBER, Eva	63	26	1,366 5th Av.
WEBER, William	63	25	520 E. 5th St.
WHITTLESEY, Agnes M.	42	26	331 W. 43d St.
WOLFF, Joseph C.	46	26	168 E. 61st St.
WOOD, Emma C.	52	26	8 E. 63d St.
ZIMMERMAN, Hymann	3	26	Mt. Sinai Hosp.

MARRIED.

EMMET—GARLAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1896, at 259 Madison Av., by His Grace the Archbishop of New-York, Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Garland, to Robert Emmet.

RUBEL—TOEL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1896, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Florence Taber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, to Alexander Rubel.

TORREY—SPAUN.—On Friday, Nov. 27, at Millington Church, New-Jersey, by the Rev. Dr. Crowell of Orange and the Rev. Peter Gibb of Millington, Lora Madge, daughter of the late Jacob and Emma Crane Spaun, to John Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gray Torrey, and grandson of the late Dr. John Torrey of Columbia College.

DIED.

KING.—At the residence of her sister, 38 East 51st St., in the 73d year of her age, Cornelia, youngest daughter of the late Gov. John A. King of Jamaica, L. I.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McVICKAR.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1896, William H. McVickar, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday, the 28th inst., at St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., at 11 A. M.

NAGEL.—On Nov. 25, 1896, Ida Sophia Nagel, after a short illness, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 40 West 69th St. Interment at Woodlawn.

RICE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1896, Bernard, beloved husband of Clara Rice, after a brief illness, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends, members of Adelphi Lodge No. 23, F. and A. M., Aruon Centennial Lodge No. 39, I. O. B. B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 115 East 80th St., on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1896, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Trippell.

Alexander Trippell, seventy years old, of Tucson, Arizona, died suddenly at the Astor House at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning of pneumonia. He was born and educated in Luzerne, Switzerland, and was graduated from the Swiss University with the degree of Doctor of Science. He came to this country in 1848, and for some time was engaged in Southern planting. Twenty years ago he took up scientific researches, and made some important copper mine discoveries at Tucson, Arizona. He became a mine owner and promoter, and, while making a flying business trip to this city last week, accompanied by his only daughter, he contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. He was well known in mining circles in this city, and was interested in a local mining syndicate. He leaves two sons and a daughter. The interment will take place at the Moravian Cemetery, at New-Dorp, S. I., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Frances D. Porter.

Mrs. Frances D. Porter, widow of Capt. D. W. Porter, United States Army, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Krause, 3 West Eighty-seventh Street, Nov. 24, at the age of sixty-six years. The funeral services were held at the house yesterday. The Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension officiated. Mrs. Porter was formerly Miss Davis of Philadelphia. She resided for many years in San Antonio and El Paso, Texas, where she was prominent in church and social circles, and well known for her many charities. Her remains will be taken to San Antonio next week. Mrs. Porter leaves three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter the wife of Prof. John C. Krause. One son, J. P. Pryor, is the Special Agent of the United States Land Office at San Francisco, Cal., and came on here last week on receipt of the news of his mother's illness.

Frank Henderson.

Frank Henderson, for twenty-seven years an Inspector in the New-York Custom House, died at his home, 254 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Henderson had been ill with the grip for several weeks, but only within the past week was he compelled to take to his bed.

He was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a child. He received his education in New-York, and for a number of years was a member of the old Oil Board. He failed in business, and in 1869 was appointed an Inspector by Collector Grinnell, and he held the office continuously to the time of his death. He went to Brooklyn seven years ago.

The funeral will be private. Burial will be in Cypress Hills.

Mrs. Emma C. Wood.

Emma C. Wood, the wife of William H. S. Wood, the well-known publisher, died suddenly of heart failure on Thursday, at the residence, 8 East Sixty-third Street. Mrs. Wood was in her fifty-third year. She was a daughter of Gilbert Congdon of Providence, R. I., and niece of Johns Hopkins of Baltimore. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the residence, and the burial will be in Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

—William Bamber, a well-known resident of West New-Brighton, S. I., and at one time Tax Collector of the town of Castleton, died yesterday at his home. Mr. Bamber was seventy years of age, and was a veteran of the war, being a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

—George Sanford Gage, fifty-one, a former Assistant Superintendent of the Hartford (Conn.) Asylum, died Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. J. A. McKinstry, at Long Meadow, Mass. He had been afflicted with heart disease for five years. A brother, Charles Gage of Worcester, and a sister, Miss Adella Gage of Athol, are living.

—Capt. Andrew J. Carey died of heart disease in East Weymouth, Mass., yesterday. He was sixty-one years old, and served as Captain of Company H, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, during the civil war. He had been Postmaster at this place under President Grant. He was a prominent Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS THAT ARE TALKED ABOUT.

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AT THE HOTELS.

—Joseph Banigan of Providence is at the Plaza.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington, D. C., is at the Hoffman.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer of Newport are at the Savoy.

—A. de Flesche, Austrian Consul at Yokohama, is at the St. Cloud.

—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—George A. Wardlaw of Syracuse and H. I. Hahn of Boston are at the Normandie.

—Judge R. S. Woodruff and F. W. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., are at the Waldorf.

—R. R. Cable, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, is at the Holland.

—John C. Gallen and Henry A. Chester of Philadelphia, and Legare Walker of Macon, Ga., are at the Bartholdi.

—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., and Edward S. Isham of Chicago are at the Murray Hill.

—J. H. Johnson of Utica, Charles E. Foster of Washington, and George B. Clapp of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—John C. Donnelly of St. Louis, Charles H. Babcock of Rochester, and H. P. James of Baltimore are at the Holland.

—Thomas J. Grant of Philadelphia, Andrew M. Burke of Duluth, and W. A. Graves of Rochester are at the Metropole.

—John F. Moore of Albany, G. B. Adair of Atlanta, W. E. Clarke of Cleveland, and J. F. Polsey of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—Charles P. Horton, Charles L. Lovering, and Frederick P. Fish of Boston, and William J. F. Bliss of Baltimore are at the Albemarle.

—George E. Curtis of Toledo, Dr. John Guiteras of Philadelphia, William M. Garfield of Boston, and J. F. McElroy of Albany are at the Astor.

—Tully R. Cornick of Knoxville, John C. Wilson of Washington, M. H. Lempert of Toledo, and John M. Smith of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—J. E. Houghton of Boston, William H. Mills of San Francisco, E. R. Johnston of Chicago, and H. Cheston Vansant of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—Henry Clair and Miss Clair of New-York, Miss Robinson of Toronto, and S. G. Ashmead of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., are at the Brevoort House.

—J. M. Comstock of Washington, John A. Creelman of Rochester, A. O. Russell of Cincinnati, George A. Denton of Buffalo, and J. T. Whelan of St. Louis are at the Imperial.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, Macgrane Coxe, United States Minister to Guatemala; Prof. Alonzo Williams of Providence, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Charles W. Hackett of Utica, and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg; C. G. Warner, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and Willard A. Cobb, President of the New-York State Civil Service Commission, are at the Manhattan.

De La Salle Defeats Barnard.

The De La Salle Institute football eleven defeated the Barnard School team in the New-York Interscholastic Football League championship series, at Berkeley Oval, yesterday afternoon, by the score of 10 to 4. De La Salle will now meet the Trinity School team for the championship game.

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FOR SEAWANHAKA'S CUP

YACHTSMEN WAITING FOR THE RULES TO GOVERN CONTEST.

Canadians Already at Work on the Defenders — Atlantic Yachtsmen May Have Their New House by Next Summer.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club last Fall challenged for the Seawanhaka Cup, which was won by the Glencairn, and the races for the trophy are to be sailed next season. Beyond knowing that the boats to race for and defend this cup are to be 20 feet racing length, yachtsmen are ignorant of the dimensions of the boats and the rules that are to govern the races. As soon as the conditions are published, several yachtsmen will prepare to build, and if these conditions are known early, there is no reason why there should not be at least twenty boats built to sail in the trial races.

These trial races are to be sailed next June, and the Race Committee of the club will select the yacht that is to go to Montreal and try and wrest the cup from the Royal St. Lawrence Club, the present holder.

It may seem to some that there is plenty of time in which to design and build these boats, but designing takes time, and building takes time, and then after the boat is built and launched, it has to be rigged and tried. Alterations may have to be made, and too much time and attention cannot be given to getting the boat in proper trim.

While yachtsmen here seem to all be in the dark about the conditions, the Canadians are going ahead. The Royal St. Lawrence Club held a meeting recently, and G. H. Duggan, who owned and sailed the Glencairn in last Summer's races, explained that the challenger was to be in the twenty-foot racing class, the sail area was to be limited to 500 square feet, and draught, five feet. The measurement of water line is to be taken with the crew on board, or 450 pounds to represent the crew.

Mr. Duggan told the club that he thought it was high time that those members who intended to build should come forward and place their orders. There would probably be fifty or sixty antagonists to pick from, and the Royal St. Lawrence would probably only have twelve or fifteen. The date that had been decided on was some time during the full moon of July. The rest of the matters were of minor detail, and Mr. Duggan thought they could be arranged without any difficulty whatever. The question next discussed was that of accommodation for the visitors from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. This matter is still in embryo, but it was made apparent that there would be no lack of accommodation. Mr. Duggan thought that a new clubhouse was most desirable, but that an adjournment be made until the Commodore should return from Europe.

Mr. Dodge, who owns the Eos, last season's crack boat in this class, has given an order to Charles Olmsted for a new one, which will be built as soon as Mr. Olmsted has some definite data from the Seawanhaka Club to work on. The new boat will be much lighter in construction than the Eos, and will have a fin made on a new idea, which Mr. Olmsted thinks will work well.

The removal of the Atlantic Yacht Club from Bay Ridge to Sea Gate has been freely discussed by yachtsmen this week, and the move is regarded by all as a good one. The committee appointed by Commodore Gould to look into the scheme has done its work, and, as before stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, will report at the next meeting of the club. It will recommend that the club accept the site offered by the Sea Gate Club, which is a piece of land having 300 feet frontage on the water and 200 feet deep, and that the club purchase more land the same size, so that the frontage will be 600 feet.

It is probable that the Trustees of the club will act in the matter soon, and a special meeting of the club may be called and the new clubhouse started this Winter. Several members of the club are in favor of building the new clubhouse this Winter and using it next Summer, even if the yacht basin and breakwater are not completed by the opening of the season. The yachts could anchor around the point, and in a storm could come up to Bay Ridge or go over to the Horse Shoe.

The Nominating Committee had a meeting last week, and the best men to hold office next year were discussed. Commodore George J. Gould, Vice Commodore F. T. Adams, and Rear Commodore John H. Hanan will be renominated if they will accept the positions again. George Church, as Treasurer, and Col. David E. Austen, as Secretary, will be renominated. Some slight changes will be made in the Board of Trustees and committees. The position that is causing the most trouble is the Chairmanship of the Regatta Committee. John L. Bliss has declined to accept a renomination. This position is one that requires a man with a thorough knowledge of yachting and yachting rules, a hard worker, and a man who can act promptly and with decision on occasions. It is a thankless task, too. Ex-Commodore Newberry D. Lawton is talked of for the position, and if he would accept he would be a good man. Col. Austen is also mentioned, and he, too, would make a good official if he could be induced to give up sailing a yacht for a season and watch others enjoy the sport.

Orders for new boats are being given slowly, but builders expect to place several contracts between now and the end of the year. J. A. Mollenhauer, who last season lost his twin-screw naphtha yacht, has ordered a new boat from designs by C. D. Mosher. The new craft is to be 80 feet in length over all, 75 feet on the water line, 9 feet 6 inches beam, and 7 feet draught. She is to be fitted with quadruple-expansion engines, and is to steam twenty miles an hour. The accomodations will be very complete. In the pilothouse will be a dining room, connecting with the galley below. Aft of the engine space are to be the owner's quarters. There will be a saloon twelve feet long, and staterooms, all comfortably fitted with modern conveniences.

F. M. Hoyt has sold his cutter Norota, and has ordered a new boat for the fifty-one-foot class from Gardner & Cox, designers of the Quissetta, Norota, and other fast ones. Major J. Fred Ackerman, owner of the sloop Gaviota, is having a thirty-foot yawl built at Toms River, N. J., which is fast approaching completion. The Major is never happier than when he is Commodore of a good-sized fleet owned by himself.

A new steam yacht is now in course of erection for F. L. M. Masury of New-York City at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, on the Harlem. The principal dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 85 feet; length at water line, 72 feet; beam, 13 feet; draught, 5 feet.

The hull will be very strongly constructed. The keel, stem, sternpost, deadwoods, and frames are to be of selected white oak; plankssheer, keelsons, and clamps to be of best quality yellow pine. The planking is to be of yellow pine, double thickness, copper fastened and riveted. There will be four collision bulkheads—one forward of wood, and forward and aft of boiler and engine space of steel, and one aft of wood. A large breast hook, fitted forward, of sheet steel is constructed so as to take the strain of the windlass. The steel deck knees will be fitted connecting the deck timbers and frames on every other timber. The coal bunkers will be constructed of steel. The rudder is to be of bronze with Tobin bronze shank, the heel stepped in bronze scag fitted on the bottom of the keel. The decks are to be of clear white pine, blind fastened. Two brass deck plates on either side for filling coal bunkers will be supplied with copper water tanks of large capacity for boiler use and tin-lined copper tanks for culinary purposes.

There will be a deckhouse or social hall forward, constructed of mahogany, the upper part fitted with plate glass and the lower part paneled. A small buffet is to be arranged in the after part of the deckhouse. In the forward part will be arranged a steering wheel. The headroom is to be 6 feet 3 inches in the clear.

Below decks the arrangements will be as follows: In the forehold the chain locker will be constructed. Aft of the chain locker the main saloon will be arranged, with wide transoms for sleeping on, fitted with book rack, rack for bric-a-brac, &c. Entrance to this saloon will be from the deckhouse by a winding stairway. The saloon will be lighted and ventilated by a large skylight and by port lights in the side. The finish will be in white and gold. Following the saloon in the port side the owner's toilet room is arranged. Next aft the owner's staterooms will be arranged, of which there will be two, side by side, each to have a large, wide berth. These rooms will be arranged with a wide sliding door between. The finish of the staterooms and toilet room will be in birdseye maple.

The boiler and engine room will be placed directly aft of the staterooms. The boiler will be placed aft and the bulkhead thoroughly protected from overheating. The fireroom floor is to be of steel, and the engineroom floor of wood, covered with sheet brass.

Aft of the boiler and engine room the galley will be arranged, fitted with a large ice box, dish racks, a sink with pump connection, yacht range, &c., properly ventilated by a skylight and port lights in the side.

REFORM IN TENEMENTS.

Health and Morals of Their Inmates Improved.

The reform of the tenement-house districts of New-York, which, like all other reforms, was at first ridiculed by its enemies and despaired of by its friends, was really accomplished within one year. The act of the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee of seven to be known as "the Tenement-House Committee," was approved by Gov. Morton on May 4, 1894. By May 9, 1895, all of the recommendations of the committee, looking to the improvement of sanitary conditions in these densely-crowded quarters, had been embodied in bills and become laws.

Some of the dangers inherent in the tenement-house system were recognized from the first, and, indeed, efforts to lessen these points and remove some of the evils were made prior to 1879. It was about that time that the transformation of the old style dwelling houses of his city into what is known as the "double-decker" tenement commenced. The spacious chambers of the old residences which were built with a view to comfort, room, and health, were cut up into cuddy-holes in which to stow away the poor people of the city. Out of a single floor of one of these old mansions was made a rookery for four families, who huddled together in their cramped hutches like rabbits. The "double-decker" stands usually upon a plot of ground 25 by 100 feet and holds from sixtee nto twenty families, or about 100 to 15 0persons. Ninety per cent. of the ground space was formerly occupied by the building, leaving no open areas for light and air, or playground for the dozens of children, who are thus driven into the streets to find amusement.

It was in 1879 that James E. Ware, the architect, submitted his plans for making the tenement more comfortable and less dangerous to human life and morals. These plans were generally adopted and greatly improved the old tenements. A better class of houses was the result; but the evil was only partially mitigated and the overcrowding of the poor in these buildings continued without abatement. The denizens of the tenement had pleasanter and healthier quarters, but they were speedily packed together in their new "apartments" until, by 1894, New-York was the most densely crowded city in the world, or that the world had ever seen.

This city, below the Harlem River, had a population that averaged 143.2 to the acre. Paris, which is packed in its narrow streets and alleys, made familiar to the imagination of all readers of "the Mysteries of Paris," and "Les Miserables," has 125.2 persons on each of its acres, and Berlin, crowded within the last two decades by the concentration of the affairs of a great empire, has only 113.6 persons to the acre.

"Sanitary District A," in the Eleventh Ward, had, in June, 1894, an average of 986.4 persons to every acre! No spot in the cities of the world, in the past or present, ever had such a weight of humanity piled upon its surface. There are thirty-two acres in this district. One part of Bombay, India, which has "the bad eminence" of being the most crowded of the plague-stricken cities of the Orient, has an average of 759.66 to the acre, for forty-six acres. The most crowded quarter in the cities of Europe is found in Prague, in what is called Josefstadt, where there are 485.4 persons to the acre. The entire Tenth Ward of New-York, which is five times as large as Josefstadt, has an average density of 626.26 to the acre.

It should be stated here, however, that this Tenth Ward of New-York, in spite of its being the most densely crowded area of its size in the world, had the remarkably low death rate of 17.14 in 1894. Twenty-one of the other wards of the city exceeded this rate. The healthfulness of this ward was due to the fact that its population consisted largely of Hebrews, who were the first race in the world that learned the secret of the "length of days," and have known what not to eat ever since the adoption of the Levitical code, three or four thousand years ago.

Improved Conditions.

It was to improve the bad sanitary conditions existing in these overcrowded tenement districts that the movement that resulted in the creation of the Tenement House Committee was begun. The effect of the new laws secured by the committee was immediately apparent. The health, cleanliness, and comfort of the residents of these quarters were distinctly better. Not only do these people seem more comfortable and contented, but the death rate, which is the final criticism and commentary upon sanitary conditions, has materially decreased. The death rate in tenement houses built prior to 1880 was 23.06, while in tenements built since that time it has been 22.42. The rate here given applies, however, to the better class of tenements. The actual death rate of the tenements was much greater in 1893. In the First Ward it was 61.97, and averaged for the city as high as 37.66. The actual difference is, therefore, between 27.66 in the old tenements and 23.06 in the new tenements, in 1893, the year before the Tenement House Committee was appointed. This latter rate has been very materially decreased since 1894, by reason of the reforms secured by this committee.

Mortality Record.

The greatest fatality in the old tenement houses was shown in the death rate of children under five years of age. In the First Ward the mortality among these children was as high as 204.54 in the thousand, while the lowest rate was 62.58, in the Tenth Ward. The improvement in the health of the residents of the tenement districts is most apparent in the decreased mortality among young children. This was clearly manifested by the way in which the children of the tenements stood the terrible ordeal of the hot spell in last August, when men and horses succumbed to the heat.

At the head of the Tenement House Committee was placed Richard Watson Gilder, who, with his colleagues, devoted a great deal of time, investigation, and tireless energy to the work of reform. The result has already been mentioned. In speaking of these reforms, a few days ago, Mr. Gilder said that he ascribed the beneficial results to the new laws, to the way in which they had been enforced, and to the work accomplished by those who are building "model" tenements, especially such associations as the one of which Dr. E. R. L. Gould is President.

Laws Strictly Enforced.

"The new laws," said Mr. Gilder, "were strictly carried out. Col. Waring's work in cleaning the streets, the enforcing of better sanitary conditions in the tenements, more stringent and better health laws, the asphalting of the streets, and the improvement the tenement houses themselves, have all contributed in the bettering of conditions among the poor, who have to live in those overcrowded quarters.

"The health laws of the City of New-York," said Mr. Gilder, with enthusiasm, "are the best in the world. I was told in Europe that our health laws are considered as models. The Mayor of one of the largest and most important French cities told me that when his city wanted to make health laws they sent to New-York to get ours as a model and framed their laws upon the same lines.

"Before the reform can be completed, we shall have to destroy the old tenements and put up better ones in their place. This would be an instructive and an invaluable object lesson for our future course, and would, I believe, insure for all time comfortable and healthy homes for the poor."

FREE LECTURE COURSES

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVERYBODY.

Experts in Various Sciences and Arts to Speak on Their Respective Specialties During the Winter Months.

People throughout this city and Brooklyn will this Winter have splendid opportunities for improving their educations, or, if they do not know a great deal, of obtaining a good fund of useful knowledge without the outlay of any money. They will have the advantage of listening to some of the best-known scientists, economists, and sociologists in the land, who will tell them plainly and in an interesting way something of their specialties. Great numbers of persons have availed themselves of these chances hitherto, but during the coming months it is most probable that public interest will assert itself even more fully.

Besides the course of city lectures to be delivered throughout the Greater New-York on our own City Government in comparison with other municipalities, in the campaign of education to be conducted by the committee organized on Wednesday night in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, whose plans and names were announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, there are a number of others. They will be announced from time to time. Principal among them, however, is the public school course now going on.

Columbia University also will, as usual, extend its scope of education beyond student limits, and, in co-operation with Cooper Union, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History, will give a series of lectures on interesting topics for the people. The opening addresses will be given early in December. The courses will continue throughout the Winter. Each speaker will have his subject abundantly illustrated with stereopticon views.

The Cooper Union Course.

The first of the Cooper Union courses will be on "The Artists of Barbizon." It will be delivered by Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith, in four lectures. They will be given on the following topics on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock during the month of December: Dec. 1, "The Forest of Fontainebleau"; Dec. 8, "Millet"; Dec. 15, "Corot"; Dec. 22, "Rousseau," and Dec. 29, "Barye."

The crowds attending these lectures in previous years have been so great that it has been found necessary to keep the doors open only from 7:15 until 8 o'clock. After that time no person will be admitted. No tickets are required.

The first course of the lectures in co-operation with the Museum of Art will also extend through December. They will be delivered in the lecture room in the basement of the museum at 11 o'clock sharp every Saturday morning. Prof. John F. Weir, the Director of the School of Fine Arts, in Yale University, will speak on "Some Principal Centres and Masters in Art." His topics will be delivered as follows:

Dec. 5, "A Roman Itinerary in the Time of Michael Angelo"; Dec. 12, "The Florentine Renaissance in Art"; Dec. 19, "Nuremberg and Albert Durer"; Dec. 26, "A Glimpse of Holland in the Time of Rembrandt."

The illustrations the lecturer will use are reported to be remarkably good.

The Museum of Natural History courses have been arranged for December, January, February, and March. They promise to be the most interesting of the entire series. They will deal principally with the general phases of natural history, and will be highly instructive. The lectures will all be delivered on Saturday evenings, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock.

Some Interesting Topics.

The December course will be on "The Mountain Ranges of Western North America." The subject will be divided into four topics, a different lecture for each one, as follows:

Dec. 5, "The Rocky Mountains," Prof. James F. Kemp, Columbia University; Dec. 12, "The Mountains of Alaska," Dr. C. Willard Hayes, United States Geological Survey; Dec. 19, "The Cascade Range," Bailey Willis, United States Geological Survey; Dec. 26, "The Sierra Madre of Mexico," H. M. Wilson, United States Geological Survey.

Different lecturers have also been provided for each one of the lectures in the January course. The general subject will be "Anthropology and Ethnology." The men to speak are noted specialists in this particular branch of science. They will lecture as follows:

Jan. 2—"The Oldest Signs of Man in America;" Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, University of Pennsylvania.

Jan. 9—"The Native Industrial Arts of the Indians of the United States," Dr. Otis T. Mason, United States National Museum, Washington.

Jan. 16—"Art of the North American Indians," Dr. Franz Boas, Columbia University.

Jan. 23—"The Organization of the Family Among North American Indians," Dr. Livingston Farrand, Columbia University.

Jan. 30—"Some Peculiar Peoples of Southern France," Dr. William Z. Ripley, Columbia University.

C. E. Pellew of Columbia University will deliver the February series. His subject will be "Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages." He will treat it as follows: Feb. 6, "History, Fermentation"; Feb. 13, "Fermented Liquors, Wine, Beer, Kumyss"; Feb. 20, "Distillation and Distilled Liquors"; Feb. 27, "General and Special Properties of Alcohol."

The final series will be on "Botanical Studies." For the clearer understanding of the plants and flowers to be explained, a special set of stereoptican views are being prepared for the speakers. No previous knowledge of the science will be necessary to comprehend the course. It will be delivered during March as follows:

March 6—"Studies Among the Lower Fungi," Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, Columbia University.

March 13—"Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms," Prof. Smith Ely Jelliffe, New-York College of Pharmacy.

March 20—"The Haunts and Habits of Ferns," Prof. Lucien M. Underwood.

March 27—"Medicinal Plants," Prof. Smith Ely Jelliffe.

For the Museum of Natural History lectures tickets will be required, owing to the limited seating capacity of the hall. They may be obtained without charge by application to the Secretary of Columbia University, at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

Episcopal Order Not Popular.

From The St. Louis Republic.

A new order for clergymen of the Episcopal Church is announced in Philadelphia. It is to be known as "Companions of the Holy Saviour." It is announced that the members will live a community life, bound by three vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience, under a rule which will be drawn up and to which they promise unflinching obedience. Rev. William McGarvey, the assistant minister of the Church of the Evangelist in Philadelphia, will be the superior of the order. The new organization does not seem to be welcomed with great effusion by the Church at large. About a dozen clergymen are to join it, but it is a question with the others whether a self-established poverty plus celibacy is a potent factor in spreading the gospel. The majority of the clergy seem to think that the employment of money and personal service in carrying the gospel to foreign lands is a more potent factor in spreading the gospel. From opinions expressed by a number of the clergy here, it is not believed that the new organization will receive many additions to its membership from this city.

A Lively Community.

From The Boston Herald.

"Don't you find it rather quiet in Ashland?" inquired a Portland barber, who was endeavoring to remove a two weeks' growth from the Aroostook visitor's chin. "Oh, no," was the reply. "We have quite a lot of excitement up our way; we generally have a couple of dances during the Winter." There are livelier places than Portland and quieter towns than Ashland.

LIGHT OUT OF DUST.

How a London Vestry Turns Its Garbage into Electricity at a Profit.

From The London Chronicle.

Shoreditch is going to lead the way in one branch of municipal enterprise, and that is the economical disposal of ash-bin refuse. Through the kindness of Mr. H. E. Kershaw, the Chairman of the Electric Lighting Committee of the Shoreditch Vestry, (writes one of our representatives,) I have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the grand new scheme which is to utilize the dust of Shoreditch by making it produce light and motive power. The Vestry has to dispose of 20,000 tons of dust and ash-bin refuse annually, and the contract for its removal is now let at 3s. 5d. per ton, which means that the Vestry has to pay considerably over £3,000 every year to somebody to take it away. A good many local authorities have put up destructors, which burn up the dust, but Shoreditch is coming forward with a scheme which is going to utilize the furnaces to generate electricity for motive power and light. The Vestry has purchased a good site in the middle of the borough, on which will be placed the electric generating station, the new baths and washhouses, and the free library. The furnaces which burn up the dust will heat boilers, which will in their turn supply steam to engines of 2,400 horse power, and these will work the dynamos for creating the electricity, which will be distributed all over the parish in the form of electric light and motive power. And, finally, the exhaust steam will heat the water in the baths and washhouses, and so save an expenditure of £500 a year in coals.

Such in the main outline is the great scheme which the Shoreditch Vestry is carrying out. There comes in the question, how will it affect the ratepayers? From a careful and exhaustive report which has been drawn up by Mr. Mansfield Robinson on the whole scheme, I learn that the total annual expenditure, including interest and capital repayments, is estimated to reach £3,537. Against this must be put the saving on dust disposal, the receipts for motive power and light supplied to private customers, &c., which are put at £5,127, leaving a net annual profit of £1,590. But this estimate is based on the late contractor's price for disposing of dust, which was 3s. per ton. Since then the contract has been placed at 3s. 5d., so that prospects of profit are more favorable than Mr. Robinson puts them now. Thus it will be seen that without a farthing additional burden to the rates, (in fact, in a prospect of a saving of £2,000 a year,) the Vestry will in forty-two years become possessed of a property which will be worth £100,000, unincumbered with debt. Already sufficient applications have been received for power and light to warrant an extension of the original scheme. The London and Walthamstow Electric Railway has made an application for power, the price of which will be sufficient to pay the cost of working the present plant. And Shoreditch is a district of small industries, to which power is of great importance. At present gas engines are used, but the Vestry proposes to supply electricity as a motive power at a price which will be equivalent to gas at 1s. 6d. per 1,000 feet, the present price being 2s. 10d. And, moreover, the cost of a four-horse power electric dynamo and fittings is only £52, against £100 for a gas engine, while the former takes up less room and requires less fixing.

The furnaces and boilers are of the newest and best description, and are being erected by Messrs. Manlove, Alliott & Co. of Nottingham, Messrs. Kincaid, Waller & Manville being the engineers. The dust will be carted in and shot into hoppers, whence it will be conveyed by overhead tramways to the furnaces. Here it passes into the drying cells, and is raked forward on to the firebars, where it is burned by forced draught. But the most interesting thing about the present scheme is the system of thermal storage, by means of which the two furnaces is stored up in the daytime to be used at night when the electric lighting plant is in use. Every part of the plant is duplicated, and in some cases triplicated, to provide against accidents and breakdowns. The street lighting to be provided consists of fifty-seven arc lamps and thirty-six lamps of thirty-two candle power. The streets to be lighted are Shoreditch High Street, Great Eastern Street, Old Street, Curtain Road, Rivington Street, Bateman's Row, Charlotte Street, Garden Walk, New Inn Yard, Broadway, Holywell Lane, Bethnal Green Road, and Commercial Street. The arc lamps are so constructed that they burn a light of 1,200 candle power until midnight, and then automatically switch this off and turn on two lights of thirty-two candle power each.

A last addition to the scheme is one put forward by Mr. Mansfield Robinson. The decision in the King's Norton case has created something like a panic among local authorities, and Mr. Robinson has an idea that all the sewer gas in Shoreditch should be collected and passed through the furnaces of the dust destructor.

A PURITAN THANKSGIVING.

The Model Bill of Fare for Their Annual Feast.

From The Boston Herald.

We have no record of just how the Puritans' Thanksgiving tables were set, but from contemporaneous pictures we can judge judge that there few, if any, forks, each guest being supplied with a knife; they sat on benches and chests, ate from pewter platters, and the table was in most cases literally a board placed on wooden horses. They had few chairs or tables, but were plentifully supplied with chests containing their linen and wardrobes, and these served in the place of chairs. In later Colonial times chairs and tables became more plentiful, and forks were more common, but all preferred to eat with their knives on account of the dangerous, sharp steel points of the two-pronged forks. The table and dishes were arranged as follows:

THANKSGIVING DINNER OF 1750.

First Course.

At the upper end of your table a pike roasted with a pudding within it, which you must afterward remove, (not the pudding, but the fish;) for your gravy, scoup, (brown soup.)

Under that a venison patty, and

Under that a giblet pye.

On the further side of which place a fine boiled pudding (a roly poly or suet pudding.)

On the nearer side of the giblet pye place some Scotch collops; croquettes of larded veal fried in butter and served with spiced oyster sauce, flavored with white wine.

At the bottom of the table place a dish of roast beef, with horse raddish and pickles round.

Second Course.

At the upper end of the table a turkey roasted, with an oyster pudding within it.

Under that a tansy (a sort of baked custard) garnished with orange. On the further side place a hare, with savory pudding. On the nearer side woodcocks with toast.

And at the bottom of the table place a pumpkin pye.

Spent Nothing in His Canvass.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

In filing his statement of election expenses, Henry N. Ess did not follow the stereotyped form "in such cases made and provided." He says he didn't spend anything except his time. The statement reads: "I was a candidate at the election Nov. 3, 1896, on the People's Party ticket for Judge of the Circuit Court. I did not pay out anything or any sum of money for my nomination or in course of my canvass, and I never agreed to pay anything. I have not incurred any expenses on account of my nomination. I spent a great deal of time working for the success of the Bryan Electors and the Democratic State ticket, but for that my expenses were all paid at the points where I made addresses. I paid no money."

Chesapeake Bay.

From The Baltimore American.

Few people fully appreciate the great size of the Chesapeake Bay. It is the largest indentation on the Atlantic Coast, and it has often been called the Mediterranean of America. On its bosom the navies of the world could easily float. It is 200 miles long, and in some places it is forty miles broad. It has an area of over 2,000 square miles, and it shoots off into great rivers with an aggregate length of thousands of miles.

STREETS BETTER PAVED

ASPHALT RAPIDLY REPLACING GRANITE BLOCKS.

What the City Has Done During the Last Six Years to Better Its Thoroughfares—Fifth and Eighth Avenues Being Macadamized.

That good pavements and clean streets constitute important factors in the welfare of a great city is a fact which, in the light of recent events, has impressed itself strongly upon the minds of observant New-Yorkers. The extensive improvements in the pavements of this city within the past six years have not only added to the comfort of the community, but they have greatly facilitated Col. Waring's reformatory work in the matter of street cleaning.

The smoke and smell of the asphalt kettle, the clank and rumble of the huge rollers, and the bustle and jargon of gangs of pavers are familiar to the residents of every quarter of New-York. Since 1889 the work of repaving and repairing has been pushed with increasing energy in every direction. The tenement districts and the fashionable residence streets have been treated with undeviating impartiality, and the beneficial effects of the new pavements have been demonstrated by a marked decrease in the mortality statistics from the tenement localities.

A great many kinds of pavement have been tried in this city, and in recent years asphalt has gained rapidly in favor. Sharp competition has caused a steady improvement in the quality, as well as a decrease in the price, of asphalt pavement. For many years the belief prevailed that granite blocks, laid and packed firmly together, on concrete foundations, constituted the most durable pavement, and the more suitable for streets subject to heavy traffic. Now there are many men who have had long experience in connection with public works, who do not hesitate to affirm that good asphalt, properly laid, makes as serviceable a pavement as stone. A large proportion of the paving done in this city within the past few years has been asphalt. Some of it has been good, and some of it has proved very bad.

Work in Fifth Avenue.

Much interest is taken just at present in the repairing of Fifth Avenue. A contract has been made by the city authorities for the laying of a first-class asphalt pavement from Ninth Street to Fifty-ninth Street. The whole work is to cost $318,000. Beginning at Forty-third Street, the pavers have recently been working slowly up town. Their progress has been delayed by the deep excavations necessary for the laying of the large water and sewer pipes, but between three and four blocks of the new pavement have been completed, and the pavers are close upon the heels of the pipe layers. The work will be completed as far as Fiftieth Street this year, and speedily as the weather will permit next year the contract will be completed. It is expected that the Park Department will then take up the matter and extend the asphalt pavement from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Another piece of work that has attracted much attention and commendation since last Spring is the improvement of the Boulevard from Sixtieth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This broad thoroughfare has been asphalted up as far as One Hundred and Tenth Street on the west side and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street on the east side, and the hitherto barren plots of ground which separate the two roadways have been newly sodded and treated with foliage plants.

Much zeal has been displayed by the officers of the Department of Public Works, including Commissioner Collis, Deputy Superintendent Howard P. Wilds, Water Purveyor Edward P. North, and John Simpson, and Stevenson Towle, in the work of improving the city streets. They have worked on systematic lines, and have endeavored to make the improvements conform to the needs of the respective localities. One feature of the general scheme that is being gradually developed, is the repaving, with asphalt, of the streets leading to and in front of the different ferries. This improvement is designed to facilitate the passage of freight trucks and market wagons, as well as to enhance the respectability of the ferry approaches.

How the Movement Was Started.

Within the last six years 160 miles of streets have been paved and repaved in the City of New-York, involving an expenditure of about $11,350,000. The necessity for a wholesale improvement of the pavements of this city was urged with much spirit by the Chamber of Commerce about ten years ago. Having upon different occasions, while escorting distinguished foreigners about the city, been obliged to apologize for the bad condition of the streets, the leading members of the Chamber deemed it their duty to get up a public agitation in favor of a general overhauling of the street pavements. There were several discussions of the subject at the regular meetings of that body in 1889, and resolutions were adopted calling upon the municipal authorities to act. Abram S. Hewitt was then Mayor, and also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He took a public-spirited view of the matter and was instrumental in sending Stevenson Towle, an expert on street improvements, to Europe to examine the different methods of paving.

In the Fall of 1889 an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing this city to spend $1,000,0000 annually for three years in new pavements. In 1892 a similar act was passed, permitting the expenditure for the same purpose of $1,500,000 annually for two years, and last year the Legislature authorized a further appropriation of $1,000,000 per year for three years. Since the era of new pavements began, the work has not only kept pace with the special appropriations allowed, but the city Government has spent annually about $225,000 additional in street improvements. The city appropriations for street improvements in 1896, independent of the $1,000,000, are as follows:

For repairs and renewal of pavements and regrading, $285,000; for repairing streets and avenues according to Chapter 476, Laws of 1875, Section 194 New-York City Consolidation act, $225,000; for repairs and maintenance of boulevards, roads, and avenues, $118,000; for repairs, maintenance, and sprinkling of roads, streets, and avenues, $35,000; for repairs of the Eighth Avenue pavement, $19,200.

Asphalt Replaces Other Pavements.

The last-mentioned appropriation was rendered necessary in consequence of the shabby condition of the asphalt pavement first laid down in Eighth Avenue. The present contract calls for a complete resurfacing of the street with the best quality of asphalt from Thirteenth to Fifty-ninth Street. This work, like that in Fifth Avenue, has been retarded by the laying of new water and gas pipes.

Asphalt is constantly being used to replace other kinds of pavement. At the close of 1895 there were seventy miles of asphalt pavement in this city and about the 1st of October of this year there were more than eighty-six miles of that kind of pavement. Officers of the Department of Public Works say that asphalt possesses many advantages besides that of cost. It will last for fifteen years, and in case of damage it can be restored more quickly and more effectively than any kind of stone pavement. Its chief disadvantage is its slipperiness when wet. On that account it is regarded as unsuitable for streets with steep grades. Wherever laid however, the asphalt pavement has proved of much benefit in a sanitary way. It is easily cleaned, and its introduction into the crowded tenement districts has aided Col. Waring's street-cleaning forces to a great extent.

The following figures show significantly the decrease in the cost of good asphalt pavement, under competition, within the last three years. In 1894 $1,000,000 paid for the laying of 14.77 miles of pavement in a thirty-foot roadway; in 1895 $1,000,000 paid for 16.93 miles, and last year $1,000,000 secured 21.27 miles of thirty-foot pavement.

Protective Steel Tramways.

The idea of laying tramways of flat steel rails or plates on each side of streets frequently traversed by heavy trucks has been suggested as the most effective means of protecting asphalt or any other light pavement. In the opinion of engineers and practical street pavers, such an expedient would not only be feasible, but the saving in wear and tear of an asphalt pavement would offset the initial cost of the tramway in a very short time. Of course, such tramways would be constructed so as to accommodate the ordinary gauge of trucks and heavy express wagons.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, said that he had given the matter of tramways considerable attention, and he had almost been forced into the belief that they would not be practicable in the streets of New-York. Temporary tramways, such as could be moved at will, might do in certain streets, but serious obstacles stood in the way of constructing permanent tramways. The foundations for a permanent tramway would necessarily have to be of the most solid character—of concrete, probably—otherwise they would sink here and there and become uneven. Then whenever such a foundation was cut into, or broken, as it certainly would be to make way for a steam, gas, or water pipe, it would be next to impossible to restore it to its original solidity and uniformity. Gen. Collis said that tramways such as had been suggested were in use in some Italian cities.

Edward P. North, who is in charge of all street improvements south of the Harlem River, except macadamized roadways and unpaved streets, expressed the opinion that the principal objection to laying tramways in the streets of New-York would be the impossibility of securing immovable joints. He said that the improved asphalt pavement was well adapted to sustain heavy weights. It would stand the wear and tear of heavy traffic far better than any stone pavement. A truck, he remarked, could haul a dead weight of eighty-one tons over a good asphalt pavement without breaking it. The average truck hauls about five gross tons.

Hard Stone Imported.

Much inferior paving stone has been replaced by the most durable stone that the market affords. There were recently imported from Belgium, by the Department of Public Works, 15,000 blocks of porphyry stone, which is believed to be the hardest stone that can be used for paving purposes. Some of this imported stone has been laid at the intersection of Canal Street and Broadway, and some of it will be laid at Broadway and Chambers Street.

The old pavement in Fourteenth Street in the vicinity of Ninth Avenue consists of pyro-granite blocks of American manufacture. A portion of that pavement is now in need of repair, and Gen. Collis has ordered 3,000 blocks of the same material with which to do the work. The pyro-granite is regarded as exceptionally serviceable.

Stevenson Towle, the present Superintendent of Street Improvements in this city, has given the matter of pavements much attention and study during the last eight or ten years. In an article on "Pavement Construction and City Growth," recently published in The Engineering Magazine, he says that merchants and business men have come to realize that their ability to do business and compete with other cities depends on the ease and cheapness with which goods can be carted and hauled through a city. Good pavements mean increased profits. Mr. Towle remarks that instances have been known where the rental of houses has been facilitated by new and better pavements, and where the rents have been increased by fully one-third.

Unlooked-for Rocks.

In prosecuting the work of street paving several contractors have encountered the same difficulties that invariably confront builders and pipe-layers who find it necessary to make excavations. Rock appears in unexpected places. Sometimes it is soft and easily dislodged, but more frequently it is so hard that it resists even the most persistent blasting. In some of the new streets patches of rock have been found, occasionally on the surface and sometimes covered by a few inches of earth.

Both engineers and contractors who figure on the cost of any work involving excavations on this island are frequently deceived in their calculations regarding the quantity and quality of rock to be removed. In places where they expect to find only a layer of soft rock they are often likely to find beneath the soft rock, a thick stratum of stone as hard as flint. A large quantity of unexpected rock was found when the excavations were made for the Broadway and the Third Avenue cable road, and one reason why Fifth Avenue, above Forty-third Street, has been torn up so long is because of the unlooked-for presence of a solid mass of uncommonly hard rock.

AN OLD-TIME FIGHTING EDITOR.

Exciting Career of Coleman E. Bishop of Jamestown.

From The Rochester Democrat.

The announcement of the death of Coleman E. Bishop, at Jamestown, N. Y., recalls a vigorous personality which was more than ordinarily conspicuous thirty or forty years ago, but among the newspaper men of to-day, we presume, his name is hardly known. Yet at one time he was editor of The Buffalo Express, succeeding Mark Twain, we believe, and, although he held the position little more than a year, he managed to give the good people of that city several new sensations from which they did not quickly recover. Previous to his Buffalo experience, Mr. Bishop had given an impetuous life to The Oil City Derrick, where his greatest exploit was a battle royal with a powerful railway corporation over which he secured a notable victory.

Mr. Bishop first attracted general attention as a writer when he was editor of The Jamestown Journal, and it was in that office that he had a hand-to-hand encounter with Commander Cushing of Albemarle fame. Cushing, then a Lieutenant in the navy, was incensed by some caustic comments in The Journal upon some of his characteristics, and with a whip in his hand called upon the editor for satisfaction. Blows were exchanged, and, although no great damage was done to either, the affair caused a great sensation.

Keen-witted, original, and resourceful, Mr. Bishop had many of the elements of a successful newspaper man, but the brilliant promise of his younger days was marred by a lack of judgment which proved fatal to his greatest enterprises. Naturally aggressive in his writings, the rampant foe of sham in every guise, no man could strike a harder blow, but the fighter who does not know when to withhold his hand courts disaster, and Mr. Bishop's eventual retirement from active journalistic work must be attributed almost wholly to this peculiarity in his character.

Personally Mr. Bishop was a warm-hearted, impulsive man, true in his friendships and clean in his life. He narrowly missed great eminence in his profession, and in the later years of his life he would sometimes say with a rueful smile: "If I had only known when to stop."

Cut Down His Own Salary.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A surprise was sprung at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the report of the Committee on Salaries. It was generally understood that the committee was ready to report, and that it would recommend the reappointment of the salaried officials at the same salaries. The report was accompanied by a communication from Superintendent Murray setting forth that inasmuch as the income of the Chamber had been cut down by the annual falling off of the total membership he desired that the Directors should make a reduction in his salary of 10 per cent., provided that the salaries of the remaining officials be allowed to remain at the old figure. This was the gist of Mr. Murray

ARTISTS SKETCH CATTLE

THEY MAKE PICTURES AT THE BIG GARDEN SHOW.

Judges Have About Finished Their Work in Selecting Animals for Prizes—Those That Won Honors in the Various Classes Yesterday.

It might have been called Artists' Day at the Live Stock Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday. During the afternoon eight or ten girls, with drawing boards, paper, and pencils, were busy sketching some of the most celebrated animals in the Garden.

The cattlemen were very obliging, and took the animals out of their stalls in order that the artists might get a fair chance to make a good picture. Some of them succeeded very well. The Guernseys, Jerseys, and Holstein-Friesians were the most favored, probably on account of their coloring and their peculiar adaptability for making good subjects for sketching.

The judges have very nearly finished their task of picking out the best animals in the different breeds on exhibition. Herefords, shorthorns, and Jerseys, in the cattle classes, and various breeds of fat sheep passed inspection yesterday and were decorated with blue, red, or yellow ribbons, as they were thought fit to wear these honors. In the classes for Herefords Thomas Clark of Beecher, Ill., made the best exhibit. He won the exhibitors' herd prize with Lars and the four cows, Juvenile, Jessamine, Adorable, and Perfect; the breeders' herd prize with the bull Littleton and four cows, Elegant, Juno, Adorable, and Perfect, and the other prizes were divided among these animals:

For shorthorns Kent & Watson and J. G. Robbins & Sons were the chief exhibitors. Kent & Watson's Reine won the prize for a cow three years old or over. J. G. Robbins & Sons' Monitor was judged the best bull, and their Gay Lavender the best cow. Monitor is a huge brute. His legs are so short that he seems to distrust them and waddles around the ring very slowly. He won the prize for the best bull at the Chicago World's Fair.

Winners in Various Classes.

In the Jersey classes Miller & Sibley and J. O. Magie & Sons took most of the prizes. The class for bulls three years old or over brought together Major Appel Pogis, Pogis of Newcastle, Ida of St. Lamberts, and Rufa of St. Francis. The last named was in the best possible show condition. His horns had been freshly burnished and his attendant was sure that "Patsey," as he calls him, would win. Patsey had to be content with the red ribbon, the blue going to the Major. The Major also won the prize as the best bull of his breed in the Garden.

Lots of fat sheep were judged during the afternoon. Richard Gibson won in the Shropshire classes. F. W. Barrett took the grand championship for grades and crosses, and W. H. Newton and Rutherford Stuyvesant in other breeds.

Probably the most interesting class judged during the day was for the championship of the beef-cattle classes. Four herds, consisting of a bull and four cows each, were in the ring. There were two herds of Herefords and one each of Aberdeen-Anguses and shorthorns. J. J. Robbins & Sons showed a herd of shorthorns headed by Monitor. George Redhead's herd of Herefords were led by the bull Left Behind, and Thomas Clark's herd was headed by Monitor. Goodwin & Judy's herd of Aberdeen-Anguses was led by Blackbird Jim. Thomas Clark's Monitor won the championship ribbon, and as soon as the award was made his owner threw a blanket over him made of ribbons won at this and previous shows.

Some of the Visitors.

The attendance was very good, and it is expected that the Garden will be well filled all of to-day. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Col. William Cary Sanger, Col. Walter Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, F. Grey Griswold, Charles Lanier, Fred Gebhard, Mrs. George Gould and children, J. G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howland Leavitt, Stanford White, Bruce Price, Caldwin Sterns, T. C. Platt, Adrian Iselin, Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chapin, Edward Brooks, Prescott Lawrence, P. F. Collier, ex-Secretary and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rives, C. Oliver Iselin, F. De Peyster Hall, L. F. Petty, August Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. J. Purcelle, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Señor Louis Garcia Pimental, Roswell L. Clot, Mrs. H. J. Davison, Miss Davison, A. A. Allen Bonner, Hamilton Busby, C. I. Hood, R. A. Pearson, United States Department of Agriculture; E. R. Ladew, John C. Sharp, J. J. Alexander, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Secretary B. F. Tracy, De Forest Grant, and Thomas H. Terry.

These awards were made yesterday:

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.

Class 25, heifer, one year old.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Adorable; second prize, Thomas Clark's June; third prize, George S. Redhead's Ella Britton.

Class 26, heifer calf.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Perfect; second prize, George S. Redhead's British Maiden; third prize, W. S. Van Natta's Colina.

Class 27, exhibitor's herd.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Lars; second prize, W. S. Van Natta's Actor; third prize, George S. Redhead's Operator.

Class 28, breeder's herd.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Littleton.

Class 32, best cow.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Jessamine.

Class 166, steer or heifer, two years old.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Jessamine; second prize, W. S. Van Natta's McKinley; third prize, W. S. Van Natta's Ernia.

Class 167, steer or heifer, one year old.—First prize, W. S. Van Natta's Jack; second prize, W. S. Van Natta's Marigold; third prize, George S. Redhead's Ella Britton.

Class 168, steer or heifer calf.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Perfect; second prize, W. S. Van Natta's Celina; third prize, Thomas Clark's Elegant.

Class 24, heifer, two years old.—First prize, Thomas Clark's Jessamine; second prize, W. S. Van Natta's Ernia; third prize, George S. Redhead's Pearl II.

CATTLE—JERSEYS.

Class 47, bull, three years old or over.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Major Appel Pogis; second prize, J. O. Magie & Sons' Rufa of St. Francis; third prize, Edward L. Clarkson's Ida of St. Lambert's Butter Bull; highly commended, Miller & Sibley's Stoke Pogis of Newcastle.

Class 48, bull, two years old.—First prize, J. O. Magie & Sons' Fosterfield's Best, Jr.; second prize, Miller & Sibley's Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert XIV.

Class 49, bull, one year old.—First prize—Miller & Sibley's St. Lambert of Prospect.

Class 50, bull calf.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's St. Combination Pogis; second prize, Edward L. Clarkson's Ida of St. Lambert's Butter Bull.

Class 56, breeder's herd.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's St. Lambert of Prospect.

Class 57, get of bull.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert.

Class 59, best bull.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Major Appel Pogis.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Exhibitor's herds, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Aberdeen-Angus.—First prize, $100, Herefords, Thomas Clark of Beecher, Ill.; second prize, $50, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., Shorthorns; third prize, $25, Goodwin & Judy's Aberdeen-Angus, West Lebanon, Ind.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.

Class 9, cow, three years old or over.—First prize, Kent & Watson's Reine; second prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Jennie III.; third prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Lustre.

Class 10, heifer, two years old.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Gay Lavender; second prize, Kent & Watson's Ruby.

Class 11, heifer, one year old.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Sultana; second prize, Kent & Watson's Kent's Rose; third prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Lucretia.

Class 6, bull, two years old.—First prize, Richard Gibson.

Class 14, breeder's herd.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Gay Monarch III.; second prize, Kent & Watson's Royal Victor.

Class 16, produce of cow.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Sempstress of Oakland; second prize, Kent & Watson's Regina; third prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Lovely of Sandcreek.

Class 17, best bull.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Monitor.

Class 18, best cow.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Gay Lavender.

FAT SHEEP—GRADES AND CROSSES.

Class 192, best wether, one year old, any breed or grade.—First prize, F. W. Brant.

Class 193, championships, best wether lamb, any breed or grade.—First prize, S. H. Todd & Son.

Class 194, grand championship, best wether in the show.—First prize, F. W. Barrett.

Special prizes offered by the Thorndale Stock Farm and Altamont Stock Farm:

For best five wether lambs sired by a registered ram of any breed.—First prize, S. H. Todd & Son; second prize, W. H. Beattie.

FAT SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.

Class 182, wether one year old.—First prize, Richard Gibson's Quantity; second prize, G. Howard Davison; third prize, John Campbell.

Class 183, wether lamb.—First prize, Richard Gibson's Gay Monarch; second prize, Richard Gibson's Guiding Star; third prize, G. Howard Davison.

SHEEP—SOUTHDOWNS.

Class 184, wether, one year old.—First prize, F. W. Barrett; second prize, William Rockefeller; third prize, W. H. Beattie.

Class 185, wether lamb.—First prize, Maple Shade Stock Farm; second prize, W. H. Beattie; third prize, W. H. Beattie.

ALL OTHER BREEDS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

Class 188, wether, one year old.—First prize, W. H. Newton, (Leicester;) second prize, W. H. Newton, (Cotswold;) third prize, W. H. Newton, (French Merino.)

FAT SHEEP—ALL OTHER BREEDS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

Class 189, wether lamb.—First prize, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant's Great Expectations; second prize, W. H. Newton's Cotswold; third prize, W. H. Newton's Lincoln.

Class 192, best wether, 1 year old, any breed or grade.—First prize, F. W. Barrett.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

10 A. M.—Exercise in ring.
11 A. M.—Judging Cotswolds.
11:30 A. M.—Judging Southdowns.
2 P. M.—Judging Oxford sheep.
3 P. M.—Judging championships.
3:30 P. M.—Grand championship.
4 P. M.—Parade of cattle.
8 P. M.—Sheep-shearing contest.
8:30 P. M.—Parade prize winners.

THE MEMPHIS SHORTAGE.

Postmaster Harris Makes Up a Deficit of $12,233.88.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—Details of the shortage of Postmaster R. B. Armour came out to-day. The exact amount of the deficit was $12,233.88, which was paid over to Assistant Postmaster Harris Nov. 18.

After the publication of the shortage throughout the country, Chief Inspector Little came here and found there had been a shortage, and the matter was carried to the attention of the District Attorney. The previous shortage of Armour occured last February, amounting to $6,190.

Armour declines to discuss the subject, and District Attorney Simonton declines to state what course the Government will pursue.

Shot by a Detective.

Louis E. Anthony, colored, of 208 East Ninety-eighth Street, was shot in the back by Detective Oppenheim of the Central Office yesterday afternoon, when he would not stop in response to the policeman's cries. Anthony was seen by Oppenheim and two other detectives to enter an apartment house at 73 East One Hundred and Third Street. They knew him as a petty thief and burglar, and when he came out with a bag under his arm they surrounded him. As Oppenheim was about to take the bag he darted away. The detectives chased him, but he paid no attention to their orders. Oppenheim fired three times over his head, and then shot at him. He fell to the sidewalk. He then fought the detectives till an ambulance arrived. The wound is not necessarily fatal, but serious. In the bag was found $50 worth of clothing that was identified by Miss Laura Wellwood as belonging to her father and herself. In Anthony's pocket were a lot of different-sized keys.

Jump in December Wheat.

December wheat made another record yesterday, going to 90½ cents, the top-notch price of the year, and the "pit" at the Produce Exchange was a scene of feverish activity and din. The future, which closed Wednesday at 89¼ cents, opened at 88⅝ cents, the lowest quotation of the day, and closed at 90¼ cents. At one time during the trading there was a clear leap of one point during the bullish jumps of the Chicago bulletin. Those who have been predicting dollar wheat before Dec. 15 were jubilant and firm in conviction. May wheat opened at 88⅛ cents, half a point lower than the closing quotation on Wednesday, went between 90 and 88⅛ cents, and closed at 89¾ cents.

Syndicate Building Receiver.

Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch has been appointed referee by Judge Lawrence in the foreclosure suit brought against the Syndicate Realty Company, which took title to the big syndicate office building at Nassau and Liberty Streets by Smith & White, on behalf of Benjamin H. Losey as trustee, to foreclose a mortgage of $900,000 on the property, made by Eleazer Hamblen to Hugh Lamb on Sept. 24, and assigned by Mr. Lamb to Mr. Losey. There are other mortgages of $1,900,000 on the property.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—The Jesuit Society of the Catholic Church has determined to establish a university at Indianapolis.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 27.—The jury trying Burt for the murder of his wife and children last July returned a verdict of guilty to-day and fixed the penalty as death.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 27.—William Dooley, thirty-five years old, and unmarried, a bartender at Stapleton's saloon, died this afternoon from an overdose of laudanum, taken with suicidal intent.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Henry Sutcliff of West Park, a farmer twenty-three years old, was struck by an express train on the West Shore Railroad this morning near West Park and instantly killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 27.—G. W. Nelson, leading tenor in the choir at Thanksgiving service at the First Baptist Church, dropped dead in the choir yesterday. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—Robbers last night broke into the Branford Railroad station, blew open the safe, and got twenty mileage tickets and $200 in coin, but overlooked $70 in notes. The total loss is about $400.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—An accident occurred in the wheel pit extension of the Niagara Falls Power Company to-day, resulting in the instant death of Stephen Scobiski, a Pole, who fell from a ladder, a distance of thirty feet, striking on his head and fracturing his skull.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 27.—A coal train was wrecked at Rentchler station, three miles west of here, this morning, and Conductor C. C. Kniffen of Mount Vernon was killed. Brakeman M. Teneyck of Irvington was injured internally, and Brakeman W. S. Kelly of East St. Louis was slightly injured about the head.

BUTLER, Penn., Nov. 27.—At a country dance last night James Stover and William Cappeau, each twenty years of age, quarreled. Cappeau struck Stover twice in the head and once on the back with a sharp hatchet, inflicting probably fatal wounds. Thinking he had killed Stover, Cappeau cut his own throat, dying in ten minutes.

BOONTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Moses Bartholomew, forty-three years of age, spent Thanksgiving Day in Mount Clair, and returned as far as Mountain View by the Greenwood Lake Railroad last night. H. S. Dean, the station master at Mountain View, says that Bartholomew was drunk. He was ejected from the station. He was run over by a Lackawanna express and killed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.—Bonds to the amount of $700,000 of Atlantic City were burned this afternoon in the presence of Mayor Franklin P. Stoy, City Treasurer John Jeffries, Controller A. M. Easton, City Solicitor A. B. Endicott, and the Finance Committee of the Common Council. The bonds were issued, signed, and sealed in payment for two water plants, but they were never put in circulation.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Reynolds, an old couple living in this village, were suffocated by coal gas yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Reynolds was dead and her husband insensible when found by neighbors with whom they had been invited to eat Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. Reynolds, who is eighty-three years of age, will probably die. The couple came here from Rockford, Ill., about a year ago.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Switchmen in the Erie yard were startled yesterday morning by a cry for help coming from a tank car of a freight train. They found a man, who gave his name as Arthur Carlton. He said that while riding on the tank near Corning two men robbed him of $1.60. He resisted and was shot in the thigh of the right leg. Carlton says he is a glassblower by trade and was on his way to New-York.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Endless variety of odd fancies, at factory prices.

NO MILITIA FOR FLORIDA.

Secretary Lamont Denies the Story About the National Guard.

Secretary of War Lamont was at the Hoffman House yesterday. He came to the city Thanksgiving Day, and was engaged yesterday on some matters of personal business.

Secretary Lamont was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what foundation there was for the published stories that a regiment of the National Guard in each State had been ordered to hold itself ready for a trip to Florida on short notice.

"There is nothing in it," he said. "I do not know where the story started. Several inquiries have come to the department on the subject. The War Department has not asked any regiment of militia to be ready to go to Florida or anywhere else, and has made no inquiries as to the strength of the National Guard, except such as are always made at stated intervals. Some one may have seen one of the ordinary lists of questions and immediately jumped to the conclusion that something extraordinary was about to happen."

Secretary Lamont said he expected to come to this city after the close of this Administration and begin business where he left off four years ago.

HAMMERSTEIN'S CREDITORS.

Legal Proceedings to Subject Subject to Certain Provisions.

The creditors of Oscar Hammerstein held a meeting yesterday at the offices of Root & Clarke, 32 Liberty Street. It was decided to suspend for the present all legal proceedings which have been taken against Mr. Hammerstein, provided he had reconveyed to him all of the property he transferred to his wife, and agreed to pay all the interest on notes and taxes.

It is understood that Mr. Hammerstein, who was present, signified his willingness to accept the terms, and agreed to the appointment of a co-trustee to act with him in the management of his property. Mr. Hammerstein's admitted indebtedness is $60,000, besides creditors' judgments amounting to $24,000.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among the departing passengers on to-day's transatlantic fleet are the following:

French Line steamship La Gascogne, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. T. L. De Vinne, Mrs. Frederick de Courcy May, Roberto de Mores, Charles Payson, and J. S. Thorndike.

Cunard Line steamship Etruria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—A. P. Head, W. H. Inslee, Leonard B. Searing, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wyeth.

Netherlands-American Line steamship Obdam, for Rotterdam—The Rev. A. M. Felser, Joseph Zelger, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Goudeket.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Aldrich, C. W. Bonynge, Richard Ladenburg, Paul Ladenburg, George Law, Gen. and Mrs. F. H. Winston, and J. H. Whitehouse.

A Peculiar Army Romance.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Mary A. Clark, and who said she was the wife of William G. Clark, formerly an officer of the Fourth Artillery, United States Army, yesterday called on Chief Murphy, in Jersey City, and asked him to find her husband. She was married twenty-five years ago, she said. Five years afterward her husband left her. When she realized that she was deserted, she went to Fort Hamilton and opened a hotel, and made money. About a month ago her husband appeared at the hotel and she forgave him. A few days ago her husband induced her to sell the hotel and go to New-York. They stopped at the Coleman House. When Mrs. Clark awoke yesterday morning her husband had gone and taken all her money.

Policeman May Be Dismissed.

Officer Quigg of the Brooklyn police force appeared in 1894 before the Civil Service Commissioners. One of the questions asked all applicants is whether they have been convicted of any crime or been in prison. Quigg, it is alleged, answered "No" to these inquiries. In 1892 he served twenty-nine days for malicious mischief and later he was arrested for intoxication. He may be dismissed.

Silver Going to Europe.

The steamship Etruria will to-day take to Europe 683,000 ounces of silver and 40,000 Mexican dollars, shipped as follows: Handy & Harman, 300,000 ounces and 15,000 Mexican dollars; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 160,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 120,000 ounces; Fuller & Wilson, 50,000 ounces; Zimmermann & Forshay, 30,000 ounces and 25,000 Mexican dollars, and Lewisohn Brothers, 23,000 ounces.

$5,000 for a Boy's Death.

A son of Jacob Zipfel of Brooklyn was killed Oct. 24 last by a feed wire of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Yesterday a jury before Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court returned a verdict of $5,000 in Zipfel's favor.

Mr. Croker Goes North.

Richard Croker left this city yesterday for Richfield Springs, where he has a residence. He went by way of Troy, and intended to stop there for a short visit to Senator Murphy.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, rain, colder Saturday afternoon and night, decidedly colder Sunday, southwesterly winds, becoming westerly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, showers, colder Saturday, decidedly colder Saturday night, freezing temperature Sunday, southwesterly winds, becoming northerly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, turning into snow, decidedly colder, cold wave in northern portion, freezing temperature Saturday night, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, showers Saturday, decidedly colder Saturday night, freezing temperature Sunday, southerly winds, becoming northerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, showers, followed by clearing and colder weather, and decidedly colder Saturday night and Sunday, southerly winds, becoming northerly. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, with showers, colder, with a decided fall in temperature in western portions, southerly winds, becoming northerly. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, showers, decidedly colder, cold wave in northern portions Saturday night, southerly winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, increasing cloudiness, with showers Saturday night, decidedly colder Saturday night, easterly winds. KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE, clearing weather, decidedly colder Saturday, with a cold wave, freezing temperature, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers in the morning, clearing and generally fair in the afternoon, decidedly colder, with a cold wave Saturday night, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, clearing and generally fair Saturday, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, temperature will fall to nearly freezing near the coast, cold northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, clearing and generally fair Saturday, colder in the southern portion, temperature will fall to about freezing near the coast, continued low temperature in the interior, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, continued low temperature, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, continued cold northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, clearing in the morning, probably fair in the afternoon, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, freezing temperature for two days, brisk to high northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, rain, followed by clearing Saturday, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, freezing temperature, northerly winds. OHIO, clearing and generally fair Saturday, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, brisk to high northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, continued low temperature, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, clearing and generally fair Saturday, colder, brisk to high northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, fair, continued cold northerly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, cold northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, continued low temperature, northerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, generally fair, continued cold weather, northeasterly winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

Signals are displayed at Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Galveston, and at all lake stations except Duluth.

HAD A BULLET IN HIS LUNGS.

Death of Herman Krenis, Who Was Shot Two Years Ago.

The Coroners' office was notified yesterday that Herman Krenis, thirty-five years old, of 343 Sussex Street, Paterson, N. J., was found dead in bed at 7 o'clock Thursday night in the Manhattan Hygienic Institute, at 80 East Fourth Street. Krenis had been a patient in the institute for three months.

Two years ago he was held up by highwaymen in Paterson and robbed. While trying to defend himself one of the robbers drew a revolver and fired at him. The ball struck him in the mouth.

Krenis was a weaver, and on the night of the robbery had a considerable amount of money in his possession. The thieves waylaid him close to his home. He lay on the street for several hours before being discovered.

He was taken to the Paterson Hospital, where he was a patient for some time. The bullet finally lodged in his lung. The wounded man spent considerable money for medical attendance in trying to get rid of the bullet.

Broke Down in the Tunnel.

An engine drawing a local train of two cars broke an axle in the Bergen tunnel at Jersey City last night. The engine was not derailed, and no further damage was done. Travel was delayed on the east-bound track for about an hour, but there was no delay on the west-bound track. No one was hurt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church, Thomas Dixon Pastor.—Sermon 11, by Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw. Come early. Next week Thomas Dixon on "Socialism."

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL INVITATION to Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—11, full choral service and sermon; 8, sermon. S. Parkes Cadman preacher for the day. Pleasant Hour Bible Class, 3:45. Tuesday, illustrated lecture, "Beautiful Hawaii," Capt. Cambell. Thursday, anniversary of Forward Movement. Bishop Andrews, Dr. A. C. Dixon, J. M. Cornell, and others will participate. Combined choirs. Attractive service every night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "Social Wrongs and Social Discontent." Even-song at 8 P. M., (seats free;) Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. Julian Jaynes of West Newton, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL WELCOME AT WASHINGTON SQUARE Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th St., near square. 10:30, Dr. Weir; 7:45, Rev. W. F. Anderson, pastor.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Quincy L. Morrow of Maryland. Music by choir under direction T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Park, cornetist; Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President, Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK PORT Society at Marble Collegiate Church, corner 29th St. and 5th Av., on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses and testimonies. Singing in various languages. All welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.—Sunday, 3:45 P. M. Address by Mr. C. J. Hicks, Railroad Secretary of Y. M. C. A. Special music by Henri H. Sturm, tenor; F. B. King, clarionet. Men invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Character of Nature." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evenings 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches. Subject, "The Conversion of Roman Catholics—From What to What?" All cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bostworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Song service 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches. 11, "The Swallow," sixth in series, "The Birds of the Bible;" 8, "How to Make the Best of the World." All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M.
Rev. Harris E. Adriance will preach at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Boston will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AVE. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Advent Sunday, Nov. 29th, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Choral Service, with Sermon, 8 P. M. The Rector will preach at both Services.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening: "Historical Revivals"—Mr. Moody's work—"Revivalism and Romanism," course on "Divine Voices in Current Events."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Moral Significance of the Book of Jonah." 8 P. M., "Daniel Webster, America's Greatest Orator."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St.—Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; holy communion and sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong; sermon by Rev. Dr. Kirkus.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject, "The Gospel of Unitarianism." All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M., topic "The Lesson of Christ's Provision for Mary," and 8 P. M. topic, "Harvest Praise Service," "The Lesson of the Harvest."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic "He Laid His Glory By," and 8 P. M., "An Evening with the Sailors," "And He Went Forth by the Seaside."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30 22E RUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Cordial welcome to all.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach. Morning subject: "The Loss of the Golden Shields." Evening: "Evangelists and Their Work." Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Sleepless Night."
4 P. M., "The Hebrew Hymn Book. No. XXIV."
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET,
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach at each service.
PREPARATORY LECTURE WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., cor. 55th St., Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., Pastor; Rev. R. L. Rudolph, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. At the morning service the pastor will deliver a sermon commemorative of the founding of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and in the evening will continue his special course of sermons. On Wednesday at 8 P. M. the twenty-third anniversary of the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held in the church parlors, and addresses made. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; midweek service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; subject of evening sermon, "Truths Concerning Future Punishment." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., preaches, 11—"Strength and Beauty." 8, Rev. G. W. Mead on "Assurance." Seats free.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 4. Sunday school at 2:45.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30. Morning, special Mendelssohn musical service. Chorus of hundred voices. Service every night.

Moody and Sankey

meetings continue at Cooper Union next week, 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. daily. Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday afternoon at 3 and overflow meeting Dr. MacArthur's church and Central Presbyterian Church.

MOODY MEETINGS, COOPER UNION, MONday morning at 10. Subject, "Repentance." Admission, by ticket only, obtainable to-day in New-York City at Y. M. C. A., 23d St.; Revell & Co., 112 5th Av., and E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union, and Y. M. C. A., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian), East 35th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday School, with Adult Classes, at 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Conviction Concerning Sin."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday services, prayer, and sermon, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. Frederick Talcot will preach in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Booth at night. Seats free.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of Union College. Weekly service, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—SUNday, Nov. 29th, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Instinct of Worship in Human Nature." All interested are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor,

PEOPLE'S COMPANY WINS

A FRANCHISE AWARDED TO IT BY CONTROLLER FITCH.

Another Step in the Contest over the Twenty-third and Twenty-Fourth Ward Route—May Still Occupy the Courts.

After more than a year of litigation, Controller Fitch yesterday awarded the franchise for about twenty-nine miles of surface street railway in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to the People's Traction Company, which is the opposition to the Union Railway Company, or "Huckleberry" system.

The lines of the People's Company will, if constructed, practically parallel the lines of the "Huckleberry" road, and will connect with the line of the Connecticut and Westchester Railroad at the Bronx River.

The Controller awarded the franchise after he had been officially notified that just before noon yesterday Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court had dissolved the last injunction which stood in the way of the award being made. The bid of the People's Traction Company was 97 per cent. of the gross receipts and the additional statutory 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, and 95 per cent. of the gross receipts and the statutory 5 per cent. of the gross receipts after the first five years.

In other words, the People's Company must pay under this bid its total gross receipts on its lines within the city limits to the city.

The determination reached by the Controller yesterday concludes, so far as he is concerned, one of the most remarkable contests for a franchise that ever occurred in this city. The fight all along has been between the People's Traction Company and the "Huckleberry" system.

Noted Men Interested.

In the latter Senator Edward Murphy, Anthony Brady, ex-Gov. Flower, Richard Croker, and others are popularly supposed to be interested. Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan is the chief counsel for the "Huckleberry," and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Daniel F. Cohalan of 271 Broadway, have conducted the litigation for the People's Company. The franchise was created by the Board of Aldermen about eighteen months ago. It was put up at public auction by the Controller in October of last year. The two important bidders at the sale were the People's Company and the North New-York Traction Company. It was said that the latter bid in the interest of the "Huckleberry" system. The Union Company and the Southern Boulevard Company also did some bidding. The bidding was run up with remarkable rapidity to record-breaking heights. When the People's Company bid its 95 and 97 per cent. in addition to the statutory percentages, it filed a protest against any further bidding, upon the ground that there could be no bid in excess of the total amount of the gross receipts. The Controller, however, concluded to allow the bidding to proceed, and the figures were pushed up enormously. Finally, when the North New-York Company bid as high as 6,975⅛ per cent. of the gross receipts, the Controller adjourned the sale so that the matter could be taken to the courts. Then the Corporation Counsel was appealed to and there was a mass of litigation. In dissolving the last injunction yesterday Justice Smyth said that the Controller could make the award in the best interests of the city, and that if injury to anyone resulted, the courts would afford redress.

Makes the Award.

The injunction being out of the way, the Controller was ready to make the award. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan entered a protest against the award being made to the People's Company. Ex-Gov. Flower was also present. Mr. Cohalan, representing the People's Company, claimed that the bid of his company was the highest legal bid, and that, therefore, the franchise should be awarded to his company. Controller Fitch finally awarded the franchise to the People's Traction Company. After making the award the Controller made this explanatory statement:

"The situation in which the Controller finds himself in regard to this sale is one of much embarrassment and considerable difficulty. I consider that my action should be largely governed by two considerations: First, to secure for the City of New-York the largest compensation possible under the terms of the railroad law for the franchise offered for sale; and, secondly, to make certain, so far as lies within my power, that the inhabitants of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards shall obtain that measure of rapid-transit relief promised by the construction of these surface railway lines.

Only Two Courses Open.

"I have received from the Counsel to the Corporation an opinion to the effect that there are left open to me only two possible courses of procedure. 'One,' to quote this opinion, 'is to do nothing further in the matter, refraining from either continuing the sale or from accepting any bid which has been made and awarding the franchise thereon; or, second, to award the franchise to the People's Traction Company at their bid of 97 and 95 per cent., respectively, of the gross receipts, over and above the statutory percentage, equal to 100 per cent. of the gross receipts.'

"The history of the litigation which has attended the attempted sale of this franchise is familiar to all those interested therein, and it is not, therefore, necessary for me to recite the various steps which have been taken. It is sufficient to state that the several opinions of the courts which have been rendered in relation to this matter have thrown but little light on what the Controller's action should be in the premises. Mr. Justice Beekman expressed the opinion that the bid of 97 and 95 per cent. of the gross receipts, in addition to the statutory percentage—being the bid made by the People's Traction Company—was the highest legal bid and that no higher bid could be made under the statute. At the same time, however, he stated that 'such expression of opinion was not necessary to the decision of the case,' and the Appellate Division, in affirming his judgment, expressly called attention to the fact that the views of Mr. Justice Beekman on this particular subject were to be taken only as his personal expression, and not as an adjudication upon the question.

Described as Farcical.

"The character of the bidding which finally resulted in the bid of 6,975⅛ per cent. of the gross receipts, made by the North New-York City Traction Company, has been quite properly described by the Counsel to the Corporation in his opinion as 'farcical,' but he states, at the same time, that the questions involved are so difficult and doubtful that, in his opinion, they can never be satisfactorily settled except upon the decision of the court of last resort.

"In this embarrassing situation I believe that the best course that I can pursue, both for the interests of the city and in the interests of competing bidders, will be to rule in such a manner that such an adjudication will be obtained at the earliest possible moment. The city is unfortunately not in a position to secure directly from the courts instructions as to the proper manner of procedure, since the Appellate Division, in their decision rendered in the case of The Mayor, &c., against the Controller, the North New-York City Traction Company, and others, defendants, hold that the plaintiff did not come within the rule which permits a trustee to ask the opinion of a court upon a doubtful question. Such an adjudication can, therefore, be had only in an action brought by one of the competing bidders, as a party directly interested.

"I am of the opinion that I can best force a settlement of the difficult questions of law involved by awarding the franchise to the People's Traction Company at their bid of 97 and 95 per cent., respectively, in addition to the statutory percentages fixed by the railroad law. In adopting this course, I also feel that my action receives powerful support from the language used by Mr. Justice Beekman in his opinion; for, although his words are admittedly obiter dicta, the whole controversy received very careful consideration at his hands, and my respect for the opinion of this learned Judge leads me to attach great weight to any deliberate statement that he has seen fit to make.

Bad Effect of a Dead-Lock.

"If I were to adopt the other alternative, that of doing nothing in the matter, it would be impossible to foresee the outcome, and the possibility would certainly exist that all of the competing bidders might for a long time remain satisfied with the present status, and a dead-lock would thereby ensue, whereby the people of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards would be deprived of the rapid-transit relief which they so much need. I therefore award this franchise to the People's Traction Company at their bid of 97 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years and 95 per cent. thereafter, in addition to the obligatory charges of 3 and 5 per cent., respectively, provided for by statute."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan intimated that the matter would again be carried into the courts.

The question whether or not a company can bid more than its total gross receipts will probably be litigated until it is settled definitely.

Mr. Cohalan of counsel for the People's Traction Company said: "We regard this as a great victory. We have fought them in the courts in nine different suits, and have beaten them in every one of them. Any other suits that may be brought will have to be brought directly against this company, as we are in possession of the franchise. The city authorities are now out of it."

"What is the explanation of your willingness to pay your total gross receipts to the city?"

"We can do that, because we have thirty miles of road outside of the city limits on which we can charge as high as 25 cents fare for the whole trip. We have now obtained an entrance into New-York City. The Union Company would not transfer at the city line, and wanted to keep us out."

Property Owners Greatly Interested.

J. Clarence Davies, the real estate dealer who is interested in land in the annexed district, said last night in regard to the sale: "The victory of the People's Traction Company to-day ends a struggle in which property owners and real estate men in the district have been much interested. After the Legislature had granted the bridge at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, rapid transit was an assured theory, provided the People's Company received the franchise.

"The road will only run on streets eighty feet wide or over. It will have the effect of materially developing the annexed district by making it accessible. So long as there was no competition, there was very little chance for the citizens to secure convenient means of travel."

A RAILWAY COLLEGE COURSE.

Proposition for a Four Years' Education of Young Railroad Men.

Several railway Presidents have been expressing opinions for and against the proposition to establish a college course for the education of young men in the science of railroading. Such a course would be a new departure in this country, and it would, in the opinion of at least one railroad President, "tend to a higher class of railway work in future generations." Another President is quoted as saying that he could find places at once for a dozen young men educated on the plan proposed.

The suggestion is for some college to arrange for a four years' course for the benefit of young men who desire to fit themselves for railroading. An experienced railroad manager is authority for the assertion that "young men can no longer get sufficient general knowledge of the various departments of a railroad by going into an office."

The proposed course is to embrace most of the branches of study which a candidate for a Bachelor of Sciences would take in all the first-class colleges, together with the fundamental principles of civil and mechanical engineering. It is also proposed to add a large range of special study in railroading, covering history, organization, and administration, law accounts and rates, the relation of the railroads to each other and to the State, with the history of associations and commissions.

The idea is to have these special railroad studies directed by a man of actual experience as a railroad officer, and furthermore to have specialists engaged to deliver lectures. Two significant queries were recently propounded by The Railroad Gazette: "Do the railroad officers want young men trained as this proposed university course would train them? Or would these young men find that they had been educated for a field which exists only in theory?"

The larger proportion of the replies to these questions were from railroad men of high standing, and they were strongly in favor of establishing such a course as was proposed. Several railroad managers admitted that they were handicapped by the fact that the ranks of railway employes are not supplied with men of training and ambition. It is actually impossible, it is said, to find enough subordinates with broad intelligence and with trained minds. A veteran railroad President wrote: "A boy aiming to become a general railroad officer would get the very greatest benefit from a college course such as has been outlined."

The difficulty of getting competent instructors in railroad science is urged as about the only obstacle in the way of establishing such a course. Railroading either as an art or as a science is still very inexact, and some opinions have been expressed that whatever is taught in schools about railroadding must be largely matters of judgment or personal opinion. The preponderance of sentiment among practical railroad men, however, is that young men can be taught a great deal of valuable railroad knowledge by a systematic course of instruction. They can obtain in a school, it is held, a far better training than the average railroad man obtains in the unintellectual routine of his daily employment.

Delta Phi's Annual Banquet.

The Delta Phi Fraternity held its seventieth annual convention yesterday at the fraternity house, on East Forty-ninth Street. In the evening the annual banquet was held at the Waldorf Hotel. There were present about a hundred members of the fraternity, from various parts of the country. Samuel D. Hoffman of Baltimore presided. Tunis G. Bergen of Brooklyn responded to the toast of "Old Days in Delta Phi"; Gordon Bell answered to "Zeta Chapter"; "Famous Delts" was the toast that was spoken to by Robert E. Farley, and George Q. Horwitz of Philadelphia, "Delta Phi." Clifford H. Strang answered to "Delta Phi in the West."

Pierce Stands Cross-Examination.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 27.—The cross-examination of Superintendent James W. Pierce of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children was begun this morning. The examination was conducted by Lawyers Henry C. Henderson, S. S. Marshall, and F. B. Van Kleeck. Mr. Henderson did the questioning, and had Mr. Pierce on the rack all day. The Superintendent often answered: "I do not remember just now." His direct evidence was not shaken. The investigation was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Canadian Forger Sentenced.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—Dr. George F. Slack, a prominent citizen of Farnham, Quebec, who on Tuesday last pleaded guilty to the charge of forging his sister's name to a power of attorney, by which he raised $5,000 on bank shares, and who was remanded for consideration of the extraordinary plea for clemency on the part of his friends and relatives, came up for sentence to-day. Judge Desnoyers said he had taken everything into consideration, and would sentence the prisoner to the minimum punishment of twenty-three months in common jail.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abundant evidence of this in its sixty-two years' record of cures.—Adv.

FOR THE STUDY OF BOTANY

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS FOR A BUILDING.

Plans of the New-York Botanical Garden Association for the Best Institution of Its Kind in the Country.

Plans for the new building which is to be a part of the botanical gardens at Bronx River Park were filed with the Building Department yesterday. These plans call for a handsome structure of three stories and basement, to be built of brick and terra cotta, with a steel skeleton. The building will have a frontage of 308 feet and a depth of 115 feet at one end and 87 feet at the other.

The exterior of the building will be ornamented with bluestone and copper, and the whole will be surmounted by a dome. Robert W. Gibson of 18 Wall Street, the architect, estimates that the building will cost about $250,000.

Scope of the Enterprise.

This building, when completed, will contain the herbarium, classrooms, laboratories, and lecture rooms, and will be thoroughly equipped for botanical research and experiment. It, however, is but the start of an institution which it is expected in time will be superior to any similar one in the country. In addition to this building there will be numerous greenhouses for the propagation of native and rare plants, and the arboretum, which will contain all trees and shrubs which thrive in this climate.

The ground to be occupied by the proposed gardens comprises 250 acres of the northern part of Bronx River Park. The land is owned in fee by the city and the New-York Botanical Garden Association, an incorporated body. The land being part of the park system, the Commissioners of Public Parks will act as Trustees.

Adjunct of Columbia College.

While the gardens will necessarily be a part of the park system, they will also be an adjunct of Columbia College, and here the college course in botany will be pursued. The Park Commissioners will aid in the project in that they will construct the roads and walks. This part of the work will not be done next year, however, as no provision has been made in the estimate of expenses which has already been passed by the board. Between the roads and walks the tract will not take on so much of an appearance of a park. The space will be occupied in a manner such as will best serve the purpose for which it is designed. The trees, shrubs, and flowers will be grouped so as to facilitate the study of botany.

To carry out the purposes of the association will require a large amount of money, and after the gardens have been completed, a great deal will be required each year for maintenance. The association now has about $750,000 in hand. Of this amount $500,000 was appropriated by the city and the remainder was raised by popular subscription. This amount will be expended at once, but it will be years before the fondest hopes of the association can be realized.

Slow Development.

The botanical gardens in Boston, which are rated the finest in the country, have not yet assumed the degree of excellence desired, and work on them has been going on for many years. As before stated, the Board of Park Commissioners will be unable to begin its part of the work next year because no provision has been made for it; but there are other drawbacks. A trunk sewer is being constructed across the site of the garden for the benefit of the residents of William's Bridge. Then across the northern part of the park a trestle has been built to convey dirt from the excavation for the Jerome Park reservoir to lands which are being filled in. Permission to erect the trestle was granted by the Park Commissioners on the request of the Aqueduct Commission, and it will be several years before it can be removed.

These obstructions will not interfere with the erection of the proposed buildings, and this part of the work will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible.

PIANIST ROSENTHAL ILL.

Has Influenza Because He Wore No Underclothes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Because Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, was not addicted to underclothes, and had no idea that American weather was subject to change without notice, several thousand music lovers were disappointed at the Auditorium this afternoon. Instead of evolving melodies from his piano, the musician was at home nursing a very bad case of influenza which he caught in Boston.

Rosenthal said to-day that in his home underclothes were only worn by the very young or very old, and that he had no idea they were necessary for every one in America.

He rehearsed with the Thomas orchestra, but was unable to give a public performance.

Receiver for Part of the 'Frisco.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—Dwight Braman, representing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, was to-night appointed received for the Anthony Branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. This line is eighty miles long, and was recently abandoned. Braman's company owns $950,000 of 'Frisco bonds, and it is the intention to compel the operation of the branch under the contract made with municipalities when bonds were voted to aid in its construction.

Handsome Residence Burned.

IRVINGTON, Nov. 27.—The handsome residence of Henry H. Cannon on Broadway was destroyed by fire last night. Children playing with matches accidentally set fire to the furniture. The building was a three-story one; the flames started on the second story and destroyed that and the third, while the flames and water ruined the first floor. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Mr. Cannon is President of the village.

Society Notes.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gould gave an informal dance and party to a number of the young friends of their little daughter Edith last evening at their residence, 5 Washington Square North.

—Judge Alonzo C. Monson, the President of the Knickerbocker Club, and Mrs. Monson entertained a party of friends at a dinned and an informal dance at their residence, 14 East Sixty-third Street, last evening.

—Miss Annie Beaston of Philadelphia read her second lecture on "Colonial Days" at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Hess, 88 West Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, to a fashionable company. She took for her subject the two old Knickerbocker families of Winthrop and Bradstreet.

—The Friday Afternoon Euchre Club met at the residence of Mrs. T. Tasso Fischer, 234 Central Park West, yesterday afternoon. Some of those present were Mrs. William Babcock, Miss Banks, Miss Vidal, Mrs. David Bradley, Mrs. David B. Keeler, Mrs. Thomas H. Hall, Mrs. J. Minton Mabbet, Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli, Mrs. Wilbur C. Fisk, and Mrs. Thoms Drummond.

—Miss F. Edna Maxwell, daughter of Mrs. Horace Maxwell, of 7 East Seventy-fourth Street, made her début in society yesterday afternoon at a large reception given by her mother. The débutante was dressed in white satin and carried pink roses. She was assisted in receiving the guests by her two sisters, Miss M. Olivia and Miss Madeline Maxwell, and several of this season's coming débutantes. A number of intimate friends and the receiving party were dined by Mrs. Maxwell after the reception and an informal dance was given in the evening. The house was prettily decorated, the color scheme being pink and white.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

An Excellent Performance in German of Wagner's Lyric Drama.

The first performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin" in German at the Metropolitan Opera House last night attracted an audience which filled the house to its capacity. This audience was soon stirred to enthusiasm, and it repeated frequently an offense once charged upon the public by an eminent stockholder of the Opera House—that of interrupting "the most delicious cavatinas with ill-timed applause." The performance, so far as the work of the principal singers was concerned, was of the kind that rightly stirs the blood of music lovers, but those accessories which go to compose the illusion of a lyric drama for the serious-minded were not all that they might have been. It may seem a trifle ungenerous to speak first of the faults of a performance, but nothing makes its presence felt so forcibly as singing out of tune in Wagner's most mellifluous lyric drama. This the male chorus did last night with a dogged persistence that would be the making of an army. The female chorus did not sing out of tune so much, but its proceedings were generally of an apathetic nature. All this is exceedingly unfortunate, for such work as the principals did last night deserves better assistance.

Mme. Emma Eames made her first appearance as Elsa with the original text. Of course she has often sung the part in Italian, but study under Herr Kniese during last Summer naturally gave her some new ideas. Her delivery of the text was only passable. It cannot be said that she enunciated it with distinctness at all times, nor did she always display a good accent. For instance, she insisted on pronouncing "König" "Kunnish." But she sang the music very beautifully indeed, and she looked a picture of loveliness. She was not mistress of her tones at all times in the first act, but in the second her voice steadied and she sang admirably. Her soliloquy on the balcony was a piece of flawless musical perfection. If the declamation had been equal to the intoning it would have been a vocal triumph. Her acting did not reveal any novelties in conception or execution, but on the whole her Elsa was worthy of praise.

The other novelty of the evening was the appearance of Mr. David Bispham as Telhamund. This singer achieved artistic success, and his achievement met with quick and cordial appreciation by the audience. Mr. Bispham commended himself to every sincere lover of Wagner by the general excellence of his work, and also by a faithful attention to significant details. His conception of the part was absolutely just, and showed that he was a keen and sympathetic student of the text and the legend. His declamation was admirable, and he proved to be excellently equipped with voice to meet the demands of the music. He dressed and "made up" the part artistically, and his action was thoroughly vigorous and earnest throughout. Mr. Bispham is a decided acquisition to the company; that is, if last night's work is a fair specimen of his usual product.

M. de Vries sang the Herald in German for the first time here. The best that can be said of him was that he was earnest and conscientious in his work. But his vocal style is radically defective, and he declaims in a very explosive manner. The other members of the cast were old friends, and there is no necessity for extended comment upon their labors. M. Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin, however, has grown in a manner which deserves notice. It has broadened and deepened much since the singer became a student of Wagner, through the medium of his fuller purposes and with the aid of his own tongue. It has been a good thing for M. de Reszke to read his Lohengrin by the light of his Tristan. His Knight of the Grail is no longer a sentimental chevalier, but a devoted hero. The singer was in lovely voice last night, and sang delightfully.

M. Edouard de Reszke was not in good voice, and in the early part of the first act he had much difficulty in adhering to the pitch. But by the time the prayer was reached he had his voice warmed up, and he sang the passage superbly. Thenceforward his work was what we have always heard from him. Mlle. Rosa Olitzka was a very good Ortrud. Her duet with Telhamund in the second act was better vocally than dramatically, but in the declamation preceding Elsa's descent from the balcony she evoked genuine enthusiasm. Mr. Seidl conducted the orchestra, and his own orchestra supplied the very important instrumental support. Mr. Seidl's reading of the work is quite familiar and is the best with which this public is acquainted. The orchestra has been so long the recipient of his valuable training and instruction that it brings to light many beauties of the score which are usually lost. There were mellowness, flexibility, and emotion in the orchestral work last night. The enthusiasm of the audience at the close of the second act was remarkable, and it was fairly won, for the finale was superbly given. This afternoon, owing to Mme. Melba's illness, "La Favorita" will be given instead of "Lucia."

"THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY."

Gilbert Parker's Play Produced in Washington by H. Beerbohm Tree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—H. Beerbohm Tree and the company from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, under the management of Hayman & Frohman, at the Lafayette Square Theatre, to-night produced for the first time on any stage Gilbert Parker's dramatization of his novel, "The Seats of the Mighty," under the personal supervision of the author.

In his adaptation of the novel for the stage, Mr. Parker has departed somewhat from the arrangement of the text, the play opening in France at the Palace of Versailles. After the first scene, however, the plot of the novel is followed with something approaching exactness. The play is a melodrama in which the scenic accessories are a prominent feature.

The performance was attended by a distinguished audience. President and Mrs. Cleveland occupied a box, and surrounding them were representatives from the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps.

The production was an artistic success. Mr. Tree took the part of Doltaire, the unfortunate victim of the Marquise de Pompadour's jealousy. Other principal parts were taken as follows: King Louis XV., Leonard Outram; Captain Moray, Lawrence Cantley; Gabord, Lionel Brough; Lieutenant Ferney, Gerald du Maurier; Voban, J. G. Taylor; Alixe Duverney, Kate Rorke; Marquise de Pompadour, Edith Ostlere; Madame Coumal, Janette Steer.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Besides the regular orchestra, Seidl will bring his own orchestra to the Metropolitan Opera House when he conducts.

—Mme. Calvé sailed from Havre yesterday on the steamship La Champagne. She will make her appearance in "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 11. On the arrival of Mme. Calvé the company at the Metropolitan will be complete.

—Mr. Richard Mansfield denied yesterday a report that he was desirous of securing a new play with which to make an unlimited run. He stated that he was always seeking new material, but only with the one intention to augment with it his repertory.

—The plan of giving a series of matinées every Wednesday at the Metropolitan Opera House at popular prices is very likely to attract large audiences from the suburban towns. All the operas will be presented with the same care as they are given at the night performances.

—Albert M. Palmer, although reported at his office, 29 West Thirtieth Street, to be seriously ill at his home in Stamford, Conn., was in the city yesterday and held a consultation with his lawyer, A. J. Dittenhoefer, at 96 Broadway. Mr. Dittenhoefer refused to give any information regarding Mr. Palmer.

—In view of the demand for seats and boxes for the opening performance at Koster & Bial's Music Hall Dec. 14 of Yvette Guilbert, the management has decided to hold an auction sale for the first night, which will take place at Sherry's, Thursday, Dec. 3, at 4 P. M. Guilbert is booked for only thirty appearances in this city.

—In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mme. Melba, the management of the Metropolitan Opera House will be compelled to withdraw "Lucia di Lammermor" this afternoon and substitute "La Favorita" with Mme. Mantelli, Mlle. Bauermeister, Cremonini, Ancona, Vanni, and Plançon in the cast. Mme. Melba will appear next Wednesday evening in "Romeo et Juliette."

British Troops at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 27.—The Allan Line steamship Carthaginian arrived to-day from Liverpool with about 800 British troops on board. Three hundred men are for the Berkshire regiment here, about 300 will go to Bermuda, and the remainder will go to Victoria, B. C.

ROYAL
—Absolutely Pure—
The greatest of all the baking powders for strength and healthfulness. Makes dainty cake and rolls.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Bluebells had his picture taken yesterday. Bluebells is the colt of one of the Shetland ponies at the Live Stock Exhibition in Madison Square Garden. This exhibition has afforded a great opportunity to the young art students of New-York to make sketches from life. Bluebell's picture was taken by three pretty girls wearing Alpine hats, and with extra pencils tucked in their belts and sketchbooks in their hands. They were assisted by a big policeman, who stood behind and made comments in a fatherly manner. Bluebells, not being vain, persisted in nibbling a post in an unbecoming attitude, and upon being remonstrated with turned around and hid his face in a corner. The man in charge came to the rescue then, and Bluebells was turned and held headforemost into the audience. One pretty girl held her sketchbook on her knee and went to work, the second pretty girl held hers straight in front of her, and the third pretty girl leaned her book on the corner post of Bluebells's pen, and the policeman and an interested crowd of spectators looked on admiringly.

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They say at Fort Hamilton that every time they have a bunch of new recruits there are one or two of them who rise in rank in the estimation of their outside friends very quickly. Letters come addressed to them as Corporal, Sergeant, Quartermaster—any office of which they happen to know by name—and that when they have been in the ranks only long enough to be able to distinguish right from left without saying "hayfoot, strawfoot." A little of this is amusing. The only way outside friends have of learning these rapid promotions is from the man himself. If he rises too suddenly and to too great eminence he is apt to have a fall. One new man aspired not only to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, but also became school teacher at the fort. His letters were addressed to him as school teacher and officer. He was invited to appear before a superior. A man may not hold more than one position during his first six weeks in the army. He was told that undue haste in rising was not a good thing in any way, and an effort would be made to run things without his assistance. He has been wearing citizen's clothes since.

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One of the most comfortable-looking persons seen on the street yesterday was a little plump woman who wore no wrap and carried two large palm leaf fans in her hand. At the restaurants patronized by women as many of them as could divested themselves of thick Winter coats and furs, and there was an almost midsummer call for creams and ices.

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So many dry goods wagons may be seen waiting in the vicinity of the Waldorf, at different times, that a stranger in the city might think it had some connection with a commercial house. Piles of packages are transferred from the vehicles to the hotel. There is always more or less shopping for a woman to do if she is not out on a regular semi-annual or quarterly tour.

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A number of persons gathered on the sidewalk in Thirty-third Street, yesterday, near Broadway, to watch four boys who were having a game of ball. They were good-sized boys: the largest might have been sixteen or seventeen. They were all on bicycles, and the ball, which was a small one, perhaps two inches or a little more in diameter, was in the street. The boys were driving it with their wheels. One after another they circled around the street, each boy as he reached the ball giving a side motion with his front wheel, and, with what seemed remarkable skill, sending it sometimes as much as forty feet rolling down the street. Even when the ball was in the gutter and close to the sidewalk, a boy would ride down to it, and with this dexterous little motion send it up into the street again. There was sufficient skill in the game to keep a number of men and boys and even a few women watching it for some time. It was seldom that a boy lost his balance and was obliged to put his foot to the ground, and they all escaped what seemed to be impending collisions with one another with ease.

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They have a new policeman in South Brooklyn who is said to possess all the qualities of "get there" necessary for a policeman. He is an amiable young man who has for a long while been associated with one of the leading politicians of the Eighth Ward, has arranged many of the pugilistic affairs in the neighborhood, knows by sight every sporting man in the country, has always had the ability of going wherever he pleased and taking a front seat by reason of no authority except that vested in his personal appearance, and with all his accomplishments, his friends say of him, he "neither smokes, chews, or drinks." These are a few of the good qualities of Brooklyn's new guardian of the peace. An incident which is supposed to illustrate the policeman's ability to have other people walk in the paths he considers the best for them occurred in his own domestic circle. The young man's sister had a friend to whom he objected. The friend was a dry-goods clerk, and the brother with pugilistic tendencies considered him effeminate. He remonstrated with his sister. She refused to listen to him. Meeting her with the young man on the street one evening, he determined to settle matters. He stopped them and told his sister to go home. Looking across the street, he spied a policeman. "Officer," he said, with emphasis, "come here." The officer came. "Now will you go home?" he said in an aside to his sister. Frightened half to death, she started. "All right now, officer," said the guardian of his sister, in confident tones, "you need make no arrests." The clerk vanished terror-stricken. At a later date the sister was said to be unpropitiated.

Prof. Hamlin on Tall Buildings.

At the weekly meeting of the Railroad Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last night, at the headquarters, 361 Madison Avenue, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University delivered a lecture on "Modern Architecture." The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views, under the direction of C. E. Hammond, showing public and business buildings of Paris, London, Berlin, Chicago, New-York, and other cities.

Prof. Hamlin said that foreign architecture, while more elaborate, was not so advanced in modern equipment as American buildings. He said "the future of the very tall buildings being erected in this and other American cities is still a problem that will have to be settled.

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The Box overcoat comes to the front again this season. It is a prime favorite with dressy men.

A new lot was received from the factory yesterday which ought to sell like the historical "hot cakes."

They're made of a superior quality of domestic kersey, raw edges, lap seams, silk-lined, with a wool inter-lining, and tailored like our $60 coats, price, $28.

Everything in Overcoatdom from $12 to $60.

Boys' School Suits, Special, $4.50 and $5.00.
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Unusual Value in Wool Underwear, $1.00.
Imported Novelties in Fancy Vests.
Prompt attention to out of town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Clarence Cook will lecture to the League for Political Education at 11 o'clock to-day on "The Commercial Value of Ideas."

—A ball for the benefit of the Beth Israel Hospital will take place at Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Wednesday evening, Jan. 20.

—The Press Club will entertain John E. Redmond at dinner Tuesday evening at the clubhouse, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street. The dinner is limited to fifty persons and will be at 6:30.

—The Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers will give a lecture to-morrow evening at the Church of the Holy Rosary, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Pleasant Avenue.

—The Society of Decorative Art asks patronage at its new rooms, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, where many articles of interest are shown. The society only receives 10 per cent. for the sale of contributed articles.

—Edwin H. Blashfield lectured before the Metropolitan Art School at Carnegie Hall last evening on the subject of "Art of the Renaissance Period and Its Modern Teaching." It was illustrated by stereopticon views.

—A reception will be tendered the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History in commemoration of the opening of the new Halls of Anthropology and Vertebrate Palaeontology at the Museum Monday from 2 to 6.

—The first performance in this country of the cantata "They That Go Down to the Sea in Ships," by H. A. J. Campbell of England, will take place to-morrow night in the New-York Avenue Methodist Church, Dean and Bergen Streets, Brooklyn.

—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold their annual convention from Dec. 1 to 4 at 12 West Thirty-first Street, the opening session commencing at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. There will be a reception at Sherry's Wednesday evening.

—The Pequod Club, the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth District, will hold its annual ball at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on the night of Jan. 11, 1897. John C. Sheehan is Chairman of the Reception Committee for the occasion, as well as President of the club.

—All police precinct commanders are now required to report daily to the Inspectors of their districts at Headquarters. The order was sent out by Chief Conlin Wednesday, directing the Captains to report at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, but this has been changed to 11 o'clock.

—Mrs. Mary Smith of 446 East Eighty-eighth Street was found wandering about the docks near her home yesterday morning in a dazed condition. She was brought to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the insane pavilion. She was respectably dressed and is evidently refined.

—Karl Braun, a sailor on the American ship St. John, was held for examination by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for stabbing John Allen, a ship mate, while the vessel was off Cape Horn, Oct. 8. While in ugly temper he had plunged a sheath-knife into Allen's arm and breast.

—Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly will read a paper at a meeting of the New-York Historical Society, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, Tuesday evening, on "The Arbitrary Effort in 1764 of Lieut. Gov. Colden to Deprive the Colonists of New-York of the Right Secured to Them by Trial by Jury."

—An entertainment and ball will be given by the Wyandote Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, west of Third Avenue, Monday evening. There will be vaudeville by professional artists at 8 o'clock, to be followed by dancing.

—A reception will be tendered to Harry N. Pillsbury this evening by the City Chess Club at its rooms at Second Avenue and Ninth Street, to which all lovers of chess are cordially invited. During the evening Pillsbury will play against two of the City Chess Club's crack players in consultation, Charles Nugent and Otto Roding.

—The Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation appointed to discuss the matter of high buildings met yesterday afternoon and adjourned, after deciding to invite Chief Bonner of the Fire Department, Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, and Richard V. Harnett, to meet them in consultation Friday afternoon next.

—John E. Redmond, the Irish statesman, will deliver a lecture to-morrow night at the Broadway Theatre, Broadway and Forty-first Street, at 8 o'clock. It will be the first of a series that will treat of the Irish Parliament for fifteen years, Irish ballad poetry, and Irish wit and humor. The lectures will be non-political and non-controversial.

—Martin Samuels, a butcher forty years old who lived at 62 East Ninety-third Street, committed suicide in a small office in his market, 2,415 Eighth Avenue, Thursday night, by inhaling illuminating gas. He had attached a rubber tube to a gas burner and inhaled the gas. Samuels had been despondent on account of poor business. He leaves a wife.

—John Cheshire has been engaged as harpist for the Sunday morning services during December and on Christmas Day at Grace Church, West Seventy-first Street and Boulevard. The Rev. Dr. Shipman is rector, Henry Carter is the organist, Mr. Harvey tenor, Percy Hall and T. H. Dear basses, Miss Stern and Miss Rizzo altos, with a chorus of thirty lads in surplices.

—The entertainment at the Almshouse chapel, Blackwell's Island, this afternoon, will be given by Mme. Ida Talbot Albert, soprano; Miss Grace Bell Stanley, contralto; Miss Louise C. Talbot, banjoist; Miss Ella G. Gustam, humorist; James Fitzgerald, baritone; Master Nichlos Richards, boy soprano; Gerad and McDonald, song and dance, and Miss Nora Sinclair and Baby Josephs, dancers.

—A "Subscriber" is informed that applicants for the position of watchman in the navy yard are not required to pass a civil service examination. Applicants for positions in the navy yard at Brooklyn should address the Labor Board at the navy yard or present themselves in person at the board's office in the general storehouse at the yard between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

—The first afternoon tea ever held in the Tombs took place yesterday afternoon in the Women's Prison. Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, who has for years been associated with the well-known Bowery Mission, gave it. Matrons Smith and Gardner assisted Mrs. Bird in entertaining the eighty-odd women and young girl prisoners who attended. Mrs. Bird will continue them every Friday afternoon during the Winter.

—Thomas Murphy, who has been arrested a number of times by Central Office detectives on suspicion, and who was each time discharged in the Police Court, called on Acting District Attorney Davis yesterday with his counsel, Abraham Levy, and asked to have his complaint of persecution laid before the Grand Jury with a view to the indictment of Capt. O'Brien. Mr. Davis would not consent to do so.

—The fourth annual meeting of the Franco-American Committee of Evangelization will be held Monday, at 4 P. M., in the parlors of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Charles Yung, delegate of the Paris Committee; Prof. Jean C. Bracq of Vassar College, Mrs. H. P. Loomis of the Women's Huguenot Auxiliary, and the Rev. Dr. Burrell.

—A spirited horse, owned and driven in a buggy by A. Burbank of 37 East Thirty-ninth

Saturday
November 28-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THIS COUNTRY AND CUBA

AMERICA MAY SYMPATHIZE BUT NOT INTERFERE.

Views of Eminent Men on the Duty of the United States in Its Course Toward the Insurgents.

Evidence accumulates daily that the people of this country are watching with an acute interest the course of events on the island of Cuba. The appeal of the Cuban insurgents to be recognized as belligerents by the United States Government has made more or less of an impression in every section of this land. The statements upon which that appeal was based, taken in connection with the urgent tone of the appeal itself, naturally stimulated public interest in Cuban affairs, and caused many intelligent men to examine more closely into the situation.

While the merits of the case are being discussed and weighed by impartial-minded men, the partisans of the Cuban insurgents are growing more and more strenuous in their demands that the Government at Washington shall do something. Men who rank high in American citizenship, as well as in business sagacity, have added their voices to the increasing cry for recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

In order to test as far as possible the conservative sentiment of this country with regard to Cuban affairs, THE NEW-YORK TIMES caused to be prepared a terse query, which was mailed to several representative men outside of New-York, and was shown by representatives of THE TIMES to a large number of well-known residents of this city. The substance of the query propounded was: What course should the interest and the duty of the United States lead it to pursue toward the Cuban insurgents?

A number of interesting answers have thus far been received.

PROF. WOOLSEY OF YALE.

Effects of Recognizing Cuban Belligerancy Pointed Out.

Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor of International Law in Yale College, writes as follows:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You ask my impressions as to the course which both its interest and its duty should lead the United States to pursue toward the Cuban insurgents and their sovereign.

What is our interest in Cuba? It is twofold. First: We are justified in insisting that a province so near our shores, and with which we have an extensive commerce, should be under a responsible Government, capable of fulfilling toward our own its international obligations. Second: We have a right to ask that American property in that province shall be safe, the lives of our citizens there resident secure, and our trade as little interrupted as the ordinary necessities and vicissitudes of Government will permit. A stable and responsible government, an unharassed trade. These are our legitimate wants, in Cuba.

As for our duty, I do not conceive that we owe any assistance to Spain in crushing its insurgents. Nor is it clear that it is a case for intervention on the ground of humanity, in behalf of the insurgents. Though there seems to be plenty of savagery on both sides, there is no evidence of such cruel oppression of a weaker race as to warrant interference, while with the political grievances of Cuba, of course, we can have nothing to do, unless they closely and clearly affect ourselves. Our only duty, then, is to abstain from taking part in the contest, that is, to observe our own laws.

Difficult to Get at the Facts.

Amidst all the conflicting reports of the past eighteen months' struggle, it is hard to learn the facts. But this, I think, is certain; that a strong party in Cuba is determined to be free from Spanish control; that Spain is unable to cope with the guerilla warfare of the insurgents; that our trade with the island, and the property of our citizens upon it, are suffering more and more.

We have practiced much self-control. We have enforced with fair success and at considerable cost those statutes which forbid the fitting out of an armed expedition against a friendly power, (which is the full measure of our international duty.)

We have given Spain a fair chance to assert its sovereignty and subdue its rebels. But forbearance may cease to be a virtue when its object fails of attainment and our interests suffer.

Our position is somewhat like that of the much-tried woman who wished that her husband, ill and fretful, "would get well, or—something."

The time is coming, perhaps has come, when regard for our own interests will demand that the present unsatisfactory and unprofitable state of things shall cease.

Here comes this question: If we resolve upon action of some sort, what shall it be? What do our commercial, our political interests, and our obligations under the law which governs the relations of States, when both considered, point out as the proper course? Let us try to get at it by a process of exclusion.

We cannot recognize Cuban independence, for that would be in violation of fact. It would be a war measure on our part, a wrong as great as recognition of Southern independence by any European power would have been at any time during our civil war.

We Should Be Cautious.

There is much more to be said in favor of a recognition of Cuban belligerency. Yet this policy likewise, to my view, is inadvisable. Without going at length into the reasons for this opinion, it may be enough to say that recognition of Cuban belligerency would add considerably to our international obligations as neutrals; would relieve Spain, at present the only responsible Government in sight, from responsibility for our further property losses on the island; and by putting Spain as well as the insurgents into the position of belligerency, would be likely to curtail still more our Cuban trade through blockade and contraband operations. Moreover, so few ports are in Cuban hands, that our shipping interests do not seem very nearly affected; this is the one point upon which such recognition usually depends. And the steps would probably be not in accord with our own precedents.

Once more, as has been already argued, intervention on the ground of humanity would be out of place. The only course left, then, would seem to be in the line of diplomatic remonstrance, growing cumulatively more emphatic when rebuffed; not the rhetorical resolutions of Congress, but the serious utterance of the State Department. Beginning with a courteous offer of our friendly offices toward composing the Cuban differences, it should recite these facts: that the disturbed condition of Cuba is fast becoming an intolerable evil to this country; that it restricts our trade, destroys our property, and throws heavily upon our Government the onus of controlling its citizens; that we have waited patiently for many months for the return of tranquillity, the restoration of Spanish control; but that outcome seems further away than ever. Hitherto we have scrupulously observed our obligation of standing aloof. But our interests are becoming so deeply involved that this attitude cannot be expected indefinitely. We must have a clear understanding for the future. Six months, or twelve months longer, we will wait.

Must Protect Our Interests.

If at the expiration of this time the success of the Spanish arms seems to us no more probable than now, and Spain itself is still disinclined to compose her differences, we shall then take such steps to safeguard our citizens' property and to preserve our trade in Cuba as our interests may demand.

What these steps should be, which of the many means of exerting "pressure" should be chosen, it is not for me to say. Between further diplomatic remonstrance and blockade or armed intervention, is a wide range. But whatever form of coercion be taken, it should be firmly applied and be made effective.

In last resort, defense of our own interests must be paramount to the international duty of abstention.

Inasmuch, however, as under our form of government there is no certainty of a continuity of foreign policy under successive Administrations, it is likely that decisive action will be postponed until after the 4th of next March. Perhaps this delay may give us a clearer vision.

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.
New-Haven, Nov. 26, 1896.

FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

Cuban Relations Should Be Regarded as a Diplomatic Question.

United States Senator John Sherman of Ohio writes from Washington as follows:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In answer to your telegram, received late last night, I can only say that it is not wise for me or any member of the Senate to express an opinion upon the Cuban situation. This is at present under careful consideration by the President and should be regarded by the Senate as a diplomatic question to be determined in executive session. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Washington, Nov. 26.

NO REASON TO INTERFERE.

The United States Government Must Live Up to Its Treaties.

Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New-York City and ex-Representative in Congress, said:

"In our international relations we are governed by treaties. Any nation is under obligations strictly to observe its treaties. Our Government has not violated its obligations with Spain so far, but it has adhered closely to our traditional policy in dealing with foreign powers. But the Government could not go any further than it has gone, and it could not actively interfere in the relations of the two countries without violating treaty obligations.

"This whole question was discussed and our rule of conduct admirably laid down by Secretary Seward, in his correspondence with the English and French Governments during the war of the rebellion. The condition of the Confederate States was different from that of Cuba. Those States had a Government, and the European Governments that recognized their belligerency did not violate their treaties with us. But Cuba has no Government, except on paper. When the insurgents succeed in establishing an actual Government, then we can recognize its belligerency, and not before."

Andrew Carnegie's Belief.

Andrew Carnegie was seen at his home, No. 5 West Fifty-first Street, and he wrote out the following reply to the question:

"What's the use of interfering in the Cuban question? Matters are all going our way. It is settling itself. Of course, we look forward to the day when the American Continent is to be owned and governed by Americans. This is the law of destiny, but no need of our interference. The stars in their courses fight for us, and all we have to do is to keep hands off, and await the inevitable end. Cuba is lost to Spain. What we are to do with Cuba is another question. One thing at a time.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Asked by the reporter to explain what he meant by "matters are all going our way," Mr. Carnegie said:

"Of course, we all sympathize with the Cubans in their fight. It would be very unnatural if we didn't. I have no doubt that some day the Cubans will win, but we can't afford to mix in their fight now. We've just come victorious out of one great diplomatic fight, the Venezuelan question, and that should satisfy us for the present. I think it would be folly to interfere."

BISHOP McCABE SPEAKS.

Wants to See Cuba Free, but We Must Avoid a War with Spain.

The Rev. C. C. McCabe, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, writes as follows:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The United States would run no risk of getting the worst of it in a war with Spain. Spanish soldiers are no match for English or American soldiers. Yet, if possible, we must avoid a war.

What a spectacle we have before us! Gen. Weyler, with 200,000 men, is unable to subdue an insurrection that depends for its life and success upon about 50,000 poorly armed natives.

Gen. Havelock marched from Calcutta to Cawnpore with 2,000 men, and then, reinforced by Gen. Outram, with 2,500 soldiers, he marched to Lucknow and relieved the beleaguered garrison. Sir Colin Campbell fought his way to Lucknow to reinforce Havelock, and the united armies of less than one-twentieth of the army of Gen. Weyler restored British authority all over India, subdued 100,000 Sepoys, splendidly drilled and armed, and they did it in less time than it has taken the Spanish forces in Cuba to even assume the offensive.

We want to see Cuba free, but let us be careful to avoid war with Spain or any other country, if possible.

Spain has been going down since the days of the Inquisition. Her people are cruel, bigoted, and intolerant. The spirit of Philip II. still rules in Spain. Cruelty and cowardice are linked together. Public schools turn out better soldiers than bull fights.

If Spain will ever make up her mind to listen to the counsels of such men as Castellar she may rise again and may yet have a glorious future. Yours very truly,

C. C. McCABE.

RABBI ISAAC M. WISE.

We Must Not Let Sympathy with Cuba Plunge This Nation into War.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, editor of The American Israelite, sends the following:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I take for granted that every loyal American sympathizes with the Cuban insurgents, as I do. It is a part of our history to favor valiant patriots that stand up in behalf of a wronged people. It is in our National interest, because it is our National duty, to expel royal dominion from this hemisphere, whenever a just cause offers to cancel historical rights, which the Cuban insurrection seems to be in its present stage.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the general state of affairs at home and abroad—my studies run too much in another direction—to say that we now are required to take any action in aid of the Cuban insurrection, if we run the risk of war with any nation.

The first duty and the highest interest we have as a Nation is to preserve peace in our own country. If this apprehension can be overcome, it is always the proper time for us to make an end to that man slaughtering under our very eyes.

ISAAC M. WISE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25, 1896.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEWS.

A Policy of Non-Interference Generally Favored—Mr. Straus's Position.

Oscar S. Straus dictated the following in answer to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's query:

"My idea in reference to the Cuban question is that we should not depart from our traditional policy of neutrality, and from the spirit and meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. Our traditional policy always has been not to interfere in the internal dissensions of other nations. But if I am not mistaken in gauging public sentiment in this country, nine-tenths of the people strogly sympathize with Cuba, and would be glad to see its people obtain their freedom, particularly as Spain has shown itself incapable of governing its colonies. Spain's influence has been degrading, and that nation has lowered the level of its colonies in accordance with the sordidness of its purpose only to derive revenue from them without any consideration of their welfare.

"This applies in the fullest sense to Spain's attitude toward Cuba. When the Cubans shall have succeeded, as I hope they will, in becoming practically masters of the island and establishing a Government, then it will be in line with our traditional policy to recognize them in the same way we recognized the South American States when they were winning their independence from Spain. Such a recognition would be hastened by Spanish barbarities.

Principles of Law Should Prevail.

"The question of our recognition of Cuba should not depend upon the immediate effect of such action upon the markets of the country. It should rest upon higher principles, based upon well-defined principles of international law, as emphasized by our traditional policy.

"Under what circumstances and when we should recognize the island must depend, not upon our individual preferences or our sympathy with the Cubans, but upon the status they acquire in their struggle. When the proper status is attained by their success in their fight, and setting up a responsible Government, then it will become the duty of our Government to recognize that Government. Our recognition under such circumstances is but what a Government such as ours should accord, and I don't see how it could in any way be detrimental to this country.

"It is immaterial, under these circumstances, whether the Cubans will succeed in giving the people of the island a better Government than they have now. The difference lies in the fact that such a Government would be their own. Capable of improvement, without consultation with a country far away from them, which has succeeded in making itself an enemy to the Cuban colony.

"OSCAR S. STRAUS."

Should Grant Belligerent Rights.

John Claflin said: "So far as the interests of business are concerned, I think that we had better let Cuba alone. But I'm afraid we will have to recognize its belligerency. I think that the Cuban insurgents have earned the right to recognition, and I believe that the country demands it. Understand, however, I don't mean that we ought to recognize the island's independence. But I think we ought to grant belligerent rights to Cuba."

Averse to Foreign Complications.

Francis Lynde Stetson said: "I don't know anything about the Cuban question. I am one of those men who believe we should know something about a question before venturing an opinion about it. I have an instinctive aversion to foreign complications, however, and at present I don't know enough about the Cuban situation to overcome my aversion to these foreign complications."

H. W. Cannon's Conservative View.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, said: "While such information as we can obtain shows that the condition in Cuba is deplorable, it seems doubtful that we can consistently take action at this time or in the near future unless it be in the line of suggesting some method of settlement of the Cuban question by arbitration or otherwise."

GERMAN OFFICIAL'S SUICIDE.

Frederick Benning, Register of the Consulate, Shot Himself.

Frederick Benning, forty-two years old, Register in the German Consulate, 2 Bowling Green, committed suicide at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He lived with his wife and two daughters at 74 Bowers Street, Jersey City Heights, and had a high social standing.

All day Thursday Benning seemed in the best of spirits. Yesterday he went to the bathroom while his family were down stairs waiting for him to join them at breakfast. They were about to sit down to the table when a shot was heard in the upper part of the house.

Mrs. Benning found her husband lying on his back in the bathroom with a wound in his right temple. In his right hand was a revolver. Beore medical assistance could be summoned he was dead.

Mr. Benning entered the office of the German Consulate on March 16, 1872, as a clerk, and in 1879 he became Second Secretary. He was subsequently advanced to be First Secretary, and was promoted to the place of Register two years ago.

Dr. August Feigel, the Consul General here, said yesterday:

"For some months Benning has acted strangely. I first noticed it at a dinner given in honor of the German Empress's birthday in January last. On that occasion he was morose. Since then from time to time, except when he was at work in the office, he has shown signs of melancholy, and I offered to send him away until he recovered his health. He refused, however, to leave his work."

Friends of Jack Tar.

The seventy-eighth anniversary of the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New-York, otherwise known as the New-York Port Society, will be celebrated next Sunday evening in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The exercises will consist of addresses by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell and others. Hymns will be sung in the Swedish, Lettish, and Spanish languages. The annual report of the society's officers, issued in pamphlet form, shows a total attendance at religious services for the year ending April 30, 1896, of 37,221. In addition to holding religious services in churches and on shipboard, the society maintains several reading rooms for seamen and visits hospitals.

Trees for Western Boulevard.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis has purchased 300 young trees, which will be planted on the Western Boulevard as soon as the weather permits. The trees are American elms, between three and four years old, and are about 4 inches in diameter at the trunk.

Consular Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The President has appointed Thomas S. Doyle of Virginia Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and E. T. Williams of Ohio Interpreter at the Consulate at Shanghai, China.

SAM JONES HELPS MOODY

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN REVIVALIST IN NEW-YORK.

Characteristic Addresses by the Two Preachers at Cooper Union—Continuation of the Meetings During Next Week.

When the exercises opened in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon every seat in the hall was occupied, and long before Mr. Moody stood up to preach there were hundreds who thronged the aisles and doorways as well. The interest in this revival is increasing daily. Mr. Moody and the other ministers have decided to continue the meetings during next week. It has also been resolved at a council of ministers that the churches should be thrown open during the month of January for evangelistic work. So confident are all concerned that overcrowding is likely to take place, that admission to the morning service will be by ticket only. Seats will not be reserved, even for ticket holders, after 9:50 A. M. On Monday and Tuesday Mr. Moody will speak on "Atonement." There will be the Sunday meeting at Carnegie Hall as usual.

Mr. Sankey, Mr. Birkholz, and the choir sang at the opening the hymns "Sing of My Redeemer," "Thy God Reigneth," and "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say." The duet "Though Your Sins Be as Scarlet" was sung by Mr. Sankey and one of the choir ladies. The Rev. J. S. Tillinghast of New-Dover, N. J., offered prayer.

Mr. Moody stated that the Rev. "Sam" Jones was present. "No one in the South has done more than he has, and I will ask him to say something to you," added the evangelist. The meeting seemed glad to hear Mr. Jones. He kept the audience in continual laughter for some minutes by his peculiar sayings.

God's Forces Divided.

"It has been the prayer of my heart and the dream of my life to see an organized, united, live Christian move in this country. The Church has strength enough to take the world, but, divided up like we are, we don't amount to much. I go through the country and look at the pastors. They are running the devil out of town, but they are running him the way I saw a dog once chase a hog. The dog was in front, and the hog couldn't even keep up.

"One time a minister called on me and said: 'Mr. Jones, is the world going to the bad?' I said: 'I don't know.' Then he said: 'Are there not more gambling hells, more saloons, more shameless characters, more ruined men to-day than ever?' I said: 'Yes.' 'Isn't the whole thing going to the bad?' he said. I said: 'I reckon not.' 'Why?' said he. 'The day never was in the history of the world when the devil's forces were so organized and united and enthusiastic as they are to-day.'

"You hit one saloon keeper, you hit them all. Hit one gambling hell, you hit them all. Hit one shameless house, you hit them all. But you hit one preacher, and the others say: 'Right! Give it to him. He had no business putting in his mouth at all.'

"The day never was when God's forces were so divided as to-day. That's the trouble.

"The Devil can run a mile while the Church is putting on its boots.

"The Church never runs faster than the pastor in charge, but it will keep up, though.

Dislikes Manuscript Sermons.

"You can tell a live preacher by the subjects he discusses and by the way he goes at it.

"Take a dogmatic preacher with his forty pages of manuscript! I would rather a fellow would pull a pistol on me than a manuscript. The pistol will miss you once in a while, but when a fellow pulls a manuscript on me, I say to the man next to me: 'You can wake me up when that gentleman gets through.'

"Life is too short to listen to a fellow reading. Christ didn't say, 'Go and read,' but 'Go and preach the gospel.'

"One is a dissertation on truth and the other is the application of truth.

"Imagine a fellow with the cramp colic. He is in a double-bow knot. He looks as though he will die before the doctor gets there. A fellow goes in with a can of mustard in one hand and a dissertation on mustard in the other. He starts in to tell the history of mustard from the time it was first cultivated. Before he has got through with that the sick man finds that another pain has come, and he impatiently shouts out: 'I don't care where the stuff grew, spread some of it on a rag and put it on me.' It is not a dissertation on mustard, but the application of it that gets there.

"Live, vigorous, consecrated ministers are what we want—ones that don't mind being criticised.

"The world has quit asking men what Church they belong to. But if they are good husbands and live right is what we want to know. I wouldn't give a flip of my finger for a man's Christianity unless it lifts him up and makes a good, upright man of him.

"Ingersoll and his isms flourish only in soils which are fructified by the unfaithful, godless members of the church. Infidelity has never faded a genuine, noble Christian man or woman's life.

"'I was going to hell a mile a mnute when I stopped up and went the other way. I like Moody because he has the go and vim and push in him."

Mr. Moody's Discourse.

The offering having been taken up, Evangelist Moody began his sermon on "The Overcoming Life."

"You might as well try to leap over the Atlantic Ocean as to overcome yourself unless you are born of God.

"A great many people think that if they put on a profession they are ticketed through right to heaven.

"It is folly for any man to think he is a match for Satan. But when Christ died on the Cross He triumphed over Satan, the flesh, and the world. When I have that Christ life in me I can overcome.

"I thought when I was converted that all was over. But I soon found that there was a battle on, a warfare. That battle is on constantly; we have to pull against the current to fight the devil, the world, and the flesh. Satan aims high, and the nearer you get to God the hotter the battle is. The new life must grow stronger and stronger, and the old life weaker and weaker.

"The best man that ever lived is a failure away from God. We are Adams, all of us.

"If you filled this room with children and gave them 10,000 toys and told them that there was one more in that organ, and they were not to touch it, when you went away for a while and came back you would see them all around the organ.

"Men fall on the strongest point of their character. Abraham was noted for his faith; he failed right there. Moses was noted for his humility, but God kept him out of the Promised Land because he did not control his temper. Look at Peter! He was the boldest of the twelve and the first one to deny.

"If I have Christ, I have power to overcome this world; without Him I cannot. God not only forgives our sins, but He gives us power to resist temptation. I am going to overcome the world, or the world is going to overcome me.

Spiritual Enemies.

"Will you let some accursed sin get the mastery of you, or will you live for God? Lust of the flesh, lust of the eyes, and the pride of life are the things we have to contend against. Overcome these three enemies and you have victory.

"Jealousy mars the life of many, and spoils their joy and peace. It must be overcome. Temper must be overcome. Get filled with Jesus Christ and you will have control of it.

"A lady came to me and said she wanted to be more of a Christian, but not one of my kind. I didn't know that I had any particular kind of Christianity. She said I wanted people to give up the theatre. I never said a word against the theatre. 'Can I go to the theatre and be a Christian?' she said. 'You can go to a theatre as much as you like, as long as you give Christ the first place in your heart,' I said. She then said she was glad I was not of the narrow kind. She said her heart was taken captive by Jesus Christ, but then she added: 'I am not going to give up the theatre.' One night she was with her husband in a theatre when she found a new experience. She said she wanted to leave and go home. Her husband said that she had been converted at one of Moody's meetings, and he asked her not to make a fool of herself. She said she had been making a fool of herself all her life.

"When you get a good draught from God's Word, these things look pretty small. I have no taste for them."

The preacher said he noticed a great many people drunk on Thanksgiving here. "I know that at New Year's the punch-bowl is passed around, but if mothers will put the bowl before the young men, they can only expect to have drunken sons. They say it's the custom. But the live fish must go against the current. I would rather be considered ungentlemanly than bow to any accursed custom.

"When you come to a custom, stand right against it if it is going to drag man or woman down. Some people close their bargains with drinking. I'd never close a bargain if I had to close it with whisky."

Morning Meeting.

The morning service was opened by the Rev. A. C. Dixon. Mr. Moody expressed his satisfaction with the progress that was being made in the work of spreading the Gospel. He announced that evening and afternoon services would be held in many places during the Winter. "Some up-town workmen have asked their employers to get us to come near their factory," said the evangelist, "but we must have the churches in action. The most difficult class to reach is the self-righteous. Those who fear they will not be able to hold out are also a difficult class to reach. I would like to see Bryan comes to Trinity Church and preach to the bankers of Wall Street."

YTURBIDE LOSES HIS CASE.

Not Reinstated in the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The jury in the case of Prince Yturbide, the adopted heir of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, against the Metropolitan Club of this city, to-day returned a verdict in favor of the club.

Yturbide was expelled by the Board of Governors last May, upon the charge of having made certain accusations against the daughter of a fellow-member, and he brought suit for a writ of mandamus to compel the club to reinstate him, alleging that he had not been fairly tried by the Board of Governors, being denied an opportunity to explain his action in the matter. Judge Bradley presiding, said that it was out of the province of the court to say whether or not the Governors acted wisely in applying the extreme penalty for the offense charged.

The only questions at issue were whether, when Yturbide was before the Governors, was he fairly and fully apprised of the charge against him, and did he there and then admit the charge. The jury, by its verdict, answered the questions affirmatively.

Yturbide says he will appeal the case.

OREGON STANDS TESTS WELL.

Successful Firing of Guns from the Big Battleship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The battleship Oregon, which went to sea for a short cruise last Saturday, returned yesterday. During the trip, which was extended as far south as Monterey, all the guns were tested with full service charges, the great pieces working beautifully. There were eight thirteen-inch charges, sixteen of the eight-inch, eight of the six-inch, thirty-two of the six-pounder, and eleven of the one-pounder fired during the trial. As the 100-pound of the steam projectiles, driven by 550 pounds of powder, would spring from the muzzles of the great thirteen-inch rifles, the latter would slide back into the recoil and return to their original positions without a jar.

The next trip of the battleship will be to Port Orchard, where she will go on the great naval dry-dock for the purpose of having bilge keels or rolling checks put in her hull. Their office is to prevent the excessive rolling of the ship. They catch the water like fans, thereby reducing her roll to a minimum.

The last two trips of the Oregon in rough weather, on one of which she rolled twenty-nine degrees, have shown the Navy Department that the bilge keels are absolutely necessary.

CHANGES AT SUNNYSIDE.

Additions to Washington Irving's Old Home—Sunnyside Lane Closed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The famous residence of Washington Irving, at Sunnyside, is undergoing alterations that may mar its beauty. Alexander Duer Irving, the present occupant, is building an addition to the house, which the people of Tarrytown say is in direct opposition to the wishes of the dead author.

He has also closed Sunnyside Lane, and refuses to open it, notwithstanding the protests of the villagers. The village boards of this place and Irvington are using their influence to have the lane reopened.

Large Corn Shipments to Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 27.—The rush of corn shipments to Mexico through here has been the heaviest ever known during the past three weeks, and the transferring capacity of the roads at the border has been taxed to its fullest capacity. The great bulk of corn comes from Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, where it is purchased for 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel, and sold in Mexico as high as $2 per bushel, Mexican currency. In addition to these shipments by rail, heavy exportations are being made by water for the more southern States of Mexico.

Fire in a Jail with 168 Prisoners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—Fire broke out in the Jackson County Jail at 3:30 A. M. to-day. The jail held 168 prisoners. The first intimation the prisoners had of the fire was when great waves of smoke rolled through the corridors and into their cells. The male prisoners, although somewhat terrified, were undemonstrative. The women, most of them colored, worked themselves into a frenzy and screamed lustily. The firemen finally quieted them down, and within twenty minutes after their arrival the blaze was under control. The loss was $6,000. The fire was caused by a cigarette.

Diphtheria in Indiana Towns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—Secretary Hurley of the State Board of Health has received advices that diphtheria is epidemic at Columbus, Centre Point, and Portland, and that all cases have been quarantined. At Columbus all public meetings and entertainments have been stopped. In Portland the first case was reported in August, and to date there have been nearly 200 cases, with about 35 fatalities. Sunday schools were closed six weeks ago and entertainments and public meetings prohibited Monday.

A Large Inheritance Tax.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The clerks in the Surrogate's office of Westchester County have completed the estimate of the inheritance tax on the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Putnam Bull of Tarrytown, who left about $800,000. The tax amounts to $14,079.44.

CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS.

Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 27.—The tenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland began to-day in Houston Hall, on the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania. It will end to-morrow night. Delegates from more than fifty colleges and eighty preparatory schools are in attendance, together with distinguished professors and leading educators from all parts of the country.

The gathering is of so much importance that the local school authorities decided to have no sessions in either the high or normal schools to-day to enable the heads of these institutions and the corps of instructors to attend the convention.

A short meeting of the Executive Committee preceded the regular session. Vice Provost Fullerton of the University of Pennsylvania delivered an address of welcome, to which President Mackenzie of the association responded. The first regular speaker was Prof. H. Morse Stephens of Cornell University, who read a paper entitled "Shall Historical Studies Be a Necessary Part of College Entrance Requirements?"

The paper was discussed by Prof. John B. McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar College, and C. A. Herrick of the Philadelphia Central High School.

Prof. Ira Remsen of the Johns Hopkins University read a paper upon "High School Science Studies as a Part of the Preparation for College," and it was discussed by Prof. George E. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania and O. D. Clark of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Boys' High School.

Mr. Clark took issue with Prof. Remsen, and criticised his paper in a caustic way. After stating that the speaker had correctly given the facts in saying that he knew little about the subject from personal knowledge, he added that though high schools are often the feeders of the colleges, the latter are not dependent upon them for their attendance.

"The high school, as I view it," he continued, "is a school where those students may attend who desire a knowledge of the higher branches, but who cannot take a collegiate course. It is with this end in view that the studies are arranged upon the system now generally in use."

This closed the morning session, and, after luncheon, the afternoon was devoted to a conference on "college entrance requirements."

This evening the delegates gathered at the Girls' Normal School, where addresses were delivered by Dr. James C. Mackenzie upon "Democracy in Education," and by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University upon "Three Years' Residence for the B. A. Degree."

Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois also made an address.

A SANDSTONE TRUST?

It Is Said the Ohio Quarry Owners Will Make a Combination.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Before the beginning of the new year a big corporation will be formed embracing practically all the sandstone quarry interests of the United States.

Practically all the building sandstone in this country east of the Rocky Mountains comes from Northern Ohio, the only other place where it is found being in a small spot near Denver. The companies that will become part of the new corporation are the Malone Stone Company, quarries at Euclid and Amherst, Ohio; Cleveland Stone Company, quarries at Berea and Amherst; Forest City Stone Company, quarries at Euclid and Columbia Center, Ohio; Mussey Stone Company, quarries at Elyria and Amherst, Ohio; Elyria Stone Company, quarries at Grafton, Ohio; Grafton Stone Company, quarries at Grafton, Ohio; Bailey Stone Company, quarries at Berlin Heights, Ohio; Bryant Stone Company, quarries at Elyria, Ohio, and Ohio Stone Company, quarries at Independence, Ohio.

A year ago these companies came together and made a price agreement. Previous to that time they had for some time failed to make money, but after the agreement profits became larger. The agreement has been kept, and now it is thought best to solidify it by means of one great corporation. It is estimated that a saving of 10 per cent. will be made in operating expenses alone. The capital will be $5,000,000, and the intention is to buy up all the small quarries not in the combination.

NOTE PINNED TO THE BODY.

Lumberman Probably Accidentally Killed, Left by His Friend.

TOBERMORAY, Ontario, Nov. 27.—Two Americans, one a Mr. Austin of Detroit and the other a Mr. Rankin, supposed to be either of Detroit or Big Rapids, Mich., accompanied by a guide, passed through here a week or ten days ago on the tug Seaman, bound for Fitzwilliam Island, to survey and pass on the value of timber there. The Captain of the Seaman called at Fitzwilliam Island yesterday, and, entering the shanty occupied by the above-named men, was horrified by finding the body of Rankin in a box, standing against the wall. His face and body were covered with bruises. Pinned to the dead man's breast was a note stating that his comrade and the guide had left for Tobermoray on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Rankin's death is believed to have been an accident.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—The Michigan men mentioned in the Tobermoray dispatch are Thomas J. Austin and John S. Rankin, well-known dealers in timber lands in this city. They left Detroit on Nov. 14 to go on a timber-hunting expedition in the Georgian Bay district. No direct word has been received from the men by their friends since their departure. Austin was about forty years old, and married.

Miss Bonaparte's Wedding Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The explanation is publicly made here to-day that the reason why invitations for the marriage of Miss Bonaparte, daughter of the late Jerome Bonaparte, and Count de Moltke Huilfeldt, which is to be celebrated in this city, have not yet been sent out is because of the serious condition of health in which the father of the groom-elect continues to remain, which precludes the possibility of the latter's leaving Paris at present.

Want Courts Moved to Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 27.—A movement is on foot to have the courts removed from Long Island City to the Town Hall here. Several of the Supreme Court Justices have declared that they cannot endure the poorly ventilated courtroom at the Long Island City Court House.

The County Clerk's and Surrogate's offices are now situated at Jamaica.

School Closed by Diphtheria.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 27.—On account of the prevalence of diphtheria in Queens, the school there is closed. Two children of William De Laney died from the disease. The school will remain closed until after the holding of the teachers' institute next week, by which time it is hoped that the disease will be checked.

FORCED THE PAVING WORK

BLOCKS WERE DUMPED ON THE BELT LINE'S TRACKS.

This Was Done by Order of Gen. Collis to Relieve the Obstructions in First Avenue—The Company Then Started the Repairing.

Business men along First Avenue from Forty-fourth to Fifty-first Street, where the thoroughfare has been most seriously obstructed because of the action of the Metropolitan Traction Company in refusing to relay the pavement, became so exasperated yesterday that a delegation called on Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and demanded some immediate remedy.

The Commissioner ordered Inspector W. E. Casine to remove from the sidewalks the piles of paving blocks and dump them on the car tracks of the Belt Line Road, which is owned by the Metropolitan Company.

When Casine and his men arrived in First Avenue, a big crowd had gathered there. This was about 10 o'clock. When the first load of blocks was dumped on the tracks a cheer went up. Several loads followed in quick succession, until the tracks were blocked for a number of feet by a pile of stones six or seven feet high. Then the first car came along. It was, of course, halted, but no attention was paid to it by the Public Works men, who continued their labor.

After more cars had reached the spot the drivers and conductors consulted, and ordered the work stopped. No heed was given to them, and then they grew threatening, but at the sight of possible hostilities the merchants and others, who were applauding the work, gathered closer about the tracks, and for a time it looked as if serious trouble might follow.

The road was blocked in both directions, and some one telephoned for President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company. He arrived soon afterward and asked Inspector Casine to withdraw his men. He promised that he would begin paving at once, if the men were removed, so that traffic could be resumed.

Inspector Casine said his orders were positive, and he could make no arrangements of any kind. Then Mr. Vreeland had a talk with Gen. Collis over the telephone. This evidently was not wholly satisfactory, for Mr. Vreeland went back to the scene of the trouble, where he found Casine's men were still at work and a half dozen policemen under Acting Roundsman Burke from the East Fifty-first Street Station.

President Vreeland ordered the policemen to interfere, and finally Inspector Casine was placed under arrest and taken to the Yorkville Police Court. Magistrate Crane, after hearing the complaint, which was made by William Sythes, one of the railroad employes, discharged Casine. The Magistrate said that Casine was a city employe, following the orders of his chief, and he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Casine hurried back to his work, which had progressed rapidly in his absence. President Vreeland drove away, and soon afterward a gang of a dozen pavers appeared and set to work relaying the pavement and clearing the tracks. The Public Works men were then called off.

The work of repaving between the car tracks progressed rapidly in the afternoon, and there is promise that it will soon be completed.

During the afternoon Gen. Collis sent a letter to Mayor Strong, explaining the situation, and acquainting him with the decision of the Traction Company to relay the pavement.

Contracts were let in the Spring to repave First Avenue, and the Belt Line Company was ordered to regulate the grade of the tracks to the new street grade. It finally did this, but refused to relay the pavement between the tracks, because, as it claimed, it was not compelled to under its franchise. Gen. Collis held that as the company had taken up the pavement, it was its duty to relay it.

CRANE ON CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The Magistrate's Idea for the Alleviation of Suffering.

Joseph Belsky, the vagrant cooper, and his four-year-old son, Henry, who were found on a bench in Central Park and cared for by the Central Park police, were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy.

Belsky promised he would look for work and take care of the child. Agent Schmidt asked that Belsky be paroled until next Tuesday, and that the child be committed to the Gerry society in the meantime. Magistrate Crane granted both requests.

Shortly after Belsky left the court, a Mr. Kemp, who said he represented Col. Holland of the Salvation Army, came to court and told Magistrate Crane that the army wanted to find work for Belsky and see that he and the child were properly cared for. Magistrate Crane said:

"When I read of hundreds of thousands of dollars being sent to India, Japan, and China, and then think of the misery of homes here, I don't think much of Christian charity, when it is so greatly misapplied. I think more good could be done by having a charitable society authorized by the Legislature to work in police courts and investigate cases. If this was done, many souls could be saved and much misery alleviated. I wish that the Salvation Army would have a man here every day to look out for such work."

THREE KILLED BY TRAINS.

Old Man Disregarded Signals—Boy Tried to Board Moving Cars.

Thomas Meehan, janitor of the armory in Jersey City, was killed yesterday on the tracks of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, near Edwards's Mills. The gates were down, but the old man stooped and went under them. A Pennsylvania freight train was approaching, and although several persons shouted warnings he kept on. He was cut to pieces. The remains were taken to Sexton's Morgue. He leaves a wife and several children.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896**, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

New Issue
State of Massachusetts
3½ % GOLD BONDS,
Coupon or Registered.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL ST., N. Y.
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
28 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NEW LOAN.
City of Boston, Mass.
$1,500,000
3 1-2 % 40-YEARS
Rapid Transit Bonds,
DUE 1936.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY
Zimmermann & Forshay,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Mexican National Railroad Company.
Holders of the above Company's Bonds (Series A and B) desiring to participate in the Readjustment that has been formed by the Bondholders' Committee can now deposit their bonds for that purpose with the undersigned.
J. A. HORSEY & SON,
American Agents for London Committee,
17 & 19 William Street, New-York City.

A—LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Policies bought: loans on same. Louis Bauer, 120 B'way.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and wholly professional. Money on call, 2 to 2½ per cent.

No new factors appear on the Wall Street surface. The bear contingent continues alert, but accomplishes little. Important people whose interests are on the long side of the market seem still content to wait placidly for the professional hammerers to tire themselves out.

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The approach of Congress is the text for all the bear sermonizers. They apprehend all manner of distresses from the coming session. War against Spain and war against capital, war against Wall Street in varied forms—such are the dismal forecasts. Meantime people who are in close touch with the foremost men on both political sides do not heed any of these blue forebodings. Men mentally well balanced apprehend no serious anti-business legislation. They see as little ahead to worry over in the legislative outlook as they do in the revivified financial world.

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There may be Cuban resolutions; there were when Congress last met. The resolutions may pass; they passed then. There may be fiery jingo speeches; there can be no more in the future than in the past. Congressional warriors, vaunting much, would really hesitate to fight an early morning fire.

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Still, as has been frequently pointed out here, a factor to be reckoned with in the current financial situation is that the continual iteration by Wall Street bears of prospective Congressional antics does exert an influence upon many prudent people. Owners of securities are not scared into liquidation, but others are induced to believe that it will be safer to wait and see what really may come to pass when Congress meets. This is much the same situation that the same element occupied prior to the election, when ultra-conservative commission brokers kept customers out of the market in the very face of continuing advances that paid every courageous investor handsome returns.

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Suggestive developments appear on all sides of substantial business improvement. The millennium may not have come over night, but this is no time for wailing.

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An important commercial agency reporting on current railroad tonnage, refers to the fact that east-bound shipments showed some shrinkage last week, but is obliged to add references to "a shortage of cars curtailing business," and to west-bound traffic being better. The man who refuses to look ahead is a man who can never be at home outside a morgue.

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Government bonds were firm. The 5s, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales were: $35,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¼@110⅜; $17,000 4s, coupon, at 110¼@110¼; $500 do. at 110¾; $11,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120@120⅛; $3,000 do. at 119⅞, cash, and $50,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅜.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61⅝.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Chi. & Northwest.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	St. P. & Omaha	2¼
Central Pac.	2⅜	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Express	½	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅜	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1½
Chicago Gas	⅞	Nor. Pac. pf. when issued	½
Consol. Gas	3⅛	P. & Rdg. all in. pd.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	1⅜	Pullman Car.	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1	Union Pacific	½
Laclede Gas	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	⅛	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	⅛
Long Island	5⅛		
Met. Traction	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Int. & G. Nor. 3d.	1	L., N. A. & Chi. con.	2
Or. Short Line 6s, t. r.	1¼	Rock Island 1st, c.	1½
		Tenn. C. & I. 1st, 3.1	1½

BONDS DECLINED.

Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1½	St. P. 1st, C. & Mo.	
Minn. & St. L. 1st	1	R. 5s	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. of T. 6s	1	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4¼@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper: Rates, 4@4¾ per cent. for highest grade indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good single names, four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,507,031; balances, $8,128,288; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $757,627.

Money on call in London 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates, ½c higher, at $4.84, for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—55c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1⅝, to 98¼; Erie first preferred, 1, to 36; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 57⅝; Erie, ½, to 16; St. Paul, ⅝, to 70¾; New-York Central, ⅝, to 97¼; Reading, ¼, to 15; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. British consols advanced 9-16, to 111 11-16, for money and ⅝, to 111⅝, for the account.

The open market price for bar gold has declined ¼d, to 77s 10½d. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £11,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 70c. Exchanges on London, 25f 23½c.

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The sort of wisdom served up to European investors regarding American securities can be measured by the following from The London World:

"In one respect no essential change has taken place in the American railway market, and yet in another the tone has changed to a considerable extent. In other words, the public on this side of the Atlantic, at least, still hold aloof from the market, nor is there much other than simulated or manufactured activity in Wall Street, but speculatively conditions have altered, for now the two market leaders—Milwaukees and Louisvilles, which have hitherto made almost all the running—attract less attention than some of the low-priced 'rubbish,' the latter term of opprobrium being used advisedly. Those who gamble may do what they please—too often the loss, if things go wrong, not being their own—and such may bestow their attention upon that class of 'securities' typified by Readings or Union Pacifics, but the speculative investor, for whom we mainly write, will leave such 'stuff' severely alone. What is the use of placing capital in shares which can never by any chance come within sight of a dividend, and which, as a mere matter of speculation, you always stand to lose over for the benefit of the wire-pullers in New-York? Far better, we think, to invest in Consols, or even Great Easterns. Still, let those who will dabble in 'Yankees' carefully take up the position of chronic 'bulls'—that is, buying on any reaction, and never 'going short on the market.' Among the so-called 'cheap' issues we have a good opinion of Eries, Ontarios, Missouris, and Wabash B debentures. Also, in our opinion, Louisvilles should see higher prices, judged by their merits; but they may for some time hang fire."

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Yet even this critic making mouths has to add this:

"Trade advices from the United States are decidedly favorable, and there can be little doubt that, with the success of Mr. McKinley, business will expand, especially as it seems improbable that at present there will be any fresh tinkering with the tariff, while much more confidence is felt in the financial position."

PROSPERITY THAT WILL LAST.

Mr. Henry B. Wilson of Emerson, McMillan & Co. said yesterday, in discussing the financial outlook:

"Since the election we have seen a considerable increase in the demand for investment securities. The inquiry in that department has steadily improved and it shows every indication of continuing. Prices have advanced, and, with an increase in demand, will go still further.

"There has been a wonderful restoration of confidence, directly due to the victory for sound money—to the decision as to the country's future financial policy. There has been a great revulsion in sentiment. People no longer have that timidity that was so prevalent before the election. There seems to be no further doubt as to the improvement that is coming.

"Just at this season—with the holidays and the end of the year—business in the bond market is usually dull. But notwithstanding this, we are experiencing a better demand for securities than for some time. The activity gives promise of steadily increasing. Money that has been hoarded is coming out and seeking investment. Offerings of bonds are few and are quickly snapped up when they make their appearance. It is the feeling among bond houses that they will find a ready market for whatever securities they may have to offer for a long time to come.

"I think the first of the coming year will mark the beginning of a long period of prosperity—a period that will embrace many years, and that will exceed anything known in the past history of our country. The possibility of Spanish difficulties is the only bad factor in the situation, and I do not believe there is the slightest probability of such a thing occurring.

"There is no reason for doubt as to the future. We shall see improvement and prosperity without stint."

THE OUTLOOK ALL RIGHT.

Mr. W. G. McKinley of the Stock Exchange house of Bacon, McKinley & Sherman, said yesterday, in discussing the stock market situation:

"To my mind, the course of the market since Nov. 3 has been but natural. For a day or two after the election the public bought a great number of stocks. The sentiment was all on the buying side. The only sellers were those who had carried stocks over the election—big people.

"When the immediate demand was over and the public had secured its stocks, the market naturally became dull. There were no more immediate buyers, and the people who had bought laid back to wait for others to take the stocks off their hands at higher figures. The market was left open for bear attacks, and that party promptly took advantage of their opportunity.

"Now we have to wait for the stocks bought just after the election to be digested. The Cuban war scare has aided the bears, and the fear of Congress doing something rash in that direction has increased general apprehension. I do not think there has been much selling by the public. People who bought stocks both before and after the election are holding them. But the bear raiders have kept prices from advancing.

"I do not think there is any question about big profits for the man who buys stocks at their present level. There is no doubt about the advance that is coming. When the large buying of the few days that both preceded and followed the election has been properly digested, and when one or two new developments on the bull side have come to light, such as European buying, or a peaceful message from the President, the real upward movement will begin.

"And concerning this European buying, there should be no apprehension over its failure so far to materialize. In the past it has always taken two or three months for London to appreciate good developments in this country. Then, high money rates now ruling in Europe are operating against investments in Americans. But given time to think over the meaning of our election and an easy money market abroad, there will be plenty of European capital coming to this country to be invested.

"The outlook is all right. The profits in the future will be on the bull side, and the man who takes up stocks to-day will see values materially increased before many months have passed."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

The iron business is fair, but there has been none of the boom which was too confidently expected. When the various pools get their affairs adjusted and give the market a chance, we may see some improvement.

The nail pool has apparently come to the end which has been for some time anticipated. It has fallen apart because the cost of keeping outsiders out of the market became too great, and because the exactions of the pool provoked a general revolt among its customers. No department of the trade has so close relations with the public, and high prices are felt directly by consumers of all classes all over the country. The nail combine has not had a very good record, and we believe that few will regret its failure to controvert the essential laws of trade.

The beam combination has troubles of its own, and it is said that the recent decision to advance prices cannot be enforced, since several mills have announced their intention to withdraw from the pool and to make their own quotations without regard to any agreement. Dissatisfaction with the allotment of work is given as the cause, the complaint being that certain Pittsburg interests are allowed too great a share. This has a familiar sound, and is the old trouble which has always disturbed this particular combination.

There are still reports of unsettled differences in the steel billet combine. The wire men are especially troubled over the condition of affairs, and threats of the establishment of new works continue to come from Cleveland. It is claimed that at present only the mills which make their own billets and wire rods can afford to do business, and that those mills are working their opportunity for all it is worth.

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The anthracite coal trade has been striving during the past week to at least maintain conditions as good as they were a week ago, but not with entire success. The cold wave that was almost upon us at the time of our last report took an unexpected turn and passed this part of the country, and with it went the hopes of the coal dealers for an immediate revival of business. For some days the weather has again been mild, so that coal has not been in demand, with the result that prices have sagged, and the business that was done was not as satisfactory as it was during the previous week.

During October the output of coal from the anthracite mines was about 4,500,000 tons, and it is generally conceded that this month it will be at least 4,000,000 tons, and may even approach last month's figures very closely. These figures show quite conclusively that the market is suffering from overproduction. This is further substantiated by the reported restriction that is to be put on the output for December, the figures for that month being now given as 2,500,000 tons. In all probability that amount will be exceeded by half a million tons, but even if that can be accomplished, it must be conceded that a step has been taken that will lead to better things ahead.

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The Eastern seaboard soft-coal market is somewhat dull at present, notwithstanding which there is a fair tonnage going forward. Trade is more quiet around Cape Cod than it is in the Sound, where business is quite active. The greater demand from the latter approximately compensates for the loss in decreased shipments to the Cape.

South American business during the past week has been made up of orders as well as inquiries, so that conditions in this line are improved.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day in their Weekly Review of Trade:

When the rush of orders after the election slackened, many began to think business dwindling. From one town in Illinois, not by many the most populous, fifty-six trainloads of manufactured goods went out the day after election. But subsidence of such deferred orders is not decrease of business. Disappointment is observed in the iron and steel industry, because various combinations have been and are still retarding orders by prices which buyers believe cannot be maintained, and the same is true in boots and shoes, and in a few branches of textile goods. But business is on the whole enlarging, and the employment of many more hands will extend purchasing power. The settlement of the window-glass controversy, starting many thousand hands, and the collapse of some important iron combinations with the same effect, give promise of more business. Broadly speaking, the gain has been greater than anybody expected, and it is not surprising if a small part of it is in excess of the present consuming demand.

Reports from all parts of the country show clearly the enlargement of trade, not at all points in the same branches, but everywhere helped by a more confident feeling. Extremes of weather have made the week not altogether good for retail trade, but in that line also there is improvement on the whole. Monetary difficulties have vanished as if by magic, and banks with an uncomfortably large supply of idle money are hunting borrowers, as the borrowers were recently hunting lenders. The buyers of sterling exchange here, who are supposed to hold $10,000,000 or more with the expectation that it must be stronger after the beginning of the new year, are in fact speculating against themselves, because their temporary loans are helping American exports and American manufacturers. Enormous gains in bank deposits, $37,000,000 in two weeks, indicate something of the amount of funds recently hoarded.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

Last week's disappointment at the lack of demand in general lines continues, the intervention of a holiday having made trade quieter and the volume smaller. At some points of distribution there is no change in the situation. Mild and unseasonable weather prevents a more active distribution of clothing and heavy goods, and the volume moving is smaller. Where business has been more active it is due to filling in orders and to demand for holiday goods. Confidence in a revival of demand, which has not yet appeared, was responsible for the starting up of some mills and factories which are dissatisfied with their prospects. The most encouraging reports are of an improved tone of trade and a favorable outlook for 1897.

Reaction in the demand which appeared immediately after election, together with the intervention of the Thanksgiving holiday, accounts for the sharp reduction in total bank clearings throughout the country, the total for which is $940,000,000 this week, nearly 24 per cent. smaller than last week, but 7.5 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week one year ago. This week's increase, as contrasted with the last week of November in 1894, when business was unusually depressed, amounts to 16 per cent., while as compared with the corresponding week in 1893 the gain this week is 18 per cent. Carrying back the comparison to the last week of November, 1892, a year of large volume of business, the falling off in bank clearings this week amounts to 32 per cent.

There are 205 business failures throughout the United States this week, 13 fewer than last week, 7 more than in the week one year ago, 12 fewer than two years ago, and 3 less than in the coresponding week of 1892. As compared with the like week of 1892, when the volume of business was large and trade was generally prosperous, the increase this week is only 27.

WALL STREET TALK.

One money broker—H. P. Frothingham—loaned $8,000,000 yesterday in one lump, at 2 per cent. on call.

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Coming events are foreshadowed by Omaha railway earnings. They increase—and as Omaha goes so will go the rest of the Grangers.

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It is getting dangerously near the time when official inspectors of wheat in Chicago find it natural to spring a sensation.

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Rumors of increases in Manhattan earnings are industriously distributed through the Street. Hints as to fully earned dividends for the current quarter are to be met on every hand.

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The recent buying of Omaha has given rise to stories, new and old, concerning the road. The old rumors concern plans for merging with the Chicago and Northwestern. The new ones tell of a possible dividend on the common stock.

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A story from Philadelphia predicting a Vanderbilt-Astor-Rockefeller control for Reading is regarded as a joke.

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Speaking of Reading, there seems to be much sudden commotion over the fact that the reorganization increased the share capital from $41,000,000 to $70,000,000. Considering that the Reading plan was for a long while a much-discussed topic of Wall Street conversation, it would seem to be rather late in the day to use one of its most conspicuous provisions as a new bear argument.

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A Chicago newspaper quotes the following from the New-York Stock Exchange firm of Dominick & Dickerman:

We don't know any special reason for the weakness in Gas, only that they have paid their dividend, and Well and Bell are still working in the stock, and there seems to be no defense when they offer the stock down.

Messrs. Dominick & Dickerman, it is believed, however, did not intend to convey the impression that it was either Louis Bell or A. J. Well who has paid the dividend—yet.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	190
American Exchange	171	Mercantile	170
Broadway	223	Merchants'	135
Butch. & Drovers'	123	Mercantile Ex.	111
Central National	125	Metropolis	430
Chatham	290	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	225
Commerce	201	N. Y. County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	200	Nat. B'k N. Am.	130
East River	125	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	2800	Phenix	107
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	145
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	171
Gallatin National	300	Second National	430
German-American	108	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	93
Greenwich	165	State of N. Y.	109
Hanover	310	Third National	102½
Import. & Traders'	530	Tradesmen's	92
Irving	150	U. S. National	175
Leath. Manufact'rs'	173	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	218		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	36	38½
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	180	185
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	164	170
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	104½
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	6	9
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	10	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	75
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	87	88½
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1040	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	158	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	87	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	75	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	123	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	113
‡D., D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	207	213
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	325
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55	63
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	460	95
Hide & Leather National Bank	90	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	..
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	91	95
Hudson River Telphone stock	34	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	530	550
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	3	6
Kings County Traction	..	42
Knickerbocker Trust Company	175	183
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	81	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	76	..
Lorillard Company pf.	102½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	60	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1913	103	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	54	57
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 7 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	237	245
National Citizens' Bank	125	140
National Bank of Commerce	201	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	92	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	42	43½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	106¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	95	96½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	121	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	43	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	30	..
New-York Air Brake Company	13	..
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	..
New-York Security & Trust	265	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	9	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	16	17½
P., McK'sport & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	91	93
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	70
Real Estate Trust Company	163	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	150	160
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	188	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	55	..
*St. Paul Gas stock	59	62
Standard Gas	84	85
Standard Gas pf.	108	111
†Standard Gas 1st	100	..
*Standard Oil Trust	246	249
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	80
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	160	162
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	92	..
Trenton Potteries	13	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	51
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	..	65
†Union Ferry 5s	102	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	6	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	92
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1070	1100
Wagner Car Company	135	139
Washington Trust Company	180	190
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91½
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf.	92	95
Worthington Pump pf.	..	80

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1896.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
($1.25 per Share)
upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1896, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., October 31, 1896.
All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons due December 1st, 1896, from the following-named bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., No. 54 Wall St., N. Y. City.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds of 1927.
Iowa Extension 7% Bonds of 1909.
Southwestern Extension 7% Bonds of 1910.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company,
Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1896.
The coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this company due Dec. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, No. 65 Cedar St., New-York.
GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

Office Southern Pacific Company,
NEW-YORK, November 24, 1896.
23 BROAD ST., (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due December 1, 1896, from the following bonds will be paid at this office on and after that date: Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Eastern Division, Second Mortgage 7 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 18 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., November 27, 1896.—Coupon No. 35 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due December 1, 1896, will be paid, on presentation, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trusteets in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.
Nov. 21, 1896.

Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in Room No. 60, Western Union Building, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
R. R. ROCHESTER, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 23, 1896.

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
UNITED STATES TRUST CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE BANK,
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
WILL OFFER DECEMBER FIRST FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

City and Suburban Homes Company,

$1,000,

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 27, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	107	American Express	111	111	111	111	− ½
13⅞	14	7,320	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	2,054	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32½	33	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
117⅝	117¾	8,524	American Sugar Refs.	117⅝	117⅝	116⅞	117¾	+ ⅛
102	104	228	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103	103	103	103	+1
90	91	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
76	76¼	6	American Tobacco	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	.....
101¼	101½	220	American Tobacco pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
14	14¼	1,005	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	23¼	2,295	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23	23	22⅝	23	− ⅛
17	17½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	17½	17¼	17½	− ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	100	Bay State Gas	10½	10½	10½	10½	− ¼
20½	22	157	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	−1
48½	49	352	Canada Southern	49	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	− ⅜
15⅛	16¼	100	Central Pacific	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+2⅛
16⅛	16⅞	35	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	.....
79	79½	13,540	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	79	79¼	78⅝	79	− ⅛
73¼	73½	6,000	Chicago Gas	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73¼	− ⅛
5½	5⅝	220	Chicago Great West.	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
74½	74⅝	10,715	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	− ⅛
129¼	129⅝	154	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	− ⅛
104½	105	1,120	Chicago & Northw.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	3,810	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69½	69¾	69	69⅜	.....
30	30⅛	245	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	30⅛	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
...	...	5	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
161½	163	1,951	Consolidated Gas Co.	163	163¾	161¾	161¾	−3½
126	127	125	Delaware & Hudson	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¼	−1½
10	11	100	*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−1⅜
35	35½	100	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
32⅞	...	710	General Electric	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅞	.....
50	...	136	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	50	50	−1
8¾	...	500	Iowa Central	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23½	24	2,500	Laclede Gas	27¾	27½	24	24	−4⅜
75	...	307	Laclede Gas pf.	75	75½	75	75½	−4
70	71	5	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
150	152½	15	Lake Shore	152½	152½	152½	152½	.....
...	58	100	Long Island	54½	54½	54½	54½	−5¼
49½	49¾	4,135	Louis. & Nash.	50	50½	49⅜	49⅝	− ⅜
⅞	1	988	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	...	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
1½	1⅝	751	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	...	1½	1	1½	+ ¼
96¼	96⅝	9,000	Manhattan Con.	97	97⅜	96¼	96⅜	− ⅛
109	110	106	Metropolin Traction	109½	109½	109½	109½	.....
...	...	5	Michigan Penin. Car.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
13½	14	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
28⅝	29	710	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
22¼	22⅞	730	Missouri Pacific	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅝
22	23	100	Mobile & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
24	26	500	National Lead Co.	25	25¼	25	25¼	.....
88	90	1	National Lead Co. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	.....
15	16	50	National Linseed Oil	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
53½	65	100	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	−3¾
105	106	106	New-Jersey Central	105¼	105¾	105¼	105½	− ½
180	182	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180½	180¾	180½	180½	.....
10	10½	370	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
27	27¼	800	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	27¼	27¼	26¾	27	−1½
⅝	⅝	400	North American	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	340	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝	− ⅜
33¾	34	700	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	34¼	34¼	34	34	− ½
9	11	105	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	+1½
15⅜	15¼	1,100	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15½	− ⅛
26	26½	125	Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
28½	28⅝	29,865	P. & R., all in. pd.	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	28⅝	−1
14½	15	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅜
156½	158½	120	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	− ⅜
46¼	46½	4,703	St. Paul & Omaha	44	46¼	44	46¼	+2¼
126	128	125	St. Paul & Omaha. pf.	126	126	126	126	+1½
12	12⅜	340	Standard R. & Twine	12½	12½	12⅛	12¼	.....
15	16	200	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	.....
10	10¼	225	Southern Railway	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	2,775	Southern Railway pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	− ⅛
28⅞	29	1,750	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29	28½	28⅞	− ⅛
9⅝	10	520	Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
9⅞	10⅛	300	Union Pacific, t. r.	10	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
6⅝	6½	910	United States Cordage	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
42	46	20	United States Express	45	45	45	45	.....
8¾	9¼	230	United States Leather	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	− ⅛
60	60¾	9,458	U. S. Leather pf.	60⅝	60⅝	59¼	60	− ⅛
25	25⅝	500	United States Rubber	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	7¼	10	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
16⅜	16¾	475	Wabash pf.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
86¾	87	767	Western Union Tel.	87⅛	87⅛	86⅝	87	− ⅛
8¾	8½	616	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8½	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
31⅛	33	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ⅛
Sales.....		141,651						

Silver.

65¼	65½	5,000	Bullion certificates	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 ..... 105½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 ..... 75⅝
3,000 ..... 75¾
1,000 76
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
7,000 73
At T & S F gen 4s
3,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78⅝
10,000 ..... 78¼
8,000 ..... 78⅜
13,000 ..... 78½
Adjustment 4s
105,000 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 41⅜
35,000 ..... 41¼
15,000 ..... 41⅜
1,000 ..... 41⅜
31,000 ..... 41⅞
5,000 ..... 41⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
5,000 ..... 105⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 107
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000 110
Canada So 2d
1,000 ..... 104⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 117
Registered
20,000 115
Cent Pac 6s, 1897
1,000 102
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
5,000s20F 89
1,000 89
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000 ..... 101⅜
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
15,000 43
5,000 ..... 43¼
12,000 ..... 43½
1,000 ..... 43⅜
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
1,000 ..... 118⅜
Chi, R I & P 6s
1,000 129
1,000 ..... 129½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 104
1,000s3 ..... 103⅜
lien 7s
Chi, St L & N O, Tenn
3,000 ..... 102½
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000 128
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
5,000 ..... 92½
2,000 93
Col, H V & T G M 6s
7,000 90
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
2,000 85
Den & Rio Grande 1st
1,500 112
Duluth & Man 1st, Dakota Div, Trust Co certfs
2,000 81
Dul, S S & A 5s
2,000 100
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000 ..... 106⅝
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
1,000 ..... 100½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 110½
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000 ..... 137½
1,000s20F 137½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000 ..... 64¼
11,000 ..... 64⅜
1,000 64
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ..... 91¼
Han & St Jo cons
1,000 117
H & T C Cent, G M 4s
1,000 66
10,000 ..... 66⅜
Total sales $1,253,000

Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
1,000 66
Int & Gt Nor 3d
3,000 24
Iowa Central 1st 5s
11,000 100
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
5,000 89
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 94¼
L S & M So 1st coup
9,000 ..... 113½
22,000 ..... 113¾
4,000 ..... 113⅝
L S & M So 2d coup
2,000c 120
Louis & Nash cons
1,000c 104½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
5,000 ..... 117½
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
1,000 92
L, N A & C cons
2,000 88
11,000 90
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 95
Mexican Int 1st 4s
11,000 72
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000 129
Registered
20,000 115
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
15,000 112
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s
2,000 ..... 107⅝
Chi & Pac W 5s
5,000s20F 114½
2,000 ..... 114⅜
Iowa & Minn Div
1,000 126
South Minn Div
1,000 ..... 117½
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000 ..... 95¾
1,000 ..... 96⅛
2,000 ..... 99¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 84
500 85
500 85
4,000 ..... 84¼
500 ..... 84⅜
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 ..... 67½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
10,000 68
10,000 ..... 68½
Morris & Essex 1st
1,000 ..... 140½
2,000 140
Mutual Un Tel 6s
2,000s5F 108
N Y Cent 1st coup
5,000 120
17,000 ..... 119⅞
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000 ..... 103¼
N Y & Harlem 1st reg
3,000 110
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
6,000 ..... 135½
N Y, O & W con 5s
2,000 ..... 110⅜
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
10,000 ..... 88⅞
Nor Pac 1st 6s
7,000 116
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000 116
10,000s20F 116
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000 ..... 77¼
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000 ..... 54⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st
4,000 ..... 107⅜
11,000 ..... 107¼
Ohio & Miss cons
2,000 105
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
1,000 110
2,000 ..... 111⅜
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
3,000 ..... 111⅞

Oregon Imp Co con 5s
7,000 20
10,000 ..... 20¼
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 76
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
3,000 48
10,000 ..... 47½
20,000 ..... 47¼
1,000 ..... 47⅜
10,000 ..... 47½
5,000 ..... 47⅜
20,000 ..... 47⅝
10,000 ..... 47¼
20,000 ..... 47⅛
5,000 ..... 47⅜
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000 ..... 34½
5,000 ..... 34⅝
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
1,000 ..... 80¼
3,000 ..... 80⅜
36,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 ..... 80⅝
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 92
12,000 ..... 91½
3,000 92
Rich & Dan 6s
1,000 ..... 118¾
2,000s10F 118½
5,000 119
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
14,000 50
St L & Iron Mount 2d
3,000 ..... 100⅜
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000s20F 96½
St L & S F 4s
1,000 ..... 65½
St L S W 1st
1,000 ..... 67½
St L S W 2d inc
5,000 27
5,000 ..... 26½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 80½
13,000 80
Standard R & T 6s
4,000 80
4,000 ..... 78½
2,000 79
3,000 80
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
20,000 87
8,000 ..... 87½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
25,000 22
Third Av 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 121½
Union Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 103
Union Pac 1st, 1898
5,000 103
Union Pac col tr 6s
3,000 ..... 96½
U N J R R & C Co 4s
30,000 ..... 113⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 105½
8,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 105½
9,000 ..... 105¼
Det & Chi ext
8,000s3 98
West Shore gtd 4s
8,000 ..... 105⅜
31,000s20F 105⅝
2,000 ..... 105⅝
Registered
500 ..... 104⅜
W N Y & P inc
18,000 ..... 12⅜
West Union col tr 5s
6,000 108
..... $1,253,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,510	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¼	14⅜	13⅞	14
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
10,980	Am. Sug. Refs.	117⅜	117⅞	116⅞	117⅝
60	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
100	At., T. & S. F. pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1,550	Chicago Gas	73⅜	73⅝	73	73¼
810	Chi., R. I. & P.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69⅝
4,560	Chi., Bur. & Q.	79¼	79⅝	79	79½
1,440	Chi., M. & St. P.	74⅞	74⅞	74¼	74½
10	Ches. & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½
80	Cent. of N. J.	106	106	105½	105½
10	Chi. & Northwest	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
80	General Electric	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝
100	L., N. H. & Chi.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,610	Louis. & Nash.	50	50½	49⅝	49⅝
370	Manhattan	97	97¼	95⅞	96¼
19,790	Phila. & Reading	29¾	29½	28¼	28⅝
20	Tenn. C. & I.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10	Union Pacific	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
320	U. S. Leather pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60	60¼
20	Western Union	87	87	87	87
43,400					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	At., T & S F gen	78½	78¾	78½	78½
5,000	At., T & S F adj	41½	41¾	41½	41¾
4,000	Ore. Imp. 5s	20	20	20	20
10,000	P. & R. 1st pf. inc	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
2,000	U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	120	120	120	120
$26,000					

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,347,293, against $1,464,344 last week, and $1,969,968 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,449,225, against $1,588,920 last week, and $1,859,494 in the same week of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons of the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company's consolidated first mortgage bonds maturing Dec. 1 will be paid at the Union Trust Company.

—Coupons of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company due Dec. 1 will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company.

—Coupons due Dec. 1 on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Eastern Division, second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds will be paid at the office of the Southern Pacific Company.

—The holders of reorganization certificates for general first mortgage bonds, general second mortgage bonds, collateral trust notes, and preferred and common stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are notified by J. P. Morgan & Co. that on and after Monday next they will be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for reorganization certificates of the above classes. Only 100 schedules will be received each day. J. P. Morgan & Co. will give due notice when they will be ready to issue new securities for the other classes of reorganization certificates.

—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Improvement Company are notified by Chairman John I. Waterbury of the Reorganization Committee that upon depositing their bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company of this city or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boson before Dec. 15 they will receive cash for the coupons on those bonds maturing June 1 last. Holders of certificates for the bonds issued by either of the two trust companies mentioned will, it is stated, receive the amount of interest maturing Dec. 1 on presentation of the certificates to either of the trust companies, that the payment may be stamped thereon. These payments are in lieu of interest for the same period on the new bonds to be issued under the plan of reorganization.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	
4s, r., 1907	110	110¾
4s, c., 1907	110¼	110¾
4s, r., 1925	119⅞	120
4s, c., 1925	119½	120¼
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113⅝
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..

Adams Express	148	152
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. C. Oil	14½	15¼
Am. C. Oil pf	54	55
Albany & Sus.	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	58	62
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf	23	25
At. & Pac.	⅝	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brook. Un. Gas.	91½	93
Brunswick Co.	1½	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	17½	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..
Canadian Pacific.	58½	58
Chicago & Alton.	160	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	163	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	41	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101
C. & N. W. pf.	149	152
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	..
Col. Fuel & Iron.	25½	26
Col. & H. Coal, 3d in. paid	5¼	5½

Col., H. V. & T.	17⅝	18¼
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	50	56
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	35	80
Del., L. & W.	157½	159½
Den. & R. G.	11¾	12⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	42½	43¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	..
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	99½	101
Erie	15½	16
Erie 2d pf.	20	22
Ev. & T. H.	30	32
Ev. & T. H pf.	43	50
Erie T. & T.	63	..
F. & P. M. pf.	30	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	121	124
Ill. Central	93	95
Iowa Central pf.	28¼	30
Joliet & Chi.	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	8
Keok. & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	17
Keokuk & W.	30	45
L. E. & W.	18½	19½
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Mexican Central	8	9
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Mich. Cent.	90	95
Minn. & St. L.	19½	20½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75½	78
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47½	49
Minn. Iron	60½	63
Morris & Essex	162	167
National Starch	6	7
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25
New Cent. C.	6½	8½
N. Y. Central	94½	95¼
New-England	..	45
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	12¾	13⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	80

N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	30
N. Y. L. & W.	117	..
Norfolk So.	65½	70
Nor. & West., all in. paid	11½	12
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16¾	17⅝
Nor. Pac., all in. paid	14½	15
Ohio, Southern	..	6
Oregon Imp., t. r.	⅝	2
Oregon R. & N.	15	22
Ore. R. & N. pf.	38	41
Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	15	17
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo. & East.	6	9
Peo., D. & E.	2	3
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	55
P. F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	2	2¼
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	182	186
R., W. & O.	113½	..
St. L. S. W.	4½	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11½
St. J. & G. I.	⅝	1
St. P. & Duluth	20	24
St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
St. L. & S. F.	4¾	5¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	34¾	35¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12⅜	13½
St. P., M. & M.	112	115
Third Avenue	160	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2½	3
U. S. Cord. pf.	12¼	19
U. S. Cord. gtd.	25	26
U. S. Rubber pf.	79¾	81½
Wells-F. Express.	95	100
West. Union Beef.	5½	7½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65¾. Sales of 5,000 ounces at 65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 553,058.83 ounces of silver bullion, against which 553 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 543 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,839,043
Imports for same period	78,943,075
Net imports	$28,104,032
Net exports to date, 1895	55,569,485
Net exports to date, 1894	66,379,847
Net exports to date, 1893	19,207,107

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at $1.25, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at $1.75, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at 07c, 200 Deadwood at $1.15, 700 Pharmacist at 16@17c, 400 Isabella at 39c, 100 Prix Arizona at 5c, and 100 Yellow Jacket at 40c.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	....
3d week Nov.	$42,082	$42,988	....
From July 1	630,667	713,687	....
From Jan. 1	1,300,682	1,411,850	....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week Nov.	$74,186	$70,121	$61,743
From July 1	1,465,866	1,282,588	1,317,413
From Jan. 1	3,004,889	2,720,285	2,400,318
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,362	1,362	1,276
3d week Nov.	$218,849	$220,783	$190,416
From July 1	3,432,270	3,442,785	3,977,274
From Jan. 1	9,058,901	8,841,419	8,101,763
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	516
3d week Nov.	$102,000	$105,300	$100,547
From July 1	1,543,716	1,684,458	1,518,733
From Jan. 1	3,395,430	3,427,864	3,011,406
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
3d week Nov.	$14,093	$15,375	$14,410
From July 1	297,413	283,154	....
From Jan. 1	622,616	588,304	545,005
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Nov.	$5,613	$6,134	$6,193
From July 1	118,278	131,083	123,997
From Jan. 1	257,219	267,689	253,258
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Nov.	$21,525	$23,901	$24,581
From July 1	411,286	467,858	443,220
From Jan. 1	938,032	962,172	935,646
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week Nov.	$63,187	$72,186	$68,879
From Jan. 1	2,984,182	3,114,951	2,945,166
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
3d week Nov.	$446,120	$444,640	$417,503
From July 1	8,234,479	8,396,081	7,922,231
From Jan. 1	17,878,033	17,485,198	17,140,644
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	379	379	379
3d week Nov.	$40,521	$43,621	$4,549
From July 1	930,982	883,479	818,040
From Jan. 1	1,778,417	1,764,582	1,591,245
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,490	4,490	4,490
3d week Nov.	$477,000	$506,000	$481,000
From July 1	9,033,000	9,577,000	10,936,000
From Jan. 1	19,276,000	19,920,000	19,211,104
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Nov.	$19,000	$15,000	$11,000
From July 1	335,000	250,000	280,000
From Jan. 1	686,000	526,000	684,816
NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	477	477	477
3d week Nov.	$81,333	$75,218	$71,624
From July 1	1,721,888	1,628,456	1,618,176
From Jan. 1	3,436,003	3,307,412	3,371,377
OMAHA—			
Month October	1,117,261	1,044,093	806,706
From July 1	3,257,338	3,124,660	2,530,730
From Jan. 1	6,744,774	6,013,115	6,072,833
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week Nov.	$17,047	$18,960	$19,355
From July 1	347,146	379,848	379,488
From Jan. 1	761,353	810,772	756,647
PITTSBURG, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	183	183	183
3d week Nov.	$14,513	$11,481	$10,425
From July 1	288,276	285,673	244,395
From Jan. 1	568,848	551,663	415,656
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week Nov.	$61,090	$56,989	$55,465
From July 1	1,144,771	1,346,796	1,169,450
From Jan. 1	2,541,334	2,716,218	2,206,984
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Nov.	$127,200	$117,000	$138,500
From July 1	2,023,880	2,068,640	2,184,997
From Jan

bags March exchanged for 800 bags May even; 500 bags March at 9.30c and 600 bags May at 9.20c sold together. Twenty points were paid to exchange 250 bags September for November.

SUGAR.

In London the market was unchanged on cane, with trade dull. Beet was dull, with present month quoted at 9s 1½d, a decline of 1½d, while next month was unchanged. The local market was quiet, but without material change in any particular. Refined sugar was quiet but steady.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 14,137 bbls; spirits turpentine, 8,302 bbls; tar, 299 bbls. Spirits turpentine ruled quiet, but unchanged, with regulars and machines quoted at 27@27¼c. Resin quiet, but steady, and unchanged, with common to good strained quoted at $1.90. Tar and pitch in a moderate jobbing demand at the following prices: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, barrels, $4; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 27.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine, machine and irregular, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.40; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24½; sales, 1,164 barrels. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

The market remains in a dull, unchanged position. Prime crude, barrels, 21½@22c; off crude, barrels, here, 21@22c; prime Summer yellow, 25c asked; butter oil, 28@28½c; prime white Summer, 28@28½c. Lard Oil—Prime city, 43c. Linseed Oil—American, raw, 33@33½c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

METALS.

TIN—The market, both at home and abroad, closed steady, with local spot quotations 13c. COPPER—The market closed quiet locally at 11.25@11.50c. The close at London was also quiet. LEAD—Closed firm at New-York and rather easy at the West. Quotations for spot were 3.05@3.10c. SPELTER—Closed firm at 4.25c. St. Louis closed firm.

WOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—To-day's wool sales were conducted by Jacomb, Son & Co. and H. Irwell & Co., wool brokers. The offerings were 13,796 bales. The attendance was good and included more American operators, who bought freely. The home trade and Continental operators competed eagerly for most all of the kinds of wool offered. Some extra super-greasy realized over 10 per cent. above the closing prices of the last series. The general advance appears to be settling to from 7½ to 10 per cent. To-day's transactions and the prices obtained were: New South Wales—2,400 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4@8d; locks and pieces, 5½@8d. Queensland—4,500 bales; scoured, 9d@1s 3½d; locks and pieces, 6½d@1s 2d; greasy, 5@10d; locks and pieces, 5½@7½d. Victoria—3,800 bales; scoured, 9½d@1s 7½d; locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1d; greasy, 6@10½d; locks and pieces, 6@8½d. South Australia—600 bales; scoured, 7½d@1s 2d; locks and pieces, 7½d; greasy, 5½@9d; locks and pieces, 6½@7½d. West Australia—100 bales; greasy, 6½d@7½d. New Zealand—1,200 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 2½d; locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5@9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—500 bales, 11d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5@7½d.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

BEEVES—Receipts, 119 cars, or 2,800 head; 103 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 16 cars for the market. On light supplies the feeling was firm, and sales were at strong Wednesday's prices on all grades of cattle. The yards were promptly cleared. Ordinary to prime native steers sold at $4.05@5 per 100 lb; 1,742 at $5.00; oxen and stags at $3.50@$3.75; cows at $1.30@$2.75; 1 fat cow at $3.40. City-dressed native sides firm at 6½@8½c per lb for common to choice quality. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quote American steers slow at 10@10¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady at 7@7¼c per lb; American sheep dull at 8@8¼c per lb, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 118 head, and 155 head on sale. Market quiet but steady for live calves. Ordinary to prime veals sold at $5.50@$7.25 per 100 lb; 3 choice do at $7.50; a bunch of grassers at $2.62½; fed calves at $8@$8.50. The Western calves were closed out yesterday at 3c per lb. Dressed calves slow and generally lower, with city-dressed veals selling at 9@10½c per lb; country-dressed at 6@9c; little calves at 4½@5½c, and dressed grassers at 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10 cars, or 2,-668 head, all for the market with the exception of 1 car. Counting the 4½ cars held over yesterday, there were 14½ cars on sale. Sheep were slow but steady. Lambs were also in moderate request, but light weights a trifle firmer. Five cars of stock were carried over. Poor to choice sheep sold at $3.25@$3.50 per 100 lb; fair to prime lambs at $4.50@$5; Canadian lambs at $4.75@$5. Dressed mutton slow at 4½@6½c per lb; dressed lambs at 7@8½c, with selected carcasses bringing 9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 30 cars, or 5,221 head; none for sale alive. Nominally firm at $3.70@$4.15 per 100 lb; pigs at $4.20@$4.35. Country-dressed unchanged at 4@6½c per lb for heavy to light weights.

LIVELY TRADE IN WHEAT.

Bullish Feeling Prevails on the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—There was a lively trade to-day in wheat for the morning, and a dip in prices at the opening, followed by such general buying that prices were advanced sharply. After the start was made the indications were so bullish that offerings almost ceased.

Thursday was such a complete commercial holiday all over this country that the English wheat trade took occasion to quote wheat futures ld. lower. This morning the Liverpool cable showed a recovery of ½d. Private messages later said 1d. had been recovered. Still later, the English market was quoted ¾d. over the close Wednesday. All this indicated that the markets on this side were to rule the day and prices.

The trade soon caught this spirit. The people who had sold out early in the day hurried to buy again. The bears took the hint and sold very sparingly, even on the bulges. It became a one-sided market. Commission houses reported some increase in country business. There were reactions of ¼c. and ½c., but the trade kept the price moving until the 85-cent mark was reached for May.

First sales for May were 83c. and 82⅝c., probably owing to the drop in cables yesterday. The first rebound was to 83¼c., then to 83⅝c., and on to 83⅞c.—all the first hour. After a reaction to 83¼c., the bulge at 11 o'clock was to 84⅝c. There was a reaction to 84¼c., and the advance at midday was to 85c. The close was at 84¾c., ¼c. off from high point. There was talk of Duluth wheat worked for Australia.

May Active at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—May wheat was the favorite speculative option to-day, and another upturn was recorded. May opened at 90¾c. and worked steadily upward till noon, when 92⅝c. was reached, which is the highest point touched since 1891. December opened at 89¼c. and was steady. One cash lot for immediate shipment was sold for 91¼c. Brokers and millers agree that dollar wheat is quite probable.

FRUIT BRINGS GOOD PRICES.

The Business Yesterday Continued Very Good for This Season.

Trade in fruit continued active yesterday, and sellers made handsome commissions. Almeria grapes brought higher prices, and at Brown & Seccomb's 4,437 barrels of these grapes, that came by the Pawnee, the last direct steamer from the Mediterranean, were sold at from $2 to $10 per barrel. California grapes did not fetch high prices yesterday, and 1,184 packages went at from $1.05 to $1.85 per package. Of other fruits, 100 cases of Valencia oranges went at $5.25 to $5.75 per case; 628 barrels of Jamaica oranges, $3.12½ to $4.23 per barrel; 240 boxes of Jamaica oranges, 90 cents to $2.40 per box; 238 boxes of Malaga oranges, $1.70 to $1.80 per box; 300 cases and boxes of California lemons, $1.85 to $4.12½ per package, and 3,900 boxes of Malaga lemons at from $2.13 to $3.37½ per box.

The Goodsell Fruit Company sold 5,000 boxes of Jamaica oranges at from $2.25 to $2.85 per box, 2,000 barrels of Jamaica oranges at $2.75 to $3.62½ per barrel, and 1,000 boxes of Messina lemons at from $2.25 to $2.80 per box. The first invoices of Sorrento oranges and lemons that ever arrived here in November were also sold yesterday, the oranges fetching $2.25 to $2.65 per box, and the lemons at from $2.75 to $3.25 per box.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

Messrs. Fitzsimons and Smith have sold for Mrs. Margaret H. Abell the five-story apartment house, 509 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 88 by 100.5.

Julius Friend has sold for Mrs. Swenarton, 225 Greene Street, 20 by 87.6. A new business structure will be erected on the lot.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sara C. W. Irving 110 East Thirty-first Street, 19 by 50 by 98.9, at $22,000; also for George R. Read, to Mrs. Anne M. Loomis, the four-story high-stoop private dwelling 33 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 65 by half the block, at $80,000; also for Thomas R. Harris the four-story private dwelling 44 East Seventy-third Street, 22 by 70 by 102.2; also for Prescott Hall Butler, the lot on the north side of Thirty-fifth Street, beginning 100 feet west of Park Avenue, 29 by 98.9, at $65,000.

This firm has, in connection with Messrs. M. and L. Hess, leased for the estate of William Astor to Studebaker Bros. the store, basement, and first loft of the building on the southeast corner of Prince Street and Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, 50 by 200, for a term of five years.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold at auction at the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, under foreclosure, to Sarah Goodman, at $39,025, the five-story brick front building and the two-story brick rear buildings, 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5.

The other sales at auction noticed yesterday were adjourned to Dec. 4.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE'S YEAR.

Expenses All Paid and Property Maintained in Good Order.

The report of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room for the last year shows that in spite of the fact that the real estate business, in common with others, has suffered depression and rents have been at a low level, the exchange has paid all its expenses, maintained its property in good order, and has on hand a cash balance of $3,322.30.

According to the Directors, besides the difficulties consequent upon hard times they have had to compete for tenants with the new buildings in the neighborhood of the Exchange. The offices has been rented, however. Another serious burden was the increase in the annual tax over the preceding year to the amount of $2,045.38. To meet this the running expenses had been reduced over $2,000.

A work undertaken by the Directors that it is hoped will be of lasting value has been the appointment of special committees to draft standard forms of leases and contracts to be known as forms authorized by the Real Estate Exchange. The confusing variety of leases and contracts that are now in use made clear the importance of the undertaking. Another question to which the Directors had given much deliberation was that of fees for auction sale. The result was a reduction of the fees.

The Directors acknowledge in their report the services of the Real Estate Sound Money Club in the Presidential campaign.

The Nominations Committee yesterday made its report and presented the names of the following to serve as Directors for the coming year: Augustus H. Carpenter, John F. Doyle, Salomon de Walltearss, Richard V. Harnett, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Samuel F. Jayne, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Alfred E. Marling, Samuel McMillan, Moses Ottinger, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Frederick Southack, and Thomas S. Walker. They will be voted for at the annual meeting Monday, Dec. 14, at the Exchange, 59 Liberty Street, at 1 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures.

Eighty-third Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick apartment house, 57.3 by 83.9, by Charles Lowen of 305 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $145,000.

Nos. 159 to 163 East Seventy-third Street, for two two-story brick stables, 50 by 90, by William H. Tailer of 14 East Seventy-second Street, owner; cost, $24,000.

Louise Street, east side, 125 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame stable and dwelling, 25 by 34, by Cyrus H. Green of 994 Southern Boulevard, owner; cost, $2,250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 27.

10TH ST, 4 East; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to William Johnston $25,000
132D ST, 5 East; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Henry Nathan and another... 1
115TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; William Bellamy, executor, to William Bellamy 1
107TH ST, 2 East; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to William Johnston 25,000
107TH ST, 6 East; same to same..... 25,000
119TH ST, 65 East; William Picken and wife to Wilhelmina Silbereisen 100
100TH ST, 138 and 140 West; Aaron Canter and another to Sender Feldmark.... 1
121ST ST, n s, 167.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; May W. Linen to Alice W. Linen 1
120TH ST, 111 West; James C. Crawford to Edward Zimmer 100
138TH ST, s s, 238 ft w of 8th Av; 17x99.11; Eliza J. Webster to Carrie Isaiv. 1
148TH ST, n s, 15 ft w of Morris Av, 2x106.6; George S. Daniels to Patrick Hughes 200
MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x70.3; Susan Keelin and others to Frederick Holdermann 1
CANAL AV, e s, 250 ft n of 135th St, 200x107.10; Byron Traver, referee, to Ephraim Cozine and others..... 29,100
NORTH MOORE ST, 45; Maria J. Forshay to Joseph H. Bearns..... 100
WEST ST, opposite point 73 ft n of Perry St, 22x89.6, all franchises and cranage rights, &c.; Charles N. Lane and others to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York 10,350
16TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; Olivia Bates to Leonie O. Kayser and others, one-half part..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Leonie O. Kayser and another to Olivia Hoyt, one-half part 1
88TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.8; Julia E. Peck and another to Theodore W. Todd..... 27,500
71ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Benjamin Odio and wife to Cora Ros 1
43D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Isaac Mannheimer to Flora Elsig..... 1
79TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Conn to Elizabeth C. Floyd..... 100
48TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Herman Scheidberg 10,000
60TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Burlinson McTigue and others to Dennis O'Connell..... 5,000
115TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; William Bellamy, executor, &c., to Susan H. B. Young..... 1
ELM ST, w s, 275 ft s of Maple St, 25x100; Charles C. Manning and wife to Henry W. F. Fredericks..... 450
BROOK AV, n e corner of 169th St, 34.1x100x33.4x100; John H. Will and wife to Mary A. Reardon..... 1
PLOT in West Farms at n s of Lot 28, map of partition of Rebecca Bassford, and e s of land of Peter Valentine, runs n 10.10x e 76.1x w 75.8; Patrick J. Keary and wife to the Northern Improvement Company 1
184TH ST, n s, 193.2 ft w of Webster Av, 94.4x85.8x40; same to the Mayor, &c.... 1
163D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 25x99; Alfred W. Hoffmann and wife to the Mayor, &c..... 7,750
MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 162d St, 50x136.4x50x137.7; John H. Corwin and wife to Margaret M. F. Wightman..... 10
179TH ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 51x100 to private street x100x101; Jacob A. Zimmerman and wife to Edgar Trenholm 1
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x61.2x17.6x59.11; Albert V. Donellan to Elizabeth A. Williams..... --
UNION AV, w s, 72.9 ft s of Home St, 16.10x100; John S. Pinchbeck and wife to Adele Le Vines..... 1
PELHAM ROAD, n e corner of Lee St, 25 x100; Adele Le Vines to John S. Pinchbeck 1
8TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 50.5x99.11; John Delahunty, referee, to William J. Barnes, trustee..... 80,000
144TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, and s s of 144th St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth A. Williams to Alice Davies, exchange..... 1
112TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; John E. Darragh and wife to Edgar Lehman 1

Recorded Leases.

BARILATI, Marcello, to George Frankovits; 533 East 118th St, 5 years..... $372
DOWNING, Mary H., to Alice M. Wilson; s s of 32d St, 94.8 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x96.9, 10 years..... 4,000
KELLNER, Moritz, to Decker & Cowan; 673 8d Av, 5 5-12 years..... 3,000
KAPLAN, Harris, to Amelia Pasternak; 86 Willett St, 5 years..... 3,101
HUGHES, Michael, to Mitchell B. Bernheimer; 322d St, 3 years..... 1,200
MOHR, Mary, to Mamie Bernhardy, 111 Avenue A, n w corner of 7th Av, 2 years 1,080
MARSHALL, Cornelia L., to David Stevenson Brewing Company; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 58th St, 8 5-12 years 1,200
McCAFFREY, Kate, to Jacob Winter; 139 East 59th St, 5 5-12 years ($780)..... 900
PREUSSER, Catharine, to Henry Luhrst; 2,364 8th Av, 2 years..... 1,200
RAPP, Louis, to Wilhelm Danzeisen; 462 9th Av, 5 years..... 780
SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to William Sasse; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard or 138d St, 7.5 12 years, 1,200 to..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Pauline, to Mary McKay Greenwood and another, executors, &c., of Isaac J. Greenwood; w s of 5th Av, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 3 years..... $18,000
SAME to Eliza Wild; w s of 5th Av, 99.11 ft s of 135th St, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to Bertha Finn; 2,214 5th Av, 3 years 17,000
SAME to Herman Strauss; w s of 5th Av, 99.11 ft s of 135th St, and three other plots adjoining, four mortgages, 3 years 23,500
SAME to Jessie G. Tim; 2,212 5th Av, 3 years 17,000
BROWN, Clara J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Laight St, 66 ft e of St. John's Lane, 3 years..... 13,000
CUNNER, Frank, and husband to Henry Wallach; e s of Chrystie St, 149.3 ft s of Houston St, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to Millard F. Kuh; e s of Chrystie St, 149.3 ft s of Houston St, 1 year. 750
COX, George R., to Clara Cox; 382 and 384 Broome St, also s e of University Place, Lots 29 to 32, map of estate of David Mann, 1 year..... 1,300
CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee of Mary H. Tompkins; n w corner of 108th St and Columbus Av, 3 years..... 30,000
COCKBURN, William H., and wife to Robert Caterson; s s of 17th Av, 205 ft e of White Plains Road, 3 years..... 4,000
CONNELL, Andrew J., to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Villa Av, 309.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, installments..... 250
DARRAGH, John E., and wife to the Batavia and New-York Woodworking Company; s s of 112th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av; also s s of 112th St, 133.4 ft w of 7th Av, 3 months..... 2,460
EISIG, Flora, to Hugo Alexander; s s of 43d St, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 2,000
FIELD, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 10th St, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 2,000
FELDMARK, Sender, and wife to Bernard Kiernan and I. Moritz, trustees; s s of 100th St, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 17-12 years..... 1,101
EIM, Katchen, to George Vaubel; w s of 1st Av, 49.5 ft n of 30th St, 1 year..... 3,000
FORAN, Margaret, to James J. Phelan; s s of 41st St, 250 ft w of 10th Av, one life 1,600
FRANK, Hattie, to Kittie F. Conlon, n s of 135th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 3,000
FRIEDEL, Andreas, and wife to Robert W. Hart; n e of 42d St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 9,000
SAME to William Fischer; n s of 168th St, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, ½ year.... 775
FLANNERY, Mary A., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 154th St, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 2,500
GATES, Ephraim C., and others to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Canal Av, 250 and 350 ft n of 135th St, runs e to 106th St to Mott Haven Canal, two mortgages, 3 years..... 20,000
HARTLEY, Ellen M., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s w corner of Bleecker and Perry Sts, 2 years..... 19,000
HAPPY, Sumter L., to Margaretha P. Luthy; s s of Travers St, 50 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years..... 1,250
SAME to same; e s of Kirkside Av, 460.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 years..... 1,000
HENRY, James, and wife to Ernest A. Haaren; n w s of Marion Av, Lots 128 and 130, map part of Benjamin Berrian farm, Fordham, 1 year..... 500
JOHNSTON, William, and wife to James McCreery; 2 East 107th St, 1 year... 30,000
SAME to same; 4 East 107th St, 1 year. 30,000
SAME to same; 6 East 107th St, 1 year. 30,000
JACOBSEN, Augusta, and John C., to Henry J. Hardenbergh; n s of 82d St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments. 1,500
KENNEDY, Agnes, to Helen H. Cornell; n s of 22d St, 404.2 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 3,000
KINGLER, Esther, to Martin Stone; s s of 6th St, 90 ft w of Avenue C, installments 3,500
LOVE, Samuel, and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 22d St, 158.4 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 20,000
LEALE, Charles A., and wife to Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; w s of Madison Av, 25.5 ft s of 58th St, 3 years 12,000
LINEN, Alice W., to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; n s of 121st St, 167.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 2,000
MURPHY, Stephen, to Theodore Greentree; n s of 25th St, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000
MEYERS, Amelia A. to Henrietta Schwab; n s of 59th St, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 6 months 1,825
MURPHY, Bridget T., to Charles E. Applebee, trustee for John B. Miller; 486 Greenwich St, 3 years 1,500
MARRON, Peter F., to Laura D. Beach; e s of Gerard Av, 525 ft s of 165th St, 2 years 2,500
McGIVNEY, Sarah E., to Julia M. Bowerman; w s of Church St, 228 ft n of Varian St, 6 years 2,000
PURRINGTON, George F., to James Rogers; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,800
ROS, Cora and Salvador, to Eleanor K. Jay; s s of 71st St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 46,000
RAUB, William A., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee of Estelle D. Bowers; 2,288 8th Av, 5 years..... 18,500
ROGERS, Amelie, to Roswell G. Rolston; s s of 128th St, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 10,000
ROSENTHAL, Charles A., and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Rogers Pl, 217.2 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 2,250
SAME to Same; w s of Rogers Pl, 200.6 ft n of Westchester Av, instalments.... 2,250
SILBERSTEIN, Jennie, to William Pickers; 68 West 125th St, installments.... 3,750
SARGEANT, Joseph C., to Elizabeth Cullen; n s of 15th St, 410 ft e of 7th Av, also s s of 134th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, one-half part, 1 year..... 1,200
TUTTLE, Benjamin F., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth Putney; 51 Horatio St, 3 years..... 5,000
THE PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER Realty Company to George H. Grannis; s corner of Brook Av and 165th St, 1 year 17,500
TRENHOLM, Edgar, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s e corner Webster Av and 170th St, 10 months 17,000
SAME to same; same property, demand. 14,100
VARIAN, John, and wife to Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America; s s of Columbus Av, 53.2 ft e of 97 Adams St, installments 1,500
WEBSTER, Eliza C., to Edwin Shuttleworth; 806 West 138th St, 1 year..... 1,732
WALKER, John, to John H. Oeters; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 6 months 18,000
WIGHTMAN, Margaret, M. F., and Andrew J., to Julia E. Swords; e s of Morris Av, 50 ft n of 182d St, 2 years..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John A., and another, executors, &c., of John L. Aspinwall, to John Aspinwall and another, trustees.. $1
DECKER, William F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 45,000
DYETT, Albert H., to Sarah J. Burby... 24,000
KNIGHT, Harriet B., trustee of Charles Knight and Rachel W. Wolford, to Joseph Cohen 10,000
KITCHELL, George W., to Alexander Johnston 1
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee to Harlet B. Knight, trustee of Charles Knight and another 20,000
OETERS, J., Haaren and another, executors of Catharine Purdy, to Frederic J. Middlebrook 12,000
RYAN, Charles T., to Florence B. Ryan. 15,000
STONE, Sumner R., and another, executors, &c., of Caroline M. Hitchcock, to Elizabeth B. Stone 4,100
SAME to Cyrus and Fanny R. M. Hitchcock (2 mortgages)..... 8,200
SEEGER, John A., to Albert H. Dyett... 1
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Rebecca Childs 1
THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Eliza M. Bailey 12,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Williford Dayton 15,000
WRIGHT, Louis, to Sarah H. Green.... 6,000
YUENGLING, David G., Jr., to Joseph Bulova 1

Lis Pendens.

LISPENARD ST, 27; n e corner of Greenwich and Franklin Sts, 25x60; West Broadway, e s, 50 ft n of White St, 25x20; White St, n s, part of Lots 103 and 104, map of lands of Anthony Lispenard; Madison Av, w s, 98.10 ft s of 81st St, 24.7x95; Oak St, s s, corner of Catharine St, 21.7x70x32x72.5; Henry W. and John P. M. Richards and wives against George G. Moore and others, (partition.)
SAME PROPERTY; George G. Moore and others against John P. M. Richards and others, (partition.)
10TH ST and 5th Av, (William's Bridge,) s w corner, 106x100; Henry Cuerre against Annie Troman and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
CONVENT AV, e s, 68 ft n of 148th St, 15.11x85; Martha E. Ramsay against Annie C. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
82D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x80; Department of Buildings against Barbara Burgart, (violation building laws.)
71ST ST, n s, 206 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Welcome S. Jarir, trustee, against Caroline Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1203D ST, 56 and 58 East; George Young against Agostino Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, two mortgages.)
2D AV, e s, 108 ft n of 51st St, 20.8x100; Nineteenth Ward Bank against William Lenssenen and others, (action to set aside deed and mortgage.)
115TH ST, n s, 199.9 ft e of 8th Av, 0.8x100.11; Rachel Meagle and another against Betty Abrahams, (action to recover possession.)
102ND ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 20x93; the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York against Kaufmann Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
61ST ST, 338 East; Merritt Trimble against Minnie E. Feinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 105th St, 104.5x 120x irregular; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against Thomas J. Brennan and others, assignee, &c., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
46TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Alexander B. Hone and others, executors, &c., against Thomas C. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

32D ST, 169 West; Olsen & Co., against Kingsland & Son and Elisa J. Hayes, owners, Charles E. Taylor, contractor.. $25
LEROY ST, 47; Edward A. Molitor against Louis Zimmermann, owner and contractor 53
BROOME ST, 508 and 510; Promenet & Co. against George H. Anderson or Charles S. Sentell, owners, Charles S. Sentell contractor 123
MADISON AV, 1,078; Antonio D'Andrea against Louise D. Rogers, owner, Frank D. and Louise D. Hawkins, contractors.. 250
102D ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 48x81; Daniel Fitzgerald against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor..... 150
105TH ST, 7 East; Kohn & Lesner against Charles Spengler, owner and contractor 196
102D ST, 207 and 109 West; William McShane Co. against Kate Smith, owner, E. P. Beglen contractor, and Daniel Tooker, sub-contractor 300
KINSELLA AV, s s, 151.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; Lawrence Brothers against James Smith, owner, Darling & Dingey, contractors 420
KINSELLA AV, s s, 251.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; same against Sarah Smith, owner, Darling & Dingey, contractors 445
Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 150 ft s of Randall St, 150x150; Edenwald on Mrs. Marianne A. Moeller by S. R. Sorensen to Peter Schweichert 300

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday is: Nos. 716—People ex rel. Hazlitt vs. White, 995—Merz vs. Interior Conduit Company. 1208—Empire State Savings Bank vs. Beard. 1201—People ex rel. Keeno vs. Supervisors of Queens County. 1169—People ex rel. Bassett vs. Warden of City Prison. 1179—People ex rel. Consolidated Telegraph Company vs. Barker. 1185—In re McKeever vs. Willis. 1196—People ex rel. McKeever vs. Willis. 1199—People ex rel. Lawrence vs. Warden of City Prison. 1200—People ex rel, Sturgis vs. Warden of City Prison. 1207—Dewolfe vs. Abraham. 1195—In re Bahlke vs. Gilbert, receiver. 1206—Ellenshon vs. Keyes.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—Michael Kerwan, Isaac H. Neuhaus, William Kelelock, James Fee, Leopold Landsmann, Julia J. Swords.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Gunther—Hamilton Odell. Ray vs. Baldwin—Eugene Durnin. Roth vs. Baldwin—Gilbert M. Spier. —Wandell vs. Cunningham (2 cases)—John Delahunty. Matter of Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory—Edward Jacobs. Matter of Strauss—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Stevens & Co.—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Josephthal vs. Bracht—Thomas C. Kinney. Losey vs. Syndicate Realty Company—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory—Sol L. Kaye. Townsend Wandell vs. William J. Cunningham (2 cases)—Alfred Wiener.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Henry Maurer & Son vs. Frederick Durand—Ralph H. Holland. Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Henry C. Tuke—William Biggart.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—HENRY C. TUKE.—William Biggart has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry C. Tuke, builder, of 1,000 Lexington Avenue, on the application of the Bradley & Currier Company, which obtained a judgment against him for $7,568.

—ROBERT A. STRANAHAN.—George A. Baker has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Robert A. Stranahan, who became the manager of the Stewart House, corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, a year ago, on the application of M. O'Brien & Son, judgment creditors. Judgments for $3,500 have been entered against him in the past six weeks.

—HARRY L. HORWITZ.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $1,017 against Harry L. Horwitz, importer of millinery ornaments at 593 Broadway from Herman Joseph in favor of Tillis Lefkowitsh. Mr. Joseph said that a transfer of accounts had also been made to Abraham Reisenberger. He owes only foreign creditors, principally on drafts. Mr. Joseph said he did not know definitely the amount of the liabilities, but thought they were less than $25,000. Mr. Horwitz expects to effect a settlement and resume. He has been in business eight years.

—MEYERS BROTHERS.—Meyers Brothers, cloak manufacturers, of 622 and 624 Broadway, have suspended payment. Their total liabilities aggregate $100,000. Kantrowitz & Esberg, attorneys, have obtained security for certain of the confidential creditors. The failure is attributed by the attorneys to the depression in the cloak trade during the past few years and to many losses, and was precipitated by more affecting the credit of Meyers Brothers, which had been circulated for the past five or six weeks. Notices have been sent to the creditors for a meeting to be held on Monday.

—JULIUS FREUDENTHAL.—A confession of judgment, made by Julius Freudenthal, a merchant who left here last June for Germany, with liabilities reported at $500,000, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office for $66,438, in favor of Henry Lesinsky. It was dated April 10, 1896. The claim was for the value of sixty-four first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each of the Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company, which were loaned to Mr. Freudenthal between May 1, 1895, and Feb. 4, 1896, and $64,000, and which were to be returned on demand. The demand was made on April 10, and Mr. Freudenthal was unable to return them or give their value.

—CITY METAL WORKS.—The City Metal Works at 91 Crosby Street and 56 Marion Street, of which Kaufman & Hirsch are proprietors, have given chattel mortgages for $18,420, of which $9,300 is on stock, to secure Joseph A. Davis, and $9,120 on plant, to secure John E. Kaliski. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys, said that the liabilities of the concern are $45,000. They could not tell the value of the assets. The plant cost originally $30,000, and the merchandise on hand was worth probably $10,000. Of the liabilities about $15,000 is for merchandise, and the balance for borrowed money. Accounts have been transferred to secure $4,000. The failure is attributed to depression in business and deterioration of machinery and stock.

—J. SIMMONS & CO.—J. Simmons & Co., manufacturers of furs, at 734 Broadway, have closed and have given bills of sale to Fannie Simmons, wife of the senior partner, for $1, and to Adolph Friedman for $10,000. The partners are Jacob Simmons and Benjamin Goldsmith. The former has been in business several years and the latter became a partner in 1892. Their inventory of Jan. 1 last claimed assets of $102,000 and liabilities of $53,000. Several creditors, whose claims aggregate $10,000, have put them in the hands of Herman Joseph, who said he intended to take proceedings to recover the amounts of the claims. Besides the transfer of stock and accounts, Mr. Joseph understood that they had transferred an undivided half of real estate at the Highlands, N. J. He estimates their liabilities at $60,000.

Out of Town.

—E. R. BRINKER.—E. R. Brinker, dry goods, Sulphur Springs, Texas, failed yesterday. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, $12,000.

—G. A. GILL.—G. A. Gill, proprietor of the South McAlister Bank, South McAlister, Indian Territory, assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $37,000.

—REITER & CO.—Reiter & Co., wholesale and retail liquor dealers at Taylor and Bartlett, Texas, made an assignment yes

HISTORY OF CITY BANKS

GREAT INCREASE OF RESOURCES SINCE 1852.

They Have Grown from $103,781,470 to $381,139,000, with a Corresponding Growth in Capital—A Comprehensive Table.

There were forty-one banks in active business operation in the City of New-York on Sept. 4, 1852, according to a well-preserved copy of the bank statement of that date. The aggregate capital stock of these banks was $36,791,750, while their total resources were placed at $123,497,212. These were all State banks, as this long antedated National banks and even the Clearing House, which was not established until about two years after. Of these forty-one banks, thirty-two are still in existence, while nine have long since closed their doors, to wit: New-York Dry Dock, Union, Empire City, Grocer's, Knickerbocker Bank of the City of New-York, Mechanics' Banking Association, Metropolitan, North River, and Ocean. Of the thirty-two in operation to-day twenty-four are now National banks, and eight remain as State institutions. The capital stock of the thirty-two banks on Sept. 4, 1852, was $30,598,680, and the resources and liabilities on that date were $103,781,470.

During the period of forty-four years, or to Sept. 8, 1896, when the State banks made a statement, and Sept. 6, when the National banks made their last statement, these thirty-two banks have continued in active business operation. They have passed through crisis after crisis, the critical time of the civil war, and the several succeeding panics, from "Black Friday" to the recent ante-election agitation. To-day they are among the most solid and substantial financial institutions of the country, and their business has increased manyfold in the long interim.

At the time of the last statements made by these solid old banks their combined capital and surplus amounted to $64,225,000, while their resources have increased to $381,139,000. The history of these thirty-two institutions forms a most interesting chapter in the financial history of the city for the last forty-four years. That they are to-day in the front ranks after all these years shows conclusively that they have been well, wisely, and conservatively managed. Their records have been such that not only they as individual institutions but the city itself may well be proud.

During the period in question many other banks have been established, but while some of these, through divers causes, have passed away, the list of New-York City banks to-day shows 123, inclusive of National, State, and savings banks, in active operation. Not only have these old banks had to meet the countless financial problems that have come up during that nearly half a century of time, but they have also had to meet the increased competition of the more modern institutions as they sprang into existence one after the other. The fact that they have not only held their own, but have actually made substantial and marked progress, adds further to their credit.

The table herewith presented in THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been most carefully compiled, and shows the comparison between the different important items on both the debit and credit sides of the books in September, 1852, and September, 1896. At a glance, therefore, the situation of each of the thirty-two banks can be seen. For instance, these banks forty-four years ago had outstanding as loans and discounts, $75,000,000. To-day this item foots up $310,000,000.

In 1852 the combined holdings by the banks of bonds, mortgages, stocks, and securities was only a little over $4,000,000; to-day they hold over $32,500,000 in this class of security. This item epitomizes the enormous growth of corporate interests and their solid value. In fact, the majority of our great corporations of to-day were either unknown in 1852, or were in their infancy.

The banks hold to-day four times the amount of specie they formerly held, while the cash holdings, or those items counted as equivalent to cash, amount to nearly seven times as much. The account showing the amount due from banks, trust companies, and other solvent institutions, together with the item of loss and expense account, shows an increase of nearly sevenfold.

One of the features in this exhibit will be found in the capital account. While the other items generally show very large increases, the capital of these thirty-two banks has only little more than doubled. It is worthy of note that this increase is due almost entirely to the addition of the surplus to capital by most of the banks. The actual increase in the capital stock is probably not over 25 per cent. of the amount in 1852 if it is that much. Thus practically all the great increase in business is being done to-day on the original capital of these institutions.

The surplus, which has been added to the capital, is due to earnings from time to time that have not been distributed to stockholders. They are largely the outgrowth of the undivided profit account, which is given separately in the table. It would be interesting in this connection to know what the dividend account of these banks has been during all those forty-four years, but the ancient bank statement, yellow with age, and creased with long folding, and which has been carefully preserved in the vaults of the Hanover Bank, could throw no light on that subject, nor do the subsequent statements. The dividend story will remain for further inquiry.

With the table before the reader it is hardly necessary to individualize, but a glance down the column shows some remarkable increase in business. The Chemical Bank in 1852, for instance, shows a loan and discount account of $1,516,785; to-day it is $20,952,428. Its total resources in 1852 were $2,268,166; to-day they are $33,073,730. Some of the other banks show almost as much of an increase. The Hanover compares its loans and discounts as $1,680,637 in 1852 with $13,397,871 in 1896, and its total resources at $2,338,330 in 1852 with $24,645,323 in 1896. The National City had loans and discounts of $1,868,903 in 1852, as against $19,754,319 in 1896, with resources of $2,627,074 in 1852 and $37,122,000 in 1896.

It is sometimes said, especially by English financial writers, that the United States is in the infancy of the banking business. If this is true, this table will prove it to be a most robust and lusty one.

NAME OF INSTITUTION. 1852.	NAME OF INSTITUTION. 1896.	Loans and Discounts, Including Loans to Directors. 1852.	Loans and Discounts, Including Loans to Directors. 1896.	Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, &c. 1852.	Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, &c. 1896.	Specie. 1852.	Specie. 1896.	Cash and Cash Items. 1852.	Cash and Cash Items. 1896.	Due from Banks, &c., and Loss and Expense Account. 1852.	Due from Banks, &c., and Loss and Expense Account. 1896.	Total Resources. 1852.	Total Resources. 1896.	Capital and Surplus. 1852.	Capital and Surplus. 1896.	Undivided Profits. 1852.	Undivided Profits. 1896.	Due Banks, Depositors, &c. 1852.	Due Banks, Depositors, &c. 1896.	Total Liabilities. 1852.	Total Liabilities. 1896.
Bank of America. (State)	Unchanged	$4,895,426	$14,306,751	$4,825	$528,407	$650,540	$1,527,684	$1,006,784	$5,776,162	$569,811	$907,778	$7,298,209	$23,947,600	$2,001,200	$3,750,000	$397,248	$154,638	$4,849,315	$20,042,961	$7,298,209	$23,947,600
Bank of New-York	Bank of New-York, N. B. A.	2,755,474	10,870,249	.....	795,722	1,280,799	1,288,482	814,355	6,757,586	225,714	836,496	4,646,593	20,748,783	1,000,000	3,000,000	268,702	853,632	2,925,639	16,850,151	4,646,593	20,748,783
Bank of the State of New-York, (State)	Changed to a National bank, then to a State bank again.	5,426,675	2,798,880	.....	883,360	163,499	294,439	998,282	3,803,504	156,625	120,147	6,883,400	7,654,872	2,000,000	1,500,000	343,646	241,958	3,911,846	5,912,913	6,883,400	7,654,872
Butchers and Drovers' Bank	National Butchers and Drovers'	1,554,467	1,024,742	12,000	379,978	58,082	126,066	808,307	212,956	40,786	126,013	2,029,817	1,969,774	500,000	500,000	176,673	9,560	1,071,052	1,415,590	2,029,817	1,969,774
Greenwich, (State)	.....	704,048	491,508	5,168	430,719	16,883	125,084	15,701	151,537	129,705	109,679	904,788	1,324,479	200,000	200,000	58,317	184,336	456,599	940,141	904,788	1,324,479
Leather Manufacturers'	Leather Manufacturers' National	1,858,451	1,316,819	14,519	1,029,836	182,820	217,008	183,233	749,616	81,148	220,160	2,320,975	4,486,957	600,000	1,000,000	140,558	92,384	1,358,025	2,953,365	2,320,975	4,486,957
Manhattan Company. (State)	.....	4,073,811	18,882,222	120,960	144,400	406,881	1,435,213	476,462	7,077,875	88,080	591,043	5,477,372	24,130,755	2,000,000	4,100,000	253,668	73,081	2,708,467	19,957,671	5,477,372	24,130,755
Mechanics and Traders' (State)	.....	694,244	2,126,039	82,825	58,273	42,720	188,073	72,057	302,080	90,047	155,425	986,759	2,814,981	200,000	200,000	85,505	25,878	570,545	2,089,101	986,759	2,814,981
Merchants'	Merchants' National	4,186,799	3,136,079	181,000	317,377	888,574	1,892,975	1,347,142	2,851,186	153,907	1,129,957	6,869,719	14,821,862	1,490,000	2,500,000	306,965	498,684	4,738,002	11,823,177	6,800,719	14,821,862
Mechanics'	Mechanics' National	4,484,184	8,279,193	10,750	154,508	810,111	794,727	542,630	3,523,841	538,276	740,579	6,469,436	14,038,733	1,449,000	3,000,000	423,959	1,167,201	4,207,415	9,871,531	6,469,436	14,038,733
National	Gallatin National	1,706,153	4,086,473	1,100	2,098,496	219,338	843,495	74,350	3,086,450	39,482	287,587	2,071,646	10,425,512	750,000	2,000,000	136,340	624,601	1,029,217	6,916,841	2,071,646	10,429,512
Phenix	Phenix National	3,502,391	3,517,722	47,592	462,746	232,136	180,400	771,112	1,107,413	50,847	369,522	4,739,194	5,638,405	1,200,000	1,300,000	132,980	47,631	3,113,431	4,252,274	4,739,194	5,638,405
Seventh Ward	Seventh National	1,371,911	1,314,362	.....	316,371	127,948	227,758	102,987	375,920	91,290	128,712	1,727,922	2,408,944	500,000	300,000	82,193	97,259	844,909	1,906,685	1,727,922	2,408,944
Tradesmen's	Tradesmen's National	1,405,303	1,909,588	5,460	238,600	107,159	136,880	84,656	427,564	32,338	253,116	1,658,918	3,062,148	400,000	750,000	141,449	80,651	854,771	2,054,317	1,658,918	3,062,148
BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW-YORK—																					
American Exchange	American Exchange National	7,186,124	17,034,511	600,929	6,454,988	902,923	948,470	975,285	6,175,629	204,830	2,560,851	9,820,092	33,594,020	1,500,000	7,250,000	404,732	277,596	7,593,770	22,080,388	9,820,092	33,594,026
Bank of Commerce	National Bank of Commerce	8,324,105	18,923,789	13,000	6,428,617	436,481	1,969,044	742,487	5,472,956	81,407	1,389,251	9,707,482	30,314,264	4,995,980	7,000,000	258,258	1,589,033	4,448,977	18,543,967	9,707,482	30,314,264
Bank of North America	National Bank of North America	1,757,449	4,414,304	115,612	273,749	125,879	.....	715,177	1,868,538	64,482	646,285	2,891,397	7,202,878	1,000,000	1,200,000	45,394	82,964	1,755,702	5,874,913	2,891,397	7,202,878
Bank of the Republic	National Bank of the Republic	2,285,849	8,474,911	262,957	1,412,361	80,189	1,747,915	258,218	1,658,799	53,786	1,814,625	3,061,946	15,314,947	1,269,350	2,000,000	55,315	368,879	1,515,462	12,606,368	3,061,946	15,314,947
Bowery, (State)	.....	1,257,159	2,389,115	211,851	353,182	65,902	400,000	43,996	433,999	166,377	306,045	1,794,856	3,802,312	356,650	750,000	83,376	88,600	1,152,601	2,963,711	1,794,856	3,802,312
Broadway	National Broadway	1,294,259	5,094,716	286,130	224,458	68,518	711,709	154,878	558,333	55,466	345,409	1,925,320	7,385,245	600,000	2,000,000	89,448	598,772	1,016,190	4,741,473	1,925,320	7,385,245
Chatham	Chatham National	529,878	4,821,638	170,060	698,250	19,901	.....	49,812	1,036,455	9,856	450,614	830,631	7,623,159	400,000	1,250,000	22,093	167,288	290,461	5,836,941	830,631	7,023,159
Chemical	Chemical National	1,516,785	20,952,428	360,981	1,623,707	204,740	3,200,203	89,084	5,094,411	43,870	1,867,659	2,268,166	33,073,730	300,000	6,300,000	377,149	1,434,929	1,273,626	25,327,926	2,268,166	33,073,730
Citizens' Bank of the City of New-York	National Citizens' Bank	734,756	2,456,524	195,744	222,500	32,359	272,009	64,261	760,551	19,805	271,407	1,079,435	4,270,427	350,000	720,000	15,474	261,845	550,299	3,110,948	1,079,435	4,270,427
City	National City	1,868,903	19,754,319	11,364	2,609,153	197,344	6,942,964	357,911	6,373,954	113,538	1,220,196	2,627,074	37,122,000	800,000	2,000,000	31,845	2,557,554	1,797,228	31,786,145	2,629,074	37,122,000
Fulton	Market and Fulton National	1,881,509	4,663,107	293,021	613,659	136,648	483,333	135,755	649,566	108,492	2,011,366	2,567,532	8,930,764	600,000	1,500,000	182,873	108,031	1,554,505	6,868,633	2,567,532	8,930,764
Hanover	Hanover National	1,680,637	13,397,871	238,289	1,883,255	81,892	4,259,409	177,664	2,501,571	95,690	1,232,479	2,338,330	24,645,323	900,000	2,875,000	29,291	178,700	1,124,849	20,691,622	2,338,330	24,645,323
Irving	Irving National	608,957	2,408,245	152,035	497,318	18,319	282,451	63,978	624,023	32,921	498,674	897,619	4,393,070	300,000	750,000	15,253	96,110	467,587	3,324,419	897,619	4,393,070
Mercantile	Mercantile National	1,247,725	6,749,021	149,377	647,844	61,773	421,108	178,371	1,963,638	112,730	962,381	1,750,355	10,644,916	600,000	1,900,000	75,718	78,644	941,761	8,203,813	1,750,355	10,644,916
Merchants' Exchange	Merchants' Exchange National	2,852,122	3,830,680	165,900	95,250	131,183	661,466	288,128	805,119	103,305	372,426	3,553,703	5,765,072	1,235,000	680,000	90,084	95,635	2,130,194	4,945,749	3,553,703	5,765,072
New-York Exchange	New-York National Exchange	127,137	1,188,445	160,535	296,579	6,631	205,992	60,949	258,618	83,045	147,748	438,772	2,109,471	130,000	360,000	10,667	7,979	159,534	1,642,491	438,772	2,109,471
Pacific, (State)	.....	835,110	2,598,842	151,013	47,430	25,511	332,608	45,596	581,351	40,288	187,426	1,106,522	3,876,628	422,700	627,700	27,416	283,169	548,097	2,965,759	1,106,522	3,876,628
People's, (State)	.....	779,133	1,748,160	141,798	283,154	27,040	190,395	97,151	444,664	50,308	348,294	1,104,540	3,093,408	412,500	462,308	21,808	.....	554,083	2,631,099	1,104,540	3,093,408
Corrected total		$75,306,906	$210,011,207	$4,041,825	$32,544,277	$7,737,708	$31,707,225	$10,749,773	$72,986,266	$3,787,694	$22,218,350	$103,781,470	$381,139,446	$30,598,680	$64,225,008	$4,777,403	$12,422,302	$61,314,159	$291,283,483	$103,781,470	$381,139,446

*Entered as cash.

PARK DEFEATED BY TOLER

SECOND ROUND IN THE LAKEWOOD GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-Finals for the Laurel House Cup to be Played To-day—Ward Causes Surprise by Beating Lynch.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 27.—The players in the golf tournament were on the links early. Toler and Park started off for the second round of the Laurel House Cup at 9 o'clock. Park began in fine form and captured the first three holes. Then Toler took a hand, winning the fourth and halving the fifth. In driving for the sixth, Park struck the fence, the ball bounding back into the thick sand in the road. It cost him four strokes to get out, and also the hole.

From this on to the end of the first round Toler had matters his own way, being 5 up, Park evincing a decided liking for every bunker. Toler continued to play winning golf, finishing the second round in 44, beating Park by 5 up, 3 to play.

Chadwick, whose defeat of Stoddard was one of the features of Thursday's play, met his Waterloo to-day at the hands of Paul T. Kimball. The Lakewood Captain was in excellent form, completing the first nine holes in 42, allowing him 4 for the first hole. Chadwick gave up, through getting into the fence. Kimball won by 6 up, 4 to play.

De Garmendia and Tyng gave a pretty exhibition in their match, the former's score of 40 for the first nine holes being one ahead of the record. Tyng completed the first circuit in 44. De Garmendia landed the second, fourth, sixth, and seventh holes, and divided the rest so that he was 4 up at the first round. It was nip and tuck during the second half, both men driving well and Tyng making the twelfth hole in 3. Their putting at the sixteenth hole was very weak, and De Garmendia finally finished the victor by 2 up.

Beverly Ward, Jr., caused much surprise by defeating Jasper Lynch by 2 up. The Lakewood champion was not in his usual form, but that in no way detracts from Mr. Ward's victory, which was earned by good clean play. His putting was the principal feature, a brilliant put of fully 25 feet being especially worthy of mention. Both men were even at the fifteenth hole, Ward winning the sixteenth by a clever put of fully twenty-five feet. Unlike most golfers, he only used two clubs, his lifter and his driving mashie.

The second round for the Consolation Cup produced these results: R. B. Kerr beat D. L. Schwartz, Jr., 3 up, 2 to go; W. J. Kernan beat A. Morton 2 up, 1 to go; T. E. Richardson beat Patten 5 up, 4 to play; F. A. Walthew beat C. H. Bohlen 1 up; J. F. Leech beat E. R. Walker 2 up, 1 to play; A. Compton beat C. D. Barnes 4 up, 3 to go; J. W. Biddle beat W. T. Gray 5 up, 4 to play, and S. P. Shaw beat G. W. Stockley by default.

In the third round for this cup Kerr defeated Kerman by 4 up, 2 to play, and Richardson got the best of Walthew by 1 up, after playing nineteen holes.

To-morrow Kerr and Richardson and Leech and Biddle will meet in the semi-final round. The semi-finals for the Laurel House Cup were played in the afternoon, and produced some good matches. Toler and Ward were the first pair to try conclusions, the honors going to the Baltusrol crack by 5 up, 4 to play.

The match between Kimball and De Garmendia was most closely contested, nineteen holes being necessary before the St. Andrew's representative captured it by a well-judged put. To-morrow morning Toler and De Garmendia will meet to decide the ownership of the Laurel House Cup, the loser receiving a silver medal.

G. E. Armstrong, James Converse, Paul D. Stockley, S. D. Bowers, C. C. Curtiss, J. F. Kernan, J. W. Morey, W. B. Cocks, H. Curtis, A. B. Cox, Jr., J. B. C. Tappan, J. A. Weeks, F. H. Bohlen, H. Yates, C. S. Cox, and C. F. Kerr played a blind handicap tournament of eighteen holes for a small silver cup called "The Duffers' Cup," presented by W. W. Lowery, one of the Loring golfers. When the sealed handicaps were finally opened it was found that the winner was F. H. Bohlen, who had been placed at scratch, and whose net score was 95.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Five Events on the Card, Including Two Selling Races.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The racing at Bennings to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Horses that have not won more than one race since Oct. 12. One mile. Buddha, 97 pounds (Gee,) 10 to 1, won; Harwarden, 109½, (Simms,) 8 to 1, second; Dr. Jim, 84, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Mohawk Prince and Tremargo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maidens. Six furlongs. Floral Park, 110 pounds, (Simms,) even, won; Junk, 107, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, second; Sedgwick, 111½, (Maher,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18 2-5. Mr. Waverly, Helen T., New South, Diana's Daughter, Rockefeller, and Gitty also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Dolando, 99 pounds, (Sloan,) 9 to 10, won; Declare, 108, (Simms,) 7 to 2, second; Tenderness, 83, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Marshall, Galilee, South Africa, and Marsian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Kinnikinnic, 95 pounds, (Maher,) 10 to 1, won; Hi Daddy, 107, (Simms,) 5 to 1, second; Successful, 107, (Sloan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Dye, Hurl, Sonnet, Desbrosses, and Periodical also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. One and one-sixteenth miles. Brisk, 111 pounds, (Sloan,) 3 to 5, won; Septour, 116, (Doggett,) 2 to 1, second; Volley, 98, (Nostrand,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:51 1-5. No other starters.

SOME BICYCLE RECORDS.

Gideon Compiles the List of Professionals and Amateurs.

Chairman Gideon of the League's Racing Board has just finished compiling the list of professional and amateur bicycling records made in this country as they stand to-day. The complete list is a long one, and not specially interesting, even to racing men, no big changes having been made during the last season.

The professional records up to and including five miles, made with a flying start and paced, are as follows:

Miles.	Time.	
¼	0:58 3-5	W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Cal., March 2, 1896.
½	1:17	Peter J. Berlo, New-Orleans, La., Dec. 20, 1895.
1	1:39 1-5	W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Cal., March 27, 1896.
2	3:43 1-5	P. J. Berlo, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1895.
3	5:50 4-5	P. J. Berlo, New-Orleans, La., Dec. 13, 1895.
4	7:50	P. J. Berlo, New-Orleans, La., Dec. 13, 1895.
5	9:51 2-5	P. J. Berlo, New-Orleans, La., Dec. 13, 1895.

The amateur records up to ten miles, made under the same conditions, stand as follows:

Miles.	Time.	
¼	0:24 2-5	J. S. Johnson, Oct. 31, 1893.
½	0:34 1-5	A. W. Porter, Waltham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1894.
½	0:53	A. W. Porter, Waltham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1894.
⅝	1:14 1-5	Amos B. Hughes, Denver, Col., May 23, 1896.
¾	1:22 4-5	Amos B. Hughes, Denver, Col., May 23, 1896.
1	1:47 1-5	Amos B. Hughes, Denver, Col., June 19, 1896.
2	3:56 3-5	Amos B. Hughes, Denver, Col., May 23, 1896.
3	6:30 4-5	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.
4	8:43½	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.
5	10:55½	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.
6	13:14½	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.
7	15:25½	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.
8	17:42	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.
9	19:58	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.
10	22:31 3-5	George N. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., July 17, 1896.

The Lancashire Handicap.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At the Manchester November meeting to-day the Lancashire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, one mile, was won by Capt. Machell's chestnut filly Easter Gift. Mr. Ross's brown gelding Athel was second and Pierre Lorillard's bay colt Diakka, entered by Lord William Beresford, was third.

Expert Trap Shooters.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 27.—In the contest for the expert trap shooters' silver trophy of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, held on the Climax Gun Club's grounds this afternoon, William Wolstencroft of Frankfort, Penn., defeated Charles Smith of this city by a score of 77 to 74 out of a possible 100.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—If the conditions are favorable to-day, J. W. Conklin, the long-distance racing man of Elizabeth, will try for the 100-mile road record over the Elizabeth - Springfield - Westfield - Rahway course. He will be paced by tandem and triplet teams.

—The foreign racing men coming to this country to take part in the big bicycle tournament in Madison Square Garden are on the St. Paul, which is due to-day. The party is in charge of Edward Plummer, and consists of "Tom" Linton, the Welsh rider; A. A. Chase, Lumsden, the Scotchman; Chappel, a young Frenchman, and several others.

—Seven clubs have entered the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey—the Catholic Club Cyclers, Clio Wheelmen, Hudson County Wheelmen, Castle Point Cyclers, Union County Roadsters, Tourist Cycle Club, and Atalanta Wheelmen. The schedule of games will be announced soon.

Hickey Trial Fell Through.

The trial of Patrolman Michael J. Hickey of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station before Police Commissioner Grant fell through yesterday because Commission Merchants Leroy M. Lyon, whose store was formerly at 96 Barclay Street, and Charles A. Schott refused to answer questions as to whether they had paid money to Hickey, on the ground that it would tend to degrade and incriminate them. Hickey was charged with taking bribes for allowing merchants to place obstructions on the streets. Mr. Moss, after the witnesses refused to answer, withdrew from the case, and there is nothing left for the Commissioner but to dismiss it. Mr. Moss claimed the witnesses were exempt from the section of the law regarding refusal to answer on grounds of incrimination and that their testimony could not be used against them if bribery was charged.

Wage Earners' League Injunction.

Messrs. Kenneson, Crain & Alling of 11 William Street, as attorneys for Col. J. E. Bloom, President of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League for Greater New-York, obtained yesterday from Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, an injunction against J. F. Bischoff, Daniel Browne, S. C. Noot, M. Goldwater, and A. Schaap, enjoining them and their associates from posing before the public as officers or members of the league, or in any manner using its name or interfering with its property.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

Harry Hackes Died After Being Removed to a Hospital.

Harry Hackes of the firm of Lippmann & Hackes, wholesale clothiers, at 648 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday morning in Central Park. A policeman of the Park force heard the sound of a shot at 9:30 o'clock, and found Mr. Hackes near the West Drive, opposite Seventy-ninth Street, bleeding from a bullet wound in the right temple. He died half an hour later in the Presbyterian Hospital.

His identity was learned from business cards in his pocket. There were also three letters written on stationery of the Grand Hotel, and addressed to his partner, Martin Lippmann; to his wife, Mrs. Hackes, and to his father-in-law, Louis Gans, of the firm of Gans & Klein. The police opened one of the letters, but refused to say anything of the contents, beyond declaring that Mr. Hackes had written that insomnia drove him to suicide.

Mr. Hackes was thirty-five years old. For many years, until the first of the year, he was head of the manufacturing department of D. L. Newborg & Son's clothing warehouse. On Jan. 1, in partnership with Mr. Lippmann, who was well known in the clothing trade of this city as traveler for a Cincinnati house, he opened the business at the Broadway address. He had no business troubles, it was said there, and the prospects of the firm were bright.

Coroner Fitzpatrick gave a permit for the removal of the body from the hospital at the request of Sidney Hackes, the suicide's brother. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 134 East Seventy-second Street, the residence of Louis Gans. The burial will be at Cypress Hills. Mrs. Hackes was Miss Sarah Gans, the adopted daughter of Mr. Gans, who is President of the Montefiore Home. She married Mr. Hackes seven years ago, and has two children, a boy of six years and a girl of three.

Mr. Hackes had been in poor health for nearly two years. About a year ago he was treated for some nervous trouble at a sanitarium, and was supposed to have entirely recovered. He spent Thanksgiving Day at a theatre with his wife, and attended a reception in the evening. He was apparently in the best of health and spirits when he left his home, two hours before he shot himself.

DOCK LABORERS ORGANIZED.

Their Secretary Predicts the Success of the Present Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Mr. Cathery, Secretary of the Dock Laborers' Union, stated in an interview to-day that the organization of the dock laborers in Europe was progressing satisfactorily. A vote was being taken on the question of a general strike.

Ballot papers from the various unions of England and the Continent were coming in. If it was found that three-quarters of the ballots were in favor of a general strike it would be ordered. He said that probably a large majority of the dock laborers favored a strike, but they were going slow. The union had every confidence in Mr. McHugh. The officials of the union here believed that the dock laborers in New-York were sufficiently organized to prevent the discharge of vessels from Europe which had been loaded by "blacklegs."

To be No Strike Here.

Delegate McHugh of the International Riverside and Dock Laborers' Union of London said yesterday that he had nothing to do with the dock men's strike in Hamburg, and the longshoremen here would not be called upon to aid those strikers in any manner. He himself was opposed to strikes, and never encouraged them. He was going around to all the docks speaking to the men at work there, interested only in perfecting the organization of trades unions. Headquarters for the enrollment of recruits have been opened at 51 South Street, 347 West Houston Street, 506 West Twenty-ninth Street, and in Irving Hall, Brooklyn.

Mr. McHugh spoke yesterday at two longshoremen's meetings, one in Irving Hall, in Brooklyn, and another at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, New-York. The last was an open-air meeting, and when he began speaking there were only a few present, but soon he had a large crowd of longshoremen. He advised the men to spend less money in saloons and to organize.

"How shall I cure myself of the habit of drinking?" asked one longshoreman.

"Always begin at your second glass," replied Mr. McHugh.

Dead Disturbed by Floods.

ATHENS, Nov. 27.—The loss of life by the floods is much larger than was at first reported. Forty bodies have been recovered at the Piraeus, and boats are out searching for persons who are missing and who are supposed to have perished.

The cemetery at the Piraeus was inundated. The water swept across the burial place with such violence that a number of bodies and skeletons were washed out of their resting places and carried for a considerable distance.

Viscount Gough Transferred.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Viscount Gough, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Berlin. Mr. William De Bunsen, British Charge d'Affaires and Consul General at Bangkok, Siam, has been appointed to succeed Lord Gough as Secretary of the British Embassy to the United States.

MATHILDE BLIND DEAD.

She Advocated the New Woman Idea and Wrote Poetry.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Miss Mathilde Blind, the writer, is dead.

Miss Blind was born in 1847, and was educated chiefly in a London school for girls. Her first literary effort to attract attention was a critical essay on the poetical works of Shelley, which appeared in The Westminster Review in 1870. She edited a selection of Lord Byron's letters, with an introductory notice, for the Camelot Classics, and a selection of his poems, in two volumes, with a full memoir, for Walter Scott's "Canterbury Series." Her translation of Strauss's "The Old Faith and the New" appeared in 1873, and went through many editions. At this period, and for many years, Miss Blind contributed literary criticisms to The Athenaeum and the now extinct Examiner, and Dark Blue. In 1888 Miss Blind opened the "Eminent Women Series" with her "Life of George Eliot," which was the first connected narrative of the career of the novelist. "Madame Roland," with its condensed survey of the French Revolution for a background, was written for the same series and published in 1886. Shortly before this, in 1886, her "Tarantilla," a romantic novel, appeared. Miss Blind, a poet, issued "The Prophecy of St. Oran, and Other Poems," in 1881, and in 1888 "The Heather on Fire." "The Ascent of Man," her chief work, appeared in 1889, and "Dramas in Miniature" followed in 1892. Miss Blind first drew public attention in England to Marie Bashkirtseff by two articles contributed to The Woman's World in 1883, and published the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff," with an introduction, in 1890. Miss Blind contributed to The Fortnightly Review for May, 1891, her "Personal Recollections of Mazzini," written from notes taken by her at the time. In 1893 appeared a selection of her lyrical work, chiefly taken from that portion entitled "Love in Exile," and published under the title of "Songs and Sonnets." Miss Blind was always a warm supporter of the modern movement to improve the education and the economical and political position of women. She was at one time a lecturer on the subject, and was one of the originators of ladies' clubs. Miss Blind traveled much in the south and in Egypt.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A son was born to Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia at Kiel this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar in St. Petersburg in January.

TEHERAN, Nov. 27.—The Shah of Persia has announced that henceforth he will abolish the post of Prime Minister and perform the functions of that office himself.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The State Department has learned that Gen. Hereaux was re-elected President of Santo Domingo at a general election held on Nov. 1.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—United States Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard returned to London this morning from Windsor Castle, where they were the guests of the Queen yesterday.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—In the Prussian Landtag to-day the Government's proposal for the conversion of the Prussian 4 per cent. bonds into 3½ per cents was carried without a division.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The libel suit of Earl Russell against Lady Tina Scott, his mother-in-law, has been adjourned to Monday. To-day denials of Lady Scott's charges were made by witnesses for the Earl.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Cardinal Satolli, late Papal Delegate to the United States, arrived here this evening from Perugia, where he had been resting since his return from America. His object in visiting Rome is to attend the coming Consistory.

Marie Barberi Cross-Examined.

The trial of Marie Barberi, charged with the murder of Dominico Cataldo, was resumed yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. The defendant was cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. She told something of her meeting with Cataldo and her relations with him, but to most of the questions she said, "I don't know," or "I don't remember." Marie was greatly agitated, and wept frequently. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Chapinero Company's Object.

The Chapinero Company of New-York City has been incorporated, with a capital of $25,000. The Directors are Tunis G. Bergen, We Witt V. D. Reiley, and Charles H. Hotchkiss. The company is organized for the purpose of taking title to and facilitating transfers of lands in South America and elsewhere that are owned by persons in this country.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 Completed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 27.—Torpedo Boat No. 6, building at Bristol, is practically completed and will be given a dock trial early next week. Her speed trial is expected early next month over the official measured mile, which has not been used by the Navy Department for a few years past. In all probability a special trial board will be appointed, as the full board would unduly crowd the

AGITATION THE REMEDY

LOTTIE PERSKY, WORKER, TELLS OF WORKERS' WOES.

An East Side Toiler Suggests Means and Methods for Bettering the Condition of Sweatshop Slaves and All Employes.

Over on the lower east side, with its population of toilers, striving for a precarious living, with its daily dramas of real life, there is a girl of nineteen whose history and actions during the last two years mark her as out of the ordinary.

This girl is Lottie Persky, who led and organized the women workers employed in sweatshops in the manufacture of clothing, and who has been at the helm, as far as they were concerned, during two great strikes, in which nearly 20,000 workers were involved. She is a woman with not too much education, whose English is faulty and who has had to work for her living since she was a child. She knows as much, in all probability, about the status of the workers of the lower east side, of their struggles, of the evils of sweatshops, and of the possible means of alleviating these ills, as most persons who have studied the matter from books or from the reports of labor commissions.

Work What Is Needed.

"Work is what the laboring man wants most," she said yesterday, "work at living wages. Give work to every one in need of it, and we would soon have no poor. I do not think that there should be such things as poor and rich. No man is poor who can support himself and family and give them tolerable comforts. If you give me work, I will be able to buy the clothing and shoes and hat I need. Some one has to make those shoes and the clothing, and the hat, and in that way some one else gets work and a chance to live.

"The trouble with workers is that they will not help themselves. Show them the way to aid themselves and they will not take advantage of the opportunity, but if some leader asks them to follow him, they will do so—not because it is for their own good, but because they like to do a favor for the man who has made himself their leader. Take as an instance the clothing makers of the lower east side. They went on strike last Summer against the task system, and I went out with them. The bosses put so many coats and pants before us to finish. When the job was completed, they paid us for a day's work, say $1.50. This would seem fair wages to some for a day's work, but the fact was that it took usually two days to complete the task set, so that we could only make 75 cents.

"It was against this that we struck. What was the result of the strike? The clothing makers are worse off now than they were before, for they lost six weeks in work and gained absolutely nothing, for the bosses had money and the workers did not, and the former could stand the strike, while the latter were, in many cases, brought to the verge of starvation. To-day the task system is still in existence, and the tasks set are bigger than ever. Trade is dull, there is little work, and when the cold weather begins there will be more misery and poverty than ever."

"Is there no remedy?" asked the reporter.

"None, as long as the workers will not help themselves. If you were to give the chance of improvement to the Hebrews who work in the sweatshops, they would not take advantage of it. Why? Because of their religion. They would rather work for $5 a week and not have to labor on Saturday than to work for $20 and work on their Sabbath. I admire them for their adherence to the religion of their forefathers, but I think that they should also look to their material wants. It is all very well to go to church or synagogue, but I think it is better to make a respectable living. My co-religionists are fatalists. If you ask them to better themselves, they say: 'What is the use? We can never be rich, so will not try.'

Are Resigned to Their Fate.

"How can you put thoughts of improvement into people who will not even try? The truth is that sweatshop workers have lost spirit and are resigned to their fate. As I said, they will follow a leader, but leaders are selfish and work only for their own advancement, rather than for the good of the many. When we struck last Summer, our leader was Meyer Schoenfeld. He led us to defeat, but we could have forgiven that. Then he tried to deliver the votes of the men workers to Bradley, who was running for Congress. This he could not do, for the men did not want a political leader, but one who would lead them into better conditions. The result was that Schoenfeld is no longer a leader."

"Can you suggest any remedy?"

"Only this: Education and agitation. Educate the people, educate the younger generation, get them away from the sweatshop to some other trade, where they will be treated as human beings. When you have done this, you will have won half the battle. But, to do that, you must agitate—you must agitate, not only among the workers themselves, but among the great public at large. With leaders selfish, with the workers fatalists, it will be a difficult task to accomplish anything. But it can be done. First of all, you will have to wipe out the distinction between classes and masses. Capital is too selfish; it considers only itself. If the men who have money and give employment would only think that their employes are human beings like themselves, and treat them accordingly, a great step would be taken in the right direction.

"Yes, it is true that of late the newspapers have taken the matter up, but the newspapers are not steady enough. They will agitate for tenement-house reform during the hot months only, and forget all about it in Winter. It is the same with labor matters. During a political campaign they will demand the abolition of the line between classes and masses, but will cease to talk about the matter just as soon as the campaign is over. If the newspapers will only take the matter up and keep up the fight, not to-day or to-morrow, but until the battle is won, then there is a chance for the betterment of the sweatshop worker.

She Is a Socialist.

"My ideas are Socialistic, and why should they not be, when I see how much better off are the men employed by the Government or the city? Take the letter carriers. They work only eight hours a day and get living wages. Why, even the street sweepers get better pay and have shorter hours of work than do the skilled mechanics who work in sweatshops. Again, do you think that if the Brooklyn Bridge were owned by a private corporation people would be allowed to walk across it free? I hardly think so. That is why I think that Government control would be a good thing for all workers. I am not opposed to trusts, because I think that they keep up prices of products, and, in consequence, of wages. There are not too many workers if everybody could get work, for then everybody could buy, and so there would be demand for goods and for labor."

"Do you not think that the condition of the toilers on the lower east side would be much improved if they would live in a cleaner way personally?"

"Most decidedly. But they will not, for they will not help themselves. It is a case of 'What is the good of washing my face to-day, when it will get dirty again by to-morrow?'

"I am against strikes, because nothing is gained by them and much is lost. There is only one remedy—education and agitation in favor of Government ownership."

Miss Persky has seen the futility of working in sweatshops and expecting decent wages and treatment. She no longer works in them, but has found employment at another trade. As evidence that she practices what she preaches, she and her sisters are paying for the support and education of a younger brother, now in a college near this city, hoping to extend to him the opportunity which they never had.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1897.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The American people like a clean-cut moral issue. Other things being equal, it would be logical, scientific, and politic for the friends of good municipal government in this city to recognize this fact in their plan of campaign for 1897. Our people can be stirred to peaceful revolution only upon issues which they plainly perceive to be issues between right and wrong. The basis of great popular uprisings in this country must be ethical, and the people like to take their ethics straight. Upon such issues the American people are seldom at fault.

Those who have directed the efforts to reform the Government of this city have too often failed to exhibit that confidence in the people which must be the basis of permanent improvement in the administration of our City Government. The assumption has been, rather, that the majority of the voters did not desire good government. It requires no argument to demonstrate the inherent weakness of this position in a community the government of which rests upon universal suffrage. The people have not had a fair chance to express their desire for clean and businesslike administration unmixed with politics. Those who assume, or are commissioned, to lead in municipal reform must have faith in the people before the people will have faith in the leaders.

Back of all the figures of election returns, more important than any mathematical deductions to be drawn from those figures, is the question whether in this city is a civic spirit which, if once aroused, will bring to naught the labors of the politician with his lead pencil. Yet the combinations and permutations to be woven from election returns have so strong a fascination for politicians, both professional and amateur, that it may be worth while to call attention to certain aspects of the returns of the last two elections held in this city. Let us consider the facts indicated by the following attempt to analyze the election returns of 1896:

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN NEW-YORK CITY, 1896.

For McKinley—	
A. Republican machine vote	70,000
B. Other Republicans	40,000
C. Independents and independent Democrats	46,000
	156,000
For Bryan—	
D. Tammany machine	105,000
E. Others, largely workingmen	30,500
	135,500
F. Social-Labor	10,000
G. National Democratic vote	5,500
H. Prohibition vote	700
	307,700

Of these elements, it might be possible to combine the following in support of a reform ticket of a distinctly non-partisan character:

B. Republicans not absolutely loyal to the machine as such	40,000
C. Independents and independent Democrats	46,000
E. Workingmen who voted for Bryan	30,500
G. Democrats who voted for Palmer.	5,500
	122,000

An effort to effect such a combination would be considered mad by the politicians and hopeless by very many reformers. But in such a combination resides the only reasonable chance of defeating Tammany Hall in 1897. This proposition will not meet with ready acceptance. It will be said that if all the forces opposed to Tammany were to unite in supporting the Republican municipal ticket that ticket could be elected. This hypothesis, however, may be put aside, for it is certain that some of the forces opposed to Tammany Hall will not support a Republican machine ticket, and will not permit the election to take the simple form of the choice between the evil of Tammany rule and the equally serious evil of Republican machine rule.

Now let us look at the figures of last year's election:

Vote for County Clerk, 1895:

Tammany	125,000
Fusion	107,000
Socialist	10,000
Steckler Democracy	8,000
Good government	1,600
Prohibitionist	900
	252,500

In 1894 the Tammany candidate for Mayor polled 108,000 votes.

These deductions from the figures seem to me to be not unreasonable:

That in a municipal election which is thought to be to any appreciable extent a struggle between political machines, 40,000 or 50,000 good citizens, represented by the difference between the total vote in 1895 and the total vote in 1896, standing, as they believe, between two evils, choose neither; that 20,000 Democrats, represented by a part of the difference between the Tammany vote in 1894 and the Bryan vote in 1896, who might be persuaded to vote against Tammany Hall, prefer to vote for that organization rather than for another local machine, with or without the taint of reform, and that a ticket in which the voters thought they perceived an admixture of machine politics, would have to secure about 20,000 more votes than the fusion ticket of last year secured, in order to overcome the vote of 125,000 which Tammany has shown itself able to poll against a fusion ticket. How could these votes be secured? From which of the classes into which the voters of 1896 are divided above would they come? Could more enthusiasm for a fusion ticket be evoked than was evoked in 1895? No. The ticket to beat Tammany must be a ticket to command the support of all Republicans who can be induced to prefer the interests of their city to the interests of Mr. Platt's machine; of all Democrats, whether Tammany men or not, who can be persuaded to take a patriotic view of their duty to the community; of all independent citizens, and of all workingmen to whom it can be made clear that civic patriotism and enlightened self-interest are near akin. A ticket which was open to suspicion that it was in the interests of Republicans as such, would repel so many thousands of voters in the other classes named that the success of the Tammany ticket would be assured. An anti-Tammany ticket which was open to the suspicion that it was in the interests of Democrats as such would repel so many voters of the other classes named that it could not prevail against Tammany. We are thus thrown back upon the proposition that the only hope of defeating Tammany is in the early nomination of an independent ticket of the highest character, and certainly this is the only hope of freeing the city from machine rule.

The task of securing the necessary vote would be a difficult one, and would require many months of hard work. The effort should be to make every voter understand what it would mean to him and to the community to have strictly applied in every branch of the city service the commonsense principles the application of which, in the Street Cleaning Department, has been obviously beneficial to the whole community, especially to those living in the more crowded parts of the city. The opportunity to produce this result should then be plainly offered in the shape of a ticket composed of candidates who would, beyond question, put such principles into practice in the event of their election.

It is possible that the Republican machine could be forced to support a ticket in the making up of which that machine had not had any part. This could be brought about only by the early nomination of such a ticket that the entire anti-Tammany press of the city would insist that failure upon the part of the Republicans to indorse the ticket would mark the organization as an enemy of the community and an ally of Tammany. But this result should not be counted upon; reliance should be placed upon the justice of the cause, and the inherent honesty of the American people, both native and foreign-born.

In planning an independent campaign, the great tactical superiority of an aggressive programme should be fully recognized. This city needs many things. Let us not be afraid to declare that the purpose of an independent movement is to secure some of the most important of those things. Above everything else, it needs permanent good government. The citizens should be called upon to strive for that. They must not be rallied around the negation which finds expression in the cry, "Down with Tammany Hall!" Tammany must be overthrown and crushed, not because any immediate affirmative good would result, but because Tammany stands as an obstruction between the people and good government. The overthrow of that organization would be only an incident, a very important incident, in the process of getting permanent good government for the city.

Favorable conditions for an independent movement have been created by the Constitutional amendment under which, in 1897, for the first time, we shall have a municipal election practically separated entirely from State and National elections. Let us have an inspiring ticket and an inspiring programme. Are we afraid to trust the citizens to do the rest? 1897.

RECEIVER FOR A PROTECTORY.

Sol L. Kaye to Look After the Affairs of the Deborah Nursery.

Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed Sol L. Kaye temporary receiver for the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street on the application of Goldfogel, Cohn & Lind, representing the Directors of the institution. Mr. Kaye is the President, and his appointment were requested by the Directors. His bond was fixed at $50,000.

It was stated that the principal business was the maintenance education, and care of children which might be committed to its care, for which it received a per capita allowance from the city. For seven months the Controller of the City of New-York has refused to pay any money to the corporation on the ground that certain requirements of the State Board of Charities have not been complied with.

The corporation owns some real estate which is unproductive of revenue and is encumbered by mortgages on which the interest is accruing. There is no ready money at hand with which to pay for the services of the nurses and attendants at the institution, or to pay for food and clothing for the inmates. Liabilities for food and clothing and other necessaries have accumulated. In relation to some of the claims suits are pending and will shortly come on for trial, and if judgment is obtained by any creditors they will have an undue preference. It is impossible at the present time to obtain further financial aid, without which the institution can no longer be run, and it would result in the suspension of its ordinary and lawful business.

It is the belief of the managers that if the assets are marshaled under the supervision of the court at the present time it will result beneficially to all creditors of the corporation, more beneficial than if the corporation continues. The liabilities are $44,406, of which $26,994 are secured by mortgages. The nominal assets are $48,725, consisting of real estate at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 225 feet front by 125 feet deep, which cost $37,675; amount due from the city, $10,499; beds, furniture, &c., $500; cash, $61.

The liabilities secured by mortgage are to the Citizens' Savings Bank, $17,500; Van Buren estate, $5,000; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $3,394; Henry Oxford, $1,100. The principal other creditors are Herschman & Bieler, $4,380; Austin Nichols & Co., $3,417; M. Freeman & Sons, $2,388 (contested); Morris & Denbensky, $1,050; George W. Steele, $1,000 (contested); M. Kugelman, $900; J. Clarence Davies, $600 (contested); Paul G. Decker, $403 (contested); Frank G. Sauvan, $330.

There is a branch at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Forest Avenue, which it leases. The corporation was formed in 1878, and of late has cared for about 400 children.

TREATY OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Rights of Person and Property in the Two Countries.

S. Uchida, Japanese Consul in this city, has received an official copy of the new treaty of commerce and navigation, made between Japan and China. It was ratified Sept. 29, and was made in accordance with an article in the treaty of peace of Shimonoseki after the recent war, which provided that such a treaty should be drawn up as soon as possible.

The treaty grants to Japan and Japanese subjects in China, the privileges and immunities of the most favored nation, and not all of the articles are reciprocal. Japanese subjects may travel anywhere in China under passport, and when found without passport or committing any violation of law are to be turned over to the nearest Japanese Consul for punishment. This is not reciprocal. Japanese may also, without passport, make an excursion from any open port of China for a distance not to exceed 100 Chinese li, and for a time not to exceed five days.

The tariff and tariff rules now in force between China and the Western powers are by this treaty applicable to Japan. The time limit for importation in bond is three years, the drawback certificates being redeemable on demand, and China consents to the establishment of bonded warehouses at open ports. The text of the treaty does not specifically state whether this clause is reciprocal or not. Jurisdiction over the persons and property of Japanese subjects in China is reserved exclusively to the Japanese authorities, and civil complaints against Japanese subjects are decided by Japanese authorities. This is reciprocal.

CANNOT USE HIS HOTEL.

Frederick Lebhauer, Who Has a Pelham Bay Resort, Must Close It.

Frederick Lebhauer, who has a hotel and boathouse on the shore of Pelham Bay cannot use them until a suit which the Country Club Land Association has brought against him is decided.

The land association bought 119 acres of land in the Village of Westchester in 1888, and leased twenty-six acres to the Country Club of Westchester, which had 350 members, all of whom were wealthy. Last June Lebhauer built his hotel on land claimed by the club. He protested that he was on the William Layton estate, and had a right to be there. The club objected to the class of persons who frequented his hotel, and several acts of hostility from both sides were features of Summer life on Pelham Bay. At last suit was brought. The club claims $1,000 damages for Lebhauer's action, and he brings a counterclaim for $1,500.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, continued an injunction restraining Lebhauer from using the land until the suit is settled.

Cave-in Caught Five Men.

Thirty men employed on the Weehawken loop of the Hudson Boulevard were sent yesterday to Meeks's Woods, at Woodcliffe, to take out filling for the loop. They began to dig away the side of a hill, and by noon had removed enough to leave an embankment seven feet high. When they resumed work at 1 o'clock the bank caved in, and five of the men were buried under it. The others dug away the dirt and three of the men were found uninjured. Dominick Frazetti, thirty-five years old, who was under the other men, was dead when taken out. Joseph Peccone, thirty-three years old, who lay beside him, was fatally injured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. His home is at 242 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

ONLY TWO WOMEN CAN WIN

SEVENTY-NINE TRIED FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

They Were from Eighteen to Sixty, and Some of Them Insisted on Telling Their Troubles—The Questions.

Seventy-nine women want to be assistant civil service examiners, at salaries of $900 a year. Only two of them can secure places. They took the rigid examinations under Chief Examiner Ireland last Monday, and for them these are days of hope admixed with doubt.

They are of all ages, of many social conditions. Some, in their clothing, gave evidence of prosperity and good taste. Others were in the garb of evident but refined poverty. Still others had sunk to the level of squalid surroundings, but were plainly anxious to rise again.

The youngest of them was eighteen—a bright-eyed, vivacious, intensely eager girl, from the Normal College. The oldest was sixty-four, bent by the burdens of life, but vigorous in mental power and self-confidence.

Some of them placed part of their hope of success in the poverty of their appearance, while others were defiantly reliant on their ability to manifest their talents.

Before the test was begun a timid little woman, poorly clad, went to Examiner Ireland, nervous and stammering, and said, pleadingly:

"Oh, Mr. Examiner, I need work so much; we're poor, and we must have money. I think I can answer most of the questions, but won't you help me? I must, must succeed."

"It isn't for myself I care," said another woman of poverty's army. "It's for those at home—my children. Can't you help me a little, just a little bit?"

"Lots of them came to me with pleadings and tales of domestic woes," said the Chief Examiner to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but, of course, I must be just an unsympathetic official in this matter."

Some of the Questions.

The questions put to these seekers after public places cannot be called difficult, nor is there anything in them approaching the "posers" that some erudite examiners have been known to ask. There were, however, a few that might puzzle a person who came across them suddenly.

So much has been said on both sides of the Presidential third-term question that even a politician would have to think hard if he were unexpectedly asked, as these women were, what, if any, limitation there is as to the re-election of a President. Here is another question:

"On Nov. 3, last, an election was held, generally called a Presidential election, and Mr. McKinley has been said to have been elected President. Did any voter in that election vote for President? Has Mr. McKinley been elected President? State what you know about it."

"State why, in the years 1840-'60," runs another question, "immigrants from Europe chiefly settled in the Northern States."

These are other problems in United States history, geography, and civil government:

"When did the present Constitution of the United States go into operation?"

"When it is said that the United States are a federal republic, what is meant by the word 'federal'?"

"Give a geographical name, of any sort, with approximate location, in what now constitutes the United States, showing original occupation by (1) the English, (2) the Dutch, (3) the Spanish, (4) the French."

"By the Constitution of the State of New-York, which went into operation in 1895, elections for State officers are to be held in even years and elections for city officers in odd years. What, in your opinion, is the reason for this provision?"

"Bound the State of New-York and the United States."

"State, in a general way, what portions of the present United States have been acquired since 1800. (Exact boundaries or specific States or Territories included in the answer to the above question are not required.)"

"What large bodies of water receive the drainage of the United States rivers? Within what comparatively small area may one find the headwaters of three different river systems of the United States?"

The Spelling Test.

The seventy-nine were tested as to their ability to spell. Twenty words were given, many of them spelled wrongly, and the requirement was that such should be marked and then spelled correctly. The worst of the lot was "flannle." The most difficult word of the twenty the applicants were asked to spell was "exhilarate."

The arithmetic test consisted of a number of problems worked out, some of them incorrectly. The women were required to find and describe the errors and to make the corrections. "What per cent. of 250 is 7,000?" was one question. Another problem was to multiply 6984.03 by 7.689. A third was more puzzling. It read: "If one field is 3-5 as large as another, and both together contain 6,112 acres, how many acres in each?"

The candidates had a chance to show their ability as letter-writers, according to this construction: "Write a letter of a page, properly dated, addressed, and subscribed, to some fictitious person, in answer to an inquiry as to what results are expected to be secured by the civil service regulations." It is reported that one young woman artlessly incorporated in her matter: "I expect to get a good place."

The total number of points that applicants can obtain is 10. The division is as follows: Spelling, 2; arithmetic, 2; handwriting, 1; correction of spelling and arithmetic examples, 1; United States history, geography, and civil service, 2; letter-writing, 2.

CARLISLE DISMISSES MARLEY.

Engineer on Denver Government Building Collected Campaign Funds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Several days ago the attention of the Civil Service Commission was called to the case of William R. Marley, employed as engineer at the public building in Denver, Col., who was charged with collecting political assessments for the Democratic campaign fund.

Investigation showed that several employes of the Post Office who had been appointed by Marley had subscribed sums of money and had held meetings in Marley's rooms, which were used as headquarters. The matter was laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, who at once ordered Marley's dismissal, in accordance with the recommendation of the commission.

The case will now be presented to the Department of Justice for action. The penalty for such an offense is a fine not to exceed $5,000, or three years' imprisonment, or both.

RODGERS SUCCEEDS PARKER.

The President Names a Man for Judge of the Western Arkansas District.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The President to-night appointed John Henry Rodgers to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, vice Judge Isaac Parker, deceased.

Judge Rodgers is an ex-Representative in Congress from the Fourth Arkansas District, having served in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses. He was born in North Carolina in 1845. He served in the Confederate Army. He is a graduate of the University of Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

College Boys Give a Play.

The Dramatic Association of Fordham College gave a performance of "Julius Caesar" Thanksgiving night in the college theatre. The boys acquitted themselves with credit, giving a dignified and even performance.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART.

Rare and Valuable Things in the Bing Collection.

There is on exhibition at the gallery of Ortgies & Co., 366 Fifth Avenue, an extensive collection of decorated and single-color porcelains, pottery, bronzes, embroideries, curios, kakemonos, or screens, the latter for the major part being of Japanese origin. The entire catalogue will be disposed of at auction on Monday and Tuesday next, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, the sale taking place each day, beginning at 3:30 P. M. The ceramic collection is an extended one, the objects being of all kinds. Here are the tall and the stumpy bottles, jardinières, cups, vases, and those queer Tisha-ire tea jars, each with its antique ivory cover. You could not brew a ceremonial tea without such a funny little jar. Then there are bowls and incense burners and sacred jugs and temple ornaments and inros innumerable. The glazes run through many varieties and in all the colors. There are good specimens of the sang de boeuf colors, some of the approved, freshly drawn beef blood, with the clotted shadings. Examples there are of the rippling glazes, where happy effects are brought about by letting the enamel flow as it pleases. The Japanese paintings, mounted in kakemono and painted on silk or paper show all the varieties of schools. There is one, the No. 138, of a remote date, which is both embroidered and painted. Buddha sports the regulation auricle. The No. 140, "Boy On an Ox," a modern subject, is a highly clever piece of work. There is one screen, simplicity itself. Three fish are leaping out of a pool, and any angler who has thrown a fly for game fish knows that they are fresh run salmon, for the artist has been faithful to the depicting of even the adipose fin. No one paints the fluffy monkey as does a Japanese, and there are good simian examples in the catalogue. There is one more example, and it is the No. 318, worthy of mention, because it is a salient example of the simplicity of what is true Japanese art. There are only a few branches of a weeping willow, and a crescent moon is beyond. That makes up the whole design. There are many other desirable objects in this Bing collection.

PRIZES FOR MARKSMANSHIP.

Selection of Appropriate Articles for the State Awards.

The State's special prizes for marksmanship in the National Guard, competed for at Creedmoor during the past Summer, have recently been selected from Tiffany & Co.'s art rooms, and just shipped to their destination by that firm.

The special State prize has always been a source of great rivalry in the State, and of recent years particularly so between the Twelfth Regiment of New-York, and Brooklyn's gallant Twenty-third. The latter won it for ten consecutive years previous to 1893. They also captured it last year, but this year, as in 1894, it has gone to the Twelfth, and the prize selected for them is a superb Watteau group in bronze by A. Gaudez. The bronze stands thirty-three inches high, and pictures the artist studying one of his favorite subjects, a beautiful young woman posing gracefully at his side.

The First Brigade Prize, a fine bronze of a "regular" in ambush, with his musket ready for action, was captured by the Seventh Regiment. The bronze stands twenty-five inches high, and will prove an artistic and appropriate acquisition to their large collection of bronze trophies.

The winners of the Second, Third, and Fourth Brigade Prizes expressed their preference for clocks, and to each Tiffany & Co. shipped one of their handsomest patterns of oak hall clocks. The clocks strike both hourly and half-hourly, and the gilt and silvered dials show the phases of the moon.

The Second Brigade Prize was awarded to the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn; the Third Brigade Prize to the Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton, and the Fourth Brigade Prize to the Thirteenth Separate Company of Jamestown.

A REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Bynum Shows How Gold Democrats May Be Held in Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Ex-Representative W. D. Bynum of Indiana, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee in the recent campaign, is in Washington. To a reporter he said to-day:

"I think the Republicans are willing to admit that the sound-money Democrats held the balance of power in the election and that their votes carried the day for McKinley. In my opinion, there were not less than 1,000,000 sound-money Democratic votes cast for the McKinley ticket, and the number may have been 1,500,000. The votes cast for Palmer and Buckner did not by any means represent the strength of the sound-money movement among the Democrats.

"The Republicans," he said, "have a glorious opportunity before them. Whether they will avail themselves of it or not I don't know. By conservative action they can retain within their party a great portion of this sound-money Democratic vote. If they will prepare a wise solution of the currency question, obviate by adequate legislation the ever-present possibilities of a financial panic growing out of our financial systems, and act conservatively upon the tariff, they will hold them.

"I am a believer in a tariff not only for revenue, but with incidental protection. For instance, I would not raise my revenue from tea, coffee, and sugar, but from articles that competed with American labor. I do not, however, believe in protection merely for protection's sake. I think the Republicans will be likely to act conservatively in this regard."

GUESSES, SAYS MR. HERBERT.

So-Called Abstract of Navy Department Report Conjectural.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following official statement was given out by the Navy Department to-day:

"Secretary Herbert's attention having been called to published reports purporting to give the features of his forthcoming report, he said that all reports of this character were purely conjectural. They are based in part on his former reports and on the fact that the Secretary has received data on various subjects from naval bureau chiefs. What features of this data will be embodied in the report is still an open question.

"The report itself is not yet advanced in its original written form to completion, and has not been put in print, so that reports of its contents are premature and misleading. A mistake in one of these reports which has been shown to the Secretary, although it is in positive terms, shows that the writer had no information whatever upon which to base his guesses."

The Secretary's annual report will be published in the morning newspapers of Dec. 4.

R. E. Boreel's Personal Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Florence Boreel, widow of Robert E. Boreel, who died at Pau, France, April 22 last, has applied, through her attorneys, for ancillary letters of administration on the personal estate of her late husband. Mr. Boreel left personal estate valued at $115,000 in this State. Part of it consists of his share in the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Sarah Astor Boreel. His widow now lives in France.

John R. Lynch May Vote.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 27.—In the appeal from the decision of the Commissioners of Election, who erased the name of John R. Lynch from the registration rolls, on the ground of non-residence, Judge Cassidy to-day reversed the decision of the Commissioners and ordered Mr. Lynch's name restored to the roll.

PAN-AMERICAN DOCTORS

SECOND CONGRESS CLOSED IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

American and Other Visitors Entertained Graciously—Reception by President Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20.—The second Pan-American Medical Congress, held in this city on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of this month, created quite an unusual interest in this city, and gave rise to the display of unbounded hospitality and fraternal feeling. It is difficult to say whether the givers or the recipients of the many good things provided were the more pleased—all appeared equally delighted.

From every point of view the congress was a success, and the opinion of the United States medical men is, that the Mexicans more than maintained their unrivaled reputation for hospitality to strangers but they likewise, demonstrated that the medical men of this country are as capable as they are courteous, which is saying a good deal.

The programme was a very lengthy one. The official programme consisted of 195 pages. From this an idea may be formed of the enormous variety and scope of the subjects taken in hand.

Six American Women Doctors.

The President of the congress was Dr. Manuel Carmona y Valle; the Vice Presidents included 36 American doctors, 93 Mexican, and doctors of other nationalities. The presence of six American women physicians was an interesting feature of the congress, so far as Spanish-American people were concerned. As yet Mexico has no women doctors, but inasmuch as quite recently a young lady has been admitted to practice at the bar of this city, the innovation in the legal profession will soon, doubtless, be followed by a similar one in the medical.

Among the names of the prominent medical men of the United States and Canada who attended may be mentioned the following: Dr. William Pepper, Philadelphia, Penn., (the President of the First Pan-American Medical Congress,) whose portrait and a short sketch of his life appeared in several Mexican papers; Dr. S. P. Collings of Hot Springs, Ark.; Charles A. L. Reade of Pennsylvania, H. E. E. Johnson of Washington, D. C.; Albert Vanderveer of New-York, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago, first cousin of Vice President Stevenson; Dr. Emma B. Culbertson, Vice President of the Academy of Medicine of Boston, and Mrs. Dr. M. A. Smith, surgeon of the New-England Hospital for Children.

Many of the doctors and their families came in a special train under the management of Rean Campbell. At the station, in this city, they were met by a large number of the most prominent doctors of Mexico.

On the 16th inst. actual work was commenced, and a large number of papers were read and discussed in the various sections, dentistry being included. The two most eminent Mexican doctors, Davista and Leceaje, took an active part in the proceedings.

On the 17th inst. another series of papers were read and discussed. The greatest event of the day was a brilliant experiment in intestinal surgery, performed on a dog by Dr. Frank, a surgeon of the St. Elizabeth Hospital and of the German Hospital at Chicago.

On the 18th inst. the proceedings were similar to those of the preceding two days. At night the doctors and friends were tendered a reception at the City Hall, the elite of the republic being present. The decorations were gorgeous, and music and fireworks added to the scene.

Reception at the City Hall.

On the 19th inst., after several papers were read, a number of the doctors visited the American Hospital of this city, with which they expressed themselves pleased. This was the last day of the session, and at night the Congress was formally declared closed by Minister Barranda. Speeches complimentary were made by delegates from the various countries represented, Dr. Charles A. Reed speaking on behalf of America. In concluding his highly eulogistic remarks, he said:

"We return to our homes in the North and in the fullest meaning of the word we feel as if we are leaving a part of our hearts in the glorious and beautiful land of the Montezumas."

His speech was received with great applause. On the same day the President of the republic and Mrs. Diaz entertained the members of the congress, their wives, and friends, at the historic and magnificent castle of Chapultepec. The castle was splendidly decorated. It is probable that not a single member of the party missed the occasion, which, in some respects, was the crowning event of the whole visit.

Before the proceedings of the congress terminated, it was resolved that the next meeting should be held in Caracas, Venezuela, during the year 1899.

A Community Farm at Wyckoff.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Much interest has been aroused here over a lease which has been filed in the County Clerk's office. The lease is of the Ward farm, at Wyckoff, consisting of 225 acres of land and a fifteen-room farmhouse. Joseph Rybokowski, John C. Dumas, and Daniel Reymond of New-York, the tenants, have the right to buy the farm for $6,700. It is said the farm is to be used for a community which will test communistic ideas. Two families have already arrived on the farm. As many more as the house will accommodate are expected shortly.

Michigan Peninsular Mines Sold.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 27.—The Isleroyalle, Portage, Huron and Spelden, and Columbian Mines were transferred to-day to German capitalists, represented by Nathan F. Leopold of Chicago, for a consideration of $138,000. The mines have been idle for twenty years. They will be opened and developed on a large scale.

Death a Sequel to a Butt by a Ram.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 27.—While William O. French, a farmer, was attending to his sheep the other day a ram butted him, knocking him down and breaking one of his ankles. Surgeons found it necessary to amputate the foot, and yesterday Mr. French died of the shock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n7-law6mS

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 28d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-law6mS

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York. o10-law6mS

CHAPIN, FREDERICK H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the office of Grats Nathan, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. WINIFRED C. GRAHAM, Administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix. o24-law6mS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. n21-law6mS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-law6mS

GRAY, WILLIAM H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jennie B. Quaintance, Agnes J. Boyd, Mamie M. Cross, John Boyd Gray, Maria T.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Some Correspondence Bearing on the Chattanooga Leases.

There has been correspondence between President J. W. Thomas of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in regard to the Chattanooga leases. It was prompted by the attitude of Director Jacob S. Rogers, President of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works Company of Paterson, N. J.

In his communication Mr. Thomas says that the fact that President M. H. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville attended a meeting of the Chattanooga Directors was wholly a matter of courtesy by unanimous consent. Omission of the report of the stockholders' meeting from the annual report was due to the fact that the proceedings had not been approved by the shareholders. The Chattanooga shareholders' meeting was adjourned to give time for fuller information in regard to the proposed leases.

As to the leasing to the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama Railroad and the Tennessee Midland Railway, the result shows: Net earnings, $161,718; taxes and rentals, $147,333; surplus, $14,384. Louisville and Nashville paid $140,754 for improvements and betterments and the main line derived a revenue of $185,185 on business interchanged.

President Thomas cites the fact that the Western and Atlantic leased line pays a handsome income to the Chattanooga Company, and adds that it is believed that the lines it is proposed to lease will yield a profit greater than that already shown.

The dividend on Chattanooga, he adds, was put over to enable the company to meet obligations at a critical time. In Mr. Belmont's reply he said:

"I cannot understand how it is possible that the stockholders should hesitate a moment in indorsing your action and repudiating Mr. J. S. Rogers's efforts to embarrass the management in a course so necessary to the good and profitable conduct of your business. Louisville and Nashville has no interest in the matter other than the benefit which can come to Chattanooga. Louisville can benefit only by the receipt of dividends on its holdings of Chattanooga stock. The property which it is proposed to acquire belongs to the territory of Chattanooga and should be operated by it."

FIFTEEN-INCH GAUGE ROAD.

Completed on the Eaton Estate of the Duke of Westminster.

The Duke of Westminster has just completed on his Eaton estate a narrow-gauge railway, connecting the hall with the Great Western Railway at Balderton, three miles distant. The total length of the line laid is four and one-half miles, which includes, besides the main line, a branch three-quarters of a mile in length to the estate works, near Pulford, together with several shorter branches, to the estate brickyard and other points. The traffic to be dealt with, consisting chiefly of coal, road metal, and building materials, was computed at about 5,000 tons per annum.

As it was desired that the line should be inconspicuous, since it had to cross the park and the three principal drives, and as the required capacity was small, it was decided to adopt a gauge of only 15 inches. The line is laid with steel flat-bottomed rails weighing sixteen and one-half pounds per yard, and to reduce repairs to a minimum, these are carried throughout on cast-iron sleepers 3 feet long 6½ inches wide, weighing twenty-eight pounds each, and coated with an anti-corrosive. Steel spring keys secure the rails in jaws cast on the sleepers, which are spaced at 2 feet 3 inch centres, and at the joints at 1 foot 6 inches. Steel girders on cast-iron foundation plates are used for all the bridge work. Thus, no timber whatever is employed in the permanent way, and the depreciation is practically limited to wear of rails.

The entire cost of construction has been £1,005 a mile, or, with rolling stock, £1,300 a mile. The annual expenses are computed at £642. With the estimated traffic of 5,000 tons per annum over an average distance of two and one-half miles—equal to 12,500 ton miles—the cost of carriage is almost precisely 1s. a ton a mile, materially less than the cost of cart haulage.

WORK ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Progress on the Tunnel at Radebaugh —More Men in the Shops.

Work is being rapidly pushed on the new tunnel at Radebaugh, on the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The headings, which approach each other on a true line from opposite directions, met Nov. 20. The stone and brick work of the tunnel proper will be begun in about three months. The masonry at the approaches, which consists of two abutments at the Radebaugh end and an arch at the eastern end, is nearly completed.

This tunnel will be 2,100 feet long, and it will be the longest tunnel in Western Pennsylvania. It will accommodate two tracks and is shorter as well as straighter than the line from Greensburg to Grapeville. Drake, Stratton & Co. of New-York have the contract for the construction of the tunnel, and, although they have had about 300 men employed since last January, the progress of the work has not been as speedy as was expected, in consequence of the softness of the earth through which the tunnel was driven. It was found necessary to put in a very large amount of timber for supports. James Day is the General Superintendent, and W. R. Michle the engineer in charge.

On the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburg the hours of work in the car repair shops have been increased from forty-five to sixty a week, and employment has been given to about 150 additional men. Still further activity in Pennsylvania shops is looked for within the next few weeks.

THE READING'S OCTOBER FIGURES.

More Favorable to the Company than Those for October, 1895.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The statement of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies for October was issued this afternoon. The gross receipts of the railroad were $2,000,105, and the expenses $937,398. Net receipts from other sources of $46,150 added to the profit in operating, make the profit for the month $1,108,857. Total charges of $887,583, deducted from the profit, leave a surplus of $281,274—a decrease of $119,760 as compared with the surplus for October, 1895. The total deficit of the railroad for the fiscal year to date is $868,774. For the corresponding period last year there was a surplus of $50,708.

The gross receipts of the coal and iron company were $2,767,852, and the gross expenses $2,506,305. Fixed charges of $95,000, deducted from the profit in running, leaves a surplus for the month of $166,806. The surplus for October, 1895, was $54,478.

The deficit of the fiscal year to date is $1,051,898, which is $702,048 less than the deficit for the same period last year.

WESTERN ROADS ASK RELIEF.

Want Permission to Make Long Hauls Cheaper than Short Ones.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The railroad companies doing business between common points in Colorado and terminal points in California have petitioned the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief from the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce act, so that they "may be authorized in the transportation of like kinds of property to charge less compensation in the aggregate for the longer distances between Colorado common points and California terminal points than for shorter distances over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance."

They represent in their prayer that competition with water transportation from Atlantic coast points to the Pacific market renders necessary a lower through rate than they can afford to make on business which is not carried entirely through.

The commission has ordered a hearing on the petition for Dec. 18.

A New Line for the 'Frisco.

D. B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, and James A. Blair, Vice President of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern, recently completed a trip of inspection through the country traversed and fed by the last named line. Mr. Blair has intimated in a newspaper interview in the West that an extension of his line may be made, so as to connect with the St. Louis and San Francisco, and give this a Kansas City line. This extension will probably be from Osceola to the present terminus of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern on the Osage River, which is to be crossed by a new bridge, now about completed, south to a point near Bolivar on the St. Louis and San Francisco, a distance of but thirty-six miles.

More Cars Wanted.

W. M. Greene, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has in hand the giving out of contracts for the construction of 1,000 cars for one of the private lines operating over the Baltimore and Ohio lines. The new cars are to be built as soon as possible.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company has ordered 500 hopper-bottom gondola cars of 60,000 pounds capacity to be equipped with all modern appliances, including air brakes. These cars will be constructed at the Lebanon Company's works.

Authority was given to the receivers of the Wisconsin Central a few days ago to purchase 1,000 freight cars. Contracts have already been signed.

Application for a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—A bill of complaint was filed in the United States District Court to-day against the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad and the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railroad, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the latter road, so that it may be sold to satisfy a debt of $12,000 half-yearly interest due the Central Trust Company of New-York on $480,000 first mortgage bonds. The application for a receiver of this road is the result of the appointment a few days ago of Volney T. Malott as receiver for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road.

H. Walter Webb Going South.

H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central and First Vice President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, will leave New-York to-day, with Mrs. Webb, for Thomasville, Ga., where he will sojourn for a few weeks. Mr. Webb has been confined to his country home at Scarborough for more than a month by illness. He is convalescing slowly, and has been advised by his physician to seek a milder climate for the present.

Joint Traffic Commodity Rates.

Commodity rates, set by the Joint Traffic Association, which are effective on legal notice and expire March 31, 1897, with the usual provisos, are: Ice, in carloads, of minimum weight of twenty tons, from Welland, Ontario, to Suspension Bridge, N. Y., 35 cents per ton; railroad ties, in carloads, minimum load, 200 ties, from Huntington, West Va., to Clearfield, Penn., 15½ cents per tie.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Fall Brook Railway Company of Pennsylvania has established emergency hospitals at its most important stations.

—The forthcoming annual report of the Maine State Railroad Commissioners will show that the number of miles of road operated by the Maine steam railroads at the present time is 1,720.

—President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company is absent from New-York on a business trip. He may devote attention to the rate question and the attitude of the Seaboard Air Line.

—The Norfolk, Roanoke and Western Railroad, heretofore the Roanoke and Southern Railroad, will continue to be operated by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, in which the syndicate of Philadelphians, who purchased the Roanoke and Southern, are largely interested.

—Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, returned from Europe Wednesday. Abroad he found stockholders of the road desirous of terminating the voting trust by the payment of a dividend. This will be done as soon as it is considered safe and stable.

—The Pittsburg, Conneaut and Lake Erie Railroad will probably designate the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie and the Butler and Pittsburg Railroad, which were consolidated last week, giving a direct line from Pittsburg to Conneaut Harbor. The Butler and Pittsburg will be completed next Summer.

—Surveys now being made from Washington, N. C., to Newbern, 125 miles distant, suggest that the Atlantic Coast Line is planning a new route between Norfolk, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. At Newbern the extension would connect with the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad, and the new road would compete with the Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

—E. B. Byington, General Western Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will, Jan. 1, 1897, be succeeded by Augustine A. Heard, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Northern Steamship Company, and now Secretary of the Central Passenger Committee, at Chicago. The title of the office will be changed to that of Western Passenger Agent. Mr. Byington, who is ailing, will, it is understood, have the supervision of outside agencies.

—A Chicago report is that the Grand Trunk and Wabash Roads refuse to submit to the ruling of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association. It adds that they have notified their connections between Chicago and St. Paul to meet through Chicago competition of Canadian Pacific in Canadian excursion rates, despite the refusal of the board to authorize such action, at the office of the Joint Traffic Association the story is ridiculed. No more cordial member of it, it is asserted, than the Grand Trunk exists.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following non-commissioned officers have passed the examination for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the army, in the order named: First Sergt. Clinton, Fourth Cavalry; First Sergt. Ovenshine, Twenty-first Infantry; Corp. Eaton, Fourth Cavalry; Sergt. Field, Eighth Cavalry; Corp. Brown, Fifth Cavalry; Corp. Conrad, Fifth Cavalry; Sergt. Franklin, Fifteenth Infantry; Corp. Steel, Fifth Infantry; Corp. Bernard, First Cavalry; Sergt. Goldthorp, Eighth Cavalry; Corp. Bryoade, First Artillery; Sergt. Reeves, Fourth Infantry; Corp. Walton, Sixth Infantry; Sergt. Smith, Sixth Infantry; Private Merchant, First Cavalry; Sergt. Munson, Sixth Infantry; Sergt. Anderson, Fourth Cavalry; Corp. Hunt, Eighth Cavalry; Sergt. Robertson, Second Cavalry; Sergt. Major Heldt, Thirteenth Infantry; First Sergt. Bradley, Tenth Infantry; Sergt. Harker, Twentieth Infantry, and Corp. Wilkinson, Fourth Cavalry. None of the men had lower than 86 per cent., and eleven had over 90 per cent. There are no vacancies for these candidates, but it is expected that most of them will receive commissions by July.

Navy.

—Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonnafton is ordered to the Vermont, Dec. 1.

—Cadet W. R. Cushman is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Columbia.

—Ensign G. B. Bradshaw is detached from the Patterson and ordered to the St. Mary's.

—Lieut. Commander E. S. Prime is ordered to steel inspection duty, South Bethlehem, Penn.

—Ensign G. R. Evans is detached from the Castine, Dec. 8, and ordered to the Terror, Dec. 16.

—Assistant Engineer C. Wells is detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Texas.

—Lieut. A. Mertz's orders of Nov. 28 have been modified. He now is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Fern as executive, Nov. 30.

—The following-named officers are detailed to the Petrel, Dec. 16: Lieut. Commander E. P. Wood, from Bureau of Navigation (to command;) Lieut. E. M. Hughes, from the Oregon; Lieut. B. A. Fiske, from Bureau of Ordnance; Lieut. A. N. Wood, from Steel Board; Lieut. G. P. Flunkett, from the Terror; Ensign G. L. Formler, from the Saratoga; Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall, from the Texas.

—The following-named officers will be detached from duty indicated and ordered to the Brooklyn Dec. 1: Capt. F. A. Cook, from Bureau of Navigation (to command;) Lieut. N. E. Mason, from Bureau of Ordnance (executive;) Lieut. H. McCrea, from the Fern (navigator;) Lieut. W. B. Caperton, from Naval Intelligence Office; Lieut. W. R. Rush, from War College; Lieut. F. R. Brainerd, from the Enterprise; Lieut. J. G. Doyle, from Cramps'; Ensigns A. T. Long and C. L. Leiper, from the Vermont; Ensign F. L. Sandoz, from the Maine; Cadets R. I. Curtin, J. M. Roys, M. S. C. Ellis, A. E. Kalbach, from the Newark; Surgeon W. S. Dixon, from special duty in Washington; Chief Engineer J. D. Ford, from Cramps'; Passed Assistant Engineer T. F. Carter, from the Newark; Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor, from the Maine; Assistant Engineer J. F. J. Ryan, from the New-York Yard; Boatswain W. W. Hill, from the League Island Yard; Acting Gunner F. T. Applegate, and Carpenter G. H. Warford, from League Island.

FIGHT AGAINST PRITCHARD

BITTER SENATORIAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.

May Lead to a Permanent Breach Between Republicans and Populists —Silver Men Want Another Candidate.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 27.—The fight for the United States Senatorship threatens a permanent breach between the Republicans and Populists. The Legislature is composed of 70 Republicans, 55 Populists, and 45 Democrats. The Republicans lack sixteen votes of a majority of the whole number, and these must be obtained from the Populists. There is no hope that they may be obtained from the Democrats.

A few days ago Senator Pritchard, who wants to be re-elected, addressed a letter to Senator Butler asking if he was in favor of the re-election of Pritchard. Mr. Butler answered that if he were a member of the Legislature he would not vote for Pritchard nor any other gold-standard man.

Butler and the Populist leaders say they propose to support for Senator some free-silver Republican who would vote for free silver every time the question should come to a vote before the Senate. The fact that such a Republican voted for McKinley would not prevent his support by the Populists provided they were satisfied he would vote persistently for free silver.

The Republican who would satisfy the Populists has not been named. Dr. James J. Mott has been mentioned, but he joined the silver party and voted for Bryan, and the Republicans will not support him. Col. Oliver H. Dockery, a lifelong Republican, who was defeated for the nomination for Governor by Daniel L. Russell, who then joined the Populists and was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and voted for Bryan, is a candidate, but the Republicans will not support him. Governor-elect Russell would be supported cheerfully by the Populists, because he was really a Populist many years before the Populist Party was organized. It is not believed that Russell will accept the place should the caucus nominate him, because he prefers to serve out his term of four years as Governor. In no circumstances would he antagonize Senator Pritchard.

Congressman Settle would be a candidate but for the fact that he knows he cannot obtain a single Populist vote. If a dead-lock should result and the Republicans should ascertain they could not elect Pritchard, they might unite on Congressman Romulus Z. Linney of the Eighth District. The Populists supported Mr. Linney for re-election and they would vote for him for Senator if the Republicans should decide to nominate him in place of Pritchard.

The friends of Mr. Pritchard say they have pledges of support from enough Populists to re-elect Pritchard, but Butler and the Populist leaders say this statement is without foundation, and that not a single Populist is pledged to vote for Mr. Pritchard. The Populists also say that if by the promise of State and Federal patronage enough Populist members should be induced to vote for Mr. Pritchard to elect him, this action would put an end to fusion and co-operation between the Republicans and Populists, and cause a fusion in the Legislature between the Populists and Democrats, and that this alliance would be kept up in the campaign of 1898.

The Democrats are saying nothing, hoping that an opportunity will present itself whereby they may vote with the Populists and thus defeat Pritchard. Of their own men they suggest Col. Julian S. Carr and Associate Justice Walter Clark. Both are very popular with the Populists, and in the event of a dead-lock it is believed Senator Butler would advise his friends to vote for either of them as they might individually prefer.

It is understood that Pritchard stands well with McKinley, and it is believed he would be "taken care of" in case of defeat. Therefore, it is expected he will not press his claims beyond the point of ascertaining that he cannot obtain Populist support, and that he then will leave the Republicans to select some other candidate.

Co-operation between the Republicans and Populists during the campaign of 1894 was brought about by the desire to obtain an honest election that year and the enactment of a new election law that would, as nearly as possible, force and compel a free registration, an untrammeled ballot, and a perfectly honest count. The success of 1894 enabled the Republicans and Populists to pass a new election law, and the recent election was held under the provisions. It worked remarkably well, and all parties admit that the election was an honest and fair expression of the will of the people.

It is proposed that the Legislature at its session commencing in January next shall enact an election law and submit the same to the people as an amendment to the Constitution, and thus take away from the Legislature the power to interfere with the elective franchise and relieve the people from this impending danger, should the Democrats ever regain control of the State. This action would make the proposed amendment an issue in the campaign of 1898, and it naturally would lead the Republicans and Populists to co-operate again during the campaign of that year. Those who hope for the passage of this amendment are desirous that the Senatorial fight shall not make a breach between the Republicans and Populists.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:02|Sun sets...4:35|Moon rises... .. A. M.

HIGH WATER NOV. 28.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
12:58 A. M.	1:12 A. M.	3:01 A. M.
1:14 P. M.	1:28 P. M.	3:17 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Armenia	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Campania	Liverpool	Nov. 21
City of Augusta	Savannah	Nov. 25
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Nov. 24
Conemaugh	Hull	Nov. 13
Croft	Londes	Nov. 14
Francisco	Hull	Nov. 14
Karamania	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	Nov. 12
Niagara	Nassau	Nov. 24
Powhatan	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Schiedam	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 21
Stuttgart	Bremen	Nov. 14
St. Paul	Southampton	Nov. 21

SUNDAY, NOV. 29.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 18
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Nov. 23
La Bretagne	Havre	Nov. 21
Manauense	Para	Nov. 18
Oregon	Naples	Nov. 18
Orinoco	Bermuda	Nov. 26
Palatia	Hamburg	Nov. 17

MONDAY, NOV. 30.

Albano	Hamburg	Nov. 15
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 25
Foreland	Hamburg	Nov. 15
Georgic	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Nov. 25
Ludgate Hill	London	Nov. 16
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Werra	Genoa	Nov. 19
Yumuri	Havana	Nov. 26

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

Chalmette	New-Orleans	Nov. 26
Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 17
Finance	Colon	Nov. 24
Manitoba	London	Nov. 19
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 17
Southwark	Antwerp	Nov. 21
State of California	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Venetia	Stettin	Nov. 15

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.

Michigan	London	Nov. 20
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamship.	Sails. (Destinat'n.)	Office.
Silvia	Nov. 28 Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28 Maracaibo	125 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28 Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28 Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 29 Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	Nov. 28 N. Orleans	Pier 9 E. R.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28 London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28 Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28 Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 28 Havana	113 Wall St.
Armenia	Nov. 28 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
C. of Bir'h'm.	Nov. 28 Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Alvena	Nov. 28 Halifax	24 State St.
Megantic	Nov. 28 London	22 State St.
Iroquois	Nov. 28 Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Nov. 30 Colon	29 Broadway.
Habana	Nov. 30 Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Ville de Brest	Nov. 30 Port au Pr.	3 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Nov. 30 Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Origen	Dec. 1 Barbados	55 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 1 Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Dec. 2 S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2 Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pomeranian	Dec. 2 Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2 Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3 La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3 Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5 Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5 London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5 Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5 Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 6 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5 Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Oregon	Dec. 5 Naples	61 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5 Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8 Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Dec. 9 S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9 Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9 Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9 Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Dec. 10 Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 10 London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12 La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12 Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12 Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12 Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Dec. 12 Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 12 Naples	61 Broadway.
Maasdam	Dec. 12 Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 12 Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Dec. 16 S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16 Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16 Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Dec. 19 London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19 Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19 Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	Dec. 19 Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19 Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19 Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22 Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 23 S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23 Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23 Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Nov. 27.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Franklin, Hull Nov. 11, in ballast to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, North Shields Nov. 11, in ballast to Funk, Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Greig, Messina Nov. 4, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello Nov. 18, Curacao 20th, and La Guayra 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Coetho, Fayal Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ville de Brest, (Fr.,) Fouche, St. Pierre, Mart., Nov. 10, St. John, P. R., 13th, Ponce 14th, Mayaguez 16th, San Domingo 16th, Porto Plata 16th, and Port au Prince 21st, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Ingram, for Queenstown; Rio Grande, for Brunswick; Cherokee, for Charleston, S. C.; Peninsular, for Lisbon; Bellarden, for Manchester; Mancestria, for Marseilles.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 27, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Spoken.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York, while leaving Christiania Nov. 27 for Copenhagen, ran aground. She was subsequently floated, and returned to her dock. She is not leaking. An examination of the vessel will be made by divers.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Nov. 12 for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Capt. Bisson, from New-York Nov. 14 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelteren, from New-York Nov. 13 for Flushing, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS George Heaton, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, sld. from Palermo for New-York Nov. 21.

SS Anapa, (Br.,) sld. from Cardiff for New-York yesterday.

SS Yarrowdale, (Br.,) Capt. Geddes, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Cape Town Nov. 17.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Oct. 27, via Baltimore, arr. at Pernambuco Nov. 22.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York Nov. 8 for Stettin, arr. at Christiania Nov. 24.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Yyvyan, from New-York Nov. 18 for Aden, Hongkong, and Yokohama, arr. at St. Michaels yesterday for coal.

SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) Capt. Arnesen, from New-York Oct. 28 for Aden, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New-York Nov. 14, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York, sld. from Liverpool at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Pantelia, Capt. Leithauser, from New-York for Hamburg, arr. at Hamburg at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:43 A. M. to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, for New-York, sld. from Naples at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 28 will close promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Coya, (letters must be directed "per Coya.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Aiene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, also St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, and for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 1 PM for Carthagena and Savanilla, per steamship May; at 2 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Dalecarlia, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dalecarlia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 5 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 5:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1896.

SENATOR RAINES'S CHARGE.

Chief Conlin Shows How Little There Is in It.

Chief Conlin has been engaged for the past three days making an investigation relative to the statement of Senator Raines that there were in the neighborhood of 4,000 places in this city selling liquor illegally, and that there was a big discrepancy in the number of Federal licenses issued, as compared with the number of licenses granted by the local Board of Excise. Mr. Conlin said:

"There is nothing in Senator Raines's complaint. The discrepancy between the number of Federal licenses and the number of tax certificates issued is perfectly natural. Under the law, United States Internal Revenue licenses are issued to wholesale liquor dealers, distillers, rectifiers, druggists, wholesale and retail bottlers and brewers who sell bottled beer. They are not required to have licenses from the local Excise Board. In some instances one man has two or three internal revenue licenses. That is all there is to the matter which Senator Raines has made so much about."

Chief Conlin also stated that there were probably between 2,000 and 3,000 clubs holding United States Internal Revenue licenses. "The Corporation Counsel," said the Chief, "has advised me that social clubs organized for legitimate purposes do not come within the purview of the liquor tax law. The Court of Appeals has so held. These social clubs have all got internal revenue licenses."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address. (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Florida. St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ap. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
PalmBeach, Palm Bch Inn, ap. " Dec. 23
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
H

WASTE OF CHARITY FUNDS

STATE BOARD MAKES IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

"Directory of Philanthropy" for the Guidance of Charitable Persons Will Be Issued—Board Needs Money.

The New-York State Board of Charities proposes to issue, as soon as an adequate appropriation is granted by the Legislature, a "Directory of Philanthropy," describing all charitable institutions of New-York, except prisons and asylums for the insane, which do not come within the jurisdiction of the board. The directory is the result of investigations conducted by the board, which have shown an astonishing waste of the money raised for charitable purposes, and at the same time partially exposed many so-called charitable institutions which are really frauds upon the public.

Members of the State Board of Charities, who have supervised the researches of the current year, estimate that there is a waste of no less than $300,000 a year in the total of $26,000,000 annually spent in New-York State for the support of institutional charities. This estimate includes none of the very large losses outside the organizations, which cannot be accurately estimated.

Much of this waste can be prevented by such a directory as the board will issue, since the accredited institutions of the State, both public and private, would be in this manner officially indorsed, while other charities, of speculative and fraudulent character, would be classified where they belong. Despite every effort of the board, charities of the latter type exist, and are likely to continue in existence until the scope of the State Board's work can be broadened by more liberal appropriations from the Legislature.

Four important investigations have been made this year by Commissioners and Inspectors of the board. But for the lack of funds several more of equal importance would have been made. Four institutions which require overhauling have been officially called to the notice of Commissioner Tunis G. Bergen of the Second Judicial District, which includes New-York and Brooklyn. These institutions cannot be at once investigated, as the four Inspectors employed by the board are engaged elsewhere. The charges made cover a wide range of alleged delinquencies, including cruelty to children and the misuse of funds.

Funds Needed by the Board.

"The work of the State Board," said Commissioner Bergen yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is restricted badly by the small appropriation for expenses made last year. The Legislature has given to the board ample authority to perform its functions, without the financial means to carry out those which are most necessary. In New-York and Brooklyn alone there are about 700 institutions that come within the jurisdiction of the board, and, perhaps, as many more north of the Harlem. It can readily be seen that $25,000, the amount of the last appropriation, does not enable us to go far toward covering this enormous field.

"Many people imagine that the duties of the board are limited to the supervision of those institutions directly supported by the State, which require as a rule only routine examinations. The obligations of the board, on the contrary, extend as far as charity goes within the State, omitting only the penal institutions and the asylums for the insane.

"We must inspect and govern in a general way the private, corporate, and endowed institutions, and guard against the abuses which often creep into the most beneficent charities. In the interests of the public we are expected to prevent lax methods of finance, unearth and expose frauds, and keep an eye on the agents who ask the people of the State to aid outside charities. In addition to these duties we must keep contagious communities from making an almshouse of the State. These various matters can be adequately controlled only by a large working force of inspectors, which we are unable to employ with the funds we have.

How Money Is Used.

"Contributors to charitable objects do not always know how their money is used. I call to mind a case in which a charity agent appealed for funds with which to furnish orphan children homes in the West. The sum required for each child, according to the agent, was $60. The board found upon investigation that 60 per cent. of the $60 went into the expense account before anything was applied to the child's necessities, leaving $24 for transportation, clothing, and other essentials. How many philanthropists would give their money to charity if they knew that 60 per cent. of it was spent before the actual charity began? And yet, in the churches and societies where such appeals are most frequent, large sums are raised among philanthropists who know nothing of where their money goes. Of course, much money so collected goes directly to its object, but there are exceptions enough to give trouble to the State Board in its guardianship of the public interests.

"There is another fault in indiscriminate charity for children that the board is determined to correct. A half-orphan may be sent away during the temporary sickness or impoverishment of its mother or father. In a year the parent has regained health, and is again in position to care for the child. The child cannot be found. It has been sent to some place known to but one or two persons, who may not be reached by the parent's appeal.

"The child may have been adopted, under a changed name, and, despite all considerations of humanity, the separation between it and its natural protector is complete and final. These reforms are a part of the future work of the board, which will be accomplished as soon as its working force can be increased to adequate size."

The annual report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature will be compiled at Albany in December, and it is understood it will contain many recommendations for legislation designed to widen the scope of the board's abilities. A grave question which has been raised by the board during the year is that of corporal punishment. A prohibitive order was issued in January, and sent to all the charitable institutions of the State. All but a few of the institutions complied with the order at once, but a test case is now pending in the Supreme Court which may render necessary legislative confirmation of the board's power. The board is determined to enforce its order if possible.

The board will also ask for an appropriation of at least $50,000.

FLY WHEEL CAUSED SUICIDE.

Adolph Skyrnetski Could Not Stand the Noise of Electric Works.

The monotonous buzz of a big fly-wheel in the Citizens' Electric Light Company's building in Navy Street, Brooklyn, drove Adolph Skyrnetski to suicide, He was a German, sixty years old, and he lived at 20 Rockwell Street, in the rear of the big building. He made organs.

The wearisome hum, which filled the old man's head with strange noises and hallucinations, began two years ago. He sued the company for $5,000 damages. The case was dismissed. Then he talked of the noise incessantly. When he wearied his family he would talk to his Newfoundland dog in the old garden in his back yard. Wednesday night about 7 o'clock he wrote a letter to the Coroner and the two following to his son and wife:

"My Dear Son: At half past 8 I have taken it. Listen! Listen! How it shakes. At 7 o'clock the house was shaking. Even the dog turned around and looked and came to me with a whine. I send regards to all and die."

"My Dear Mamma: I have poisoned myself because I cannot sleep any more. Do not be mad. I have been driven insane every night. All night in my bed comes the whirling wheel. Of course you know I could never sleep or rest. My wishes to you and to my son."

After that Skyrnetski retired to his room, leaving his dog on guard outside the door. He took a dose of strychnine and was dead when found.

PLANS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Work of Confederated Clubs in Tenement and Other Reforms.

General Agent Jacob A. Riis of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs has made a report showing the work accomplished in the six months from May 1 to Nov. 1. The tenement house question is one of the most important of the clubs' work. Sixteen of the worst of the old rear tenements were condemned early in May by the Board of Health upon the request of the agent and the tenants ordered to vacate.

Another batch of buildings was examined under the clubs' direction, and ninety buildings were seized and cleared of their tenants. In all decisions the Board of Health has been upheld, and the contentions of the owners denied. James C. Carter is representing the clubs in the fight over the Constitutional question, which is now the main one.

The provisions of the tenement-house law against dark hallways and dangerous trades have received attention, and 600 shops have been visited and suits brought against the violators of the law.

The clubs have not been idle regarding the fight for better schools. Club E turned its attention to the truant question and reports against the prevalent practice of sending truant children to jail along with convicted child criminals. The same club has protested against the suggestion that more children be taken into schools by increasing the size of classes, which are already too large. This protest has been heeded.

Civil district courts have also been investigated under the direction of the clubs and the results submitted to the Charter Commission. These courts, it is claimed, have been "spawning ground for the political boss." It is believed from the investigation that the courts could be divorced from politics by electing the Judges on a general ticket and making them change about, as Police Magistrates do. It was also believed that the number of these courts could be reduced, with better results and a saving to the city of something like $75,000 a year.

It is proposed to take up the tramp question during the Winter, and probably a bill will be submitted to the Legislature, proposing that a farm colony be established for the detention and care of beggars and tramps, on a plan similar to that in European countries, when the vagrants have to work, but are also instructed.

Boys' School in the Tombs.

The only obstacle to starting a school in the Tombs for the boys confined there awaiting trial is lack of funds. Good Government Club E has started a subscription for this purpose. Only $200 is needed. There were twenty-eight boys in the Tombs yesterday. The majority are charged with grand larceny or burglary. Their prison routine takes up the day, so that not more than an hour and a half or two hours can be given for instruction. If the school proves a success, it is likely that the Board of Education will step in and send a regular teacher and secure more time for instruction.

The first object will be to stir up interest in the boys. After that, regular teaching will be carried on, as time allows. David Willard of the University Settlement is to be the teacher.

On the top floor of the Tombs is a room that will be utilized. Already the benches and desks are provided. This room has been used on Sundays and days when clergymen visit the boys.

JAPAN'S SEA SUPREMACY.

Report on the Merchant Marine of the Island Empire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The annual report of the Japanese Bureau of Merchant Marine has been received.

The report shows that Japan has registered for foreign trade 109 iron and steel steamships, of 231,139 gross tons. The United States has registered for foreign trade 103 vessels of the same kind, of 226,503 gross tons. The Japanese merchant fleet includes 114 vessels of over 1,000 tons, chiefly steamers of British or German build. The American merchant fleet on the Pacific coast numbers 119 vessels of this size.

The Tosa, the largest of Japanese merchant steel steamships, measures 5,789 gross tons, and was built in England in 1892. The largest American steamship on the Pacific, the City of Peking, measures 5,080 gross tons, and was built in 1874 on the Delaware. The largest steel steamship built in Japan is the Suma, of 1,502 tons, built at Nagasaki in 1895. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the chief Japanese steamship line, which has recently made Seattle one of its terminal ports, owns fifty-one steamers, of 94,000 tons. The Pacific Mail Line employs fifteen steamers, of 43,000 tons, on the Pacific.

Since 1890 twenty shipyards have been established in Japan, and forty were established during the previous decade. Of the ten remaining yards, the oldest dates back to 1659. The stone dry dock at Nagasaki is 438 feet long and 26 feet draught. Our Newport News dry dock is 600 feet long and 26 feet draught. The Cramp basin dock is 428 feet long and 21 feet draught.

The Japanese subsidy law, which went into effect in October, gives shipbuilders a bounty of $10 per gross ton on steel vessels over 1,000 tons and $2.50 per horse power.

TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

What United States Consul Johnstone Writes from Brazil.

United States Consul Johnstone at Pernambuco, Brazil, says in a recent letter: "South America is by no means an unexplored region, but, on the contrary, it is a hotly contested territory by the representatives of leading European mercantile houses. Here are English and German banking houses scattered throughout the entire eastern and western coasts in almost every city. These banks, while doing a general exchange business, are placed here especially for the benefit of the trade of their own people, which, as a matter of course, is a great advantage to them. The people of this portion of the continent prefer to do business with the United States to any other part of the world, but they are not willing to buy our wares at higher prices than the same things can be procured from other people. The South American markets can be procured for the outlet of our surplus on the same conditions as for that of other nations. Suitable goods in convenient packages to be carried hundreds of miles into the interior on pack horses, on terms as good as the English, German, and French merchants furnish, can be sold all through this country by competent men who come prepared to become acquainted with the people, learn their ways and tastes, and at the same time find out the desirability of the custom of the individual merchant, or, in other words, men who can speak the language and can 'drum' for the trade just in the same way as has been found so effective in every other part of the world."

Sailor Robbed and Seriously Injured.

John Lucey, a sailor on the battleship Massachusetts, was found unconscious yesterday morning in a marble yard at 7 First Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and pronounced by the physicians to be in a critical condition. The sailor had been drinking in McGuirk's saloon at the corner of First Street and the Bowery, and had shown considerable money there. He left the place at 8 A. M. The marble yard adjoins the saloon. He was found at 7 A. M., lying in a pool of blood, with several severe scalp wounds. The doctors found internal injuries that may prove fatal. There was no money in his clothing and the police think he was attacked and robbed by the Extra Place gang.

CONTROL OF THE FRANCHISE.

What Mr. Grout Suggests to the Greater New-York Commission.

Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn has sent the following communication to the Greater New-York Commission:

Gentlemen: I have examined with care the published preliminary draft of the Greater New-York charter, prepared by your subcommittee, but I find no provision therein which in any way provides for municipal ownership of gas or electric lighting or of street railroads. I take the liberty, therefore, of suggesting that, in specifying the powers of the municipal assembly of the Greater New-York, you add a section which will authorize that assembly to submit to a popular vote at any time the provision that the city acquire or construct and operate gas or electric light works, or street railroads, surface or elevated, either in whole or in part; and which, in case of a favorable vote, will provide for the necessary subsequent steps.

Without entering into detailed argument in favor of this provision, let me call your attention to the fact that the aggregate value of street franchises (for gas, electric lighting, and railroads) in New-York and Brooklyn, given away for nothing in the past is undoubtedly equal to the amount of the debts of those two cities; and that, if these public assets had been heretofore economically preserved to the public, the proposed Greater New-York might begin its corporate life free from debt, and, by its income from its franchises, be self-supporting and perhaps beyond the need of taxation, as the City of Glasgow is said to be to-day.

The principle involved is not new. It is in complete and profitable operation in Berlin and Paris, in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh and in Toronto, and in many other cities abroad. As applied to gas works, it has produced almost uniformly excellent results in many cities of the United States: In Philadelphia, Penn.; in Richmond, Alexandria, Danville, and Charlottesville, Va.; in Wheeling, West Va.; in Hamilton and Bellefontaine, Ohio, and in Henderson, Ky.

As applied to electric lighting, not less than 100 municipalities in this country already own and profitably operate their own plants. A notable illustration in the last respect is found in the City of Detroit, which, just completing its first fiscal year, finds the cost of its electric lighting to be but $54.70 per year per lamp, (including interest on investment,) while Brooklyn pays the private companies $146 for the same service.

Nor does the principle involved lack recognition in the laws of the State of New-York. To say nothing of the Brooklyn Bridge and of its railroad, and of municipal control of the parks, the streets, street cleaning, and sewers, and of free parks, free schools, free baths, free libraries and museums, I need only refer to the law of 1888, which authorized the City of Dunkirk, in Erie County, to erect its own electric lighting plant, (which it operates at half the cost incurred by its neighbors in the same county, the City of Buffalo;) to the general law passed in 1894, by which the Legislature authorized all villages in the State to furnish gas or electricity if the voters so direct; and to the rapid-transit act of the same year, under the authority of which the people of New-York voted, by a large majority, in favor of municipal construction of a rapid-transit road.

Recent and pending consolidation of gas companies in the Greater New-York district and the refusal of the Attorney General to bring suit to destroy the monopoly or trust so created in the City of Brooklyn; the like consolidation of electric lighting companies, of the elevated roads, and of the surface railways; all point out the danger to the new municipality arising from failure to control these natural monopolies. The experience of many other cities shows that the true remedy is in municipal ownership and management, as more effective than any regulation of rates, while the separation of municipal from State and National elections, and the perfecting of civil-service reform, as effected by our new State Constitution, demonstrate that this remedy, elsewhere applied, may now safely be used here; for, by these provisions, the people can procure a business administration and prevent a purely political administration of city affairs. The Greater New-York charter will do a public service of greater and more lasting benefit than consolidation itself, if it provides, may by which this subject may be submitted to popular vote. Respectfully, EDWARD M. GROUT.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1896.

CONSOLIDATION OF POLICE.

Commissioners Asked About the Plan for Greater New-York.

Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., has sent to each of the Police Commissioners the following letter:

"The Committee on Draft of the Greater New-York Commission has under consideration the consolidation of the entire police force of Greater New-York, Municipal, Park, and Bridge, into one body, under the control of one Board of Police, with equal jurisdiction and powers and uniform salaries, the pension fund of the various bodies to be also consolidated into a single fund. Will you please to state, with reasons, whether you favor such proposed consolidation, and to what extent it would probably increase the cost of maintenance?"

Col. Grant said yesterday that he was in favor of the consolidation as proposed, under one Board of Police. "I want to see, though," he said, "that there is no reduction made in the pay of any one now in the service."

Commissioner Parker said: "I have only to say that I will reply to the communication at the earliest opportunity. I will require some examination into detail to frame an answer, especially to the question concerning the probable cost of maintenance, and until I make the examination I consider it good sense to reserve any public utterance upon the subject. Independent of the questions to be considered, I am free to say that I have for years favored a consolidation such as outlined."

Commissioner Andrews said that the letter was vague, and that he did not fully understand it. "Have the Commissioners," said Mr. Andrews, "abandoned their single-headed commission idea, or does the phrase, 'one board of police,' mean a single-headed board? I do not think a consolidation of the departments at the present time or before the consolidation of the cities is effected would be a wise thing to do. After the cities are made one, the Police Departments could be consolidated very readily."

IS NIAGARA OUTDONE?

A Report of Wonderful Falls on the Orinoco.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—The following letter has been received from S. A. Thompson at Santa Catalina, Venezuela:

"During the exploration of the concession of the Orinoco Company, headed by Donald Grant and other Minnesota men, a trail was cut to the Imataca Mountains, starting from this point, a village of 150 inhabitants. The duties assigned to some members of the party kept them upon or close to the Orinoco until a few weeks ago, when two of us, Leslie O. Dart of Litchfield, Minn., and myself of Duluth, found time to make an excursion to the mountains.

"Pushing on beyond the point reached by the other party, we heard from the top of a mountain a sound which at first we thought to be thunder, but afterward decided that it must come from a waterfall of considerable magnitude. Working in the general direction of the sound over a difficult trail, we came at noon on Thursday, Oct. 15, to a large river, and discovered what must rank as one of the greatest waterfalls in the world.

"The river bursts diagonally through an almost perpendicular cliff, which I estimate to be 1,000 feet in height, breaks into half a dozen separate streams, which divide and subdivide, spread out into broad, lanlike expansions, and twists about in such a curious corkscrew fashion that the water at the botom of the falls flows in exactly the opposite direction from the course it holds where it first comes into view.

"By clinging to bushes and going up the giant creepers hand over hand we climbed up the cliff until the aneroid indicated an elevation of more than 500 feet, but it was impossible to reach the top and learn how much higher the falls are."

Chosen to Christen the Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Navy Department is informed that Miss Addie Trowbridge, daughter of the Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., has been chosen to christen the gunboat named for that city, to be launched at Bath, Me., with her sister ship, the Newport, on Dec. 5.

LABOR IN STATE PRISONS

CONVICTS' WORK AFTER CONTRACT SYSTEM CEASES.

Annual Report of the Prison Association—Condition of the City Workhouse and Jails.

The annual report of the Prison Association of New-York, which is now in the hands of the State printers, gives an accurate compilation of all of the penal laws of this State, and a large amount of information and comment on the condition of the prisons, and the manner in which they are conducted.

For more than fifty years the Prison Association has been before the State as a factor for removing abuses in the State prisons and developing the penal system.

A section of the amended Constitution abolishes contract prison labor in this State after the first of January, consequently new problems in penology await solution. The new Constitution says that no person in any prison penitentiary, jail, or reformatory shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein his work or the profit thereof shall be given or sold to any person or corporation.

The State Prison Commission, of which Lispenard Stewart is the President, has in view a plan whereby the labor of convicts may be utilized for the benefit of the taxpaying public. It is announced on good authority that after Jan. 1 the inmates of the State penal institutions at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Elmira will make supplies for other public institutions throughout the State. Such supplies will consist of furniture, tinware, brooms, brushes, blankets, spreads, towels, and napkins. At Clinton, the prisoners will have "some building to do."

Opposed the Change.

This question of prison labor is considered in the annual report of the Prison Association. W. M. F. Round, Corresponding Secretary, with other officers of the association, endeavored to prevent the insertion of the present prison labor section in the Constitution. An open letter on the subject was addressed to the Legislature by Secretary Round, in which he said that by the abolition of productive labor in the State prisons "the most enlightened prison law that has ever been placed upon the statue books of this or any other State would be annulled in its provisions for the labor of prisoners.

"Only those who have had practical experience in the management of prisons," says Mr. Round, "or close observation of their needs, can understand the utter demoralization of the inmates of State prisons that is caused by idleness. There is no likeliness of restoration without the systematic labor, and a long unemployed term unfits the prisoner more and more to make his own way in an upright, self-supporting, and self-respecting manner."

One of the most interesting features of the annual report of the Prison Association is the full report of a special committee appointed by the Executive Committee of that association, to inspect the penal institutions of New-York City. The special committee comprised John W. Hutchinson, Dr. Frederick Peterson, and George C. Holt, with the President and Secretary of the association as ex-officio members. The work of inspection and investigation was done in the Fall of 1895, under authority of an order issued by Judge Barrett.

The committee found the general internal administration of the prisons to be fairly good, aside from the evils due to overcrowding and defects in original construction. The erection of new prison buildings was strongly recommended, and the spirit of the committee's suggestion relative to the construction of a new Tombs prison has since been practically adopted.

With regard to the complaints of some of the prisoners in the penitentiary that they were given no opportunity for reading, the special committee said: "The evils of dark cells and of excessive confinement in them exist to substantially the same extent in the workhouse and prison. Correct principles of prison administration demand that prisoners should be furnished with occupation during working hours and with something to engage their attention at times of leisure. While convicts should be subjected to punishment, and to severe punishment, for their crimes, it ought not to take the form of long hours of enforced mental vacancy.

Not Enough Bathrooms.

The complaints relative to inadequate bathing facilities were found to be well founded, but due in great measure to the overcrowded condition of the prisons, especially the penitentiary. The enforced use of the rain bath in all prisons was recommended.

Of the eighteen recommendations with which the special committee closes its report, at least one is to be carried out, viz.: That a new Tombs prison be erected. The committee also recommended that a new penitentiary and a new workhouse be constructed on Riker's Island, and that the existing institutions on Blackwell's Island be changed so as to be used for charitable institutions. Among the other suggestions were these:

That all cells be lighted with electric lights, and that the inmates be permitted to read at night until a reasonable hour; that no mattresses or straw beds be permitted in any cell, but that, instead, either canvas cots or canvas hammocks be used; that orders of arrest and executions against the person be abolished, and that no person be imprisoned under any process or order issued at the instance of a creditor in a civil action; that the existing provision of the law authorizing the establishment of an industrial school be carried out.

Included in the annual report of the association are comprehensive and argumentative articles on prison labor by Eugene Smith and W. P. Prentice.

Some of the main objects of the Prison Association are set forth as follows: It seeks to aid those who have suffered imprisonment in New-York State, especially in the penitentiaries and jails, and only those who can give full evidence of intention to reform; it does not aid those who have been more than six months out of prison, unless it be plainly shown that they have been thrown out of work or failed to obtain work on account of their prison experience; it gives aid only by furnishing temporary employment at a low rate of payment; the association does not furnish a permanent livelihood to any man; it sometimes supplies clothing and tools as a loan, but only upon evidence that the applicant has secured employment; it does not loan money.

In the rooms of the Prison Association, at 135 East Fifteenth Street, there is probably the most complete library devoted to penology in this country.

MERCHANDISE AT AUCTION.

Considerable Activity at Various Peremptory Sales.

Townsend & Montant sold at auction 400 lots of capes, jackets, and cloaks yesterday in their rooms, 87 and 89 Leonard Street. The prices per article ranged from $1.50 to $5.50, for beavers, boucles, and astrakhans. There were many out-of-town buyers present.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, auctioneers, at 64 and 68 White Street, held a fifteen-thousand-dollar sale of boots, shoes, hats, caps, and woolens. The buyers were local merchants.

Underhill & Scudder held a peremptory auction sale of woolens and clothing at 7 Greene Street. Astrakhan cloakings sold as low as 60 cents a yard; clays, 90 cents; kerseys, 90 cents; chinchillas, 70 cents; beavers, 65 to 75 cents. The sale amounted to $10,000.

Robbed While at Dinner.

Burglars entered the house of Frank M. Smith, 49 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, while the family was at dinner Thanksgiving night, and took clothes and jewelry to the amount of $200. They gained entrance by breaking the panel of a basement door in an unoccupied house adjoining.

LEGAL NOTES.

Anna Trumbull, claiming to have lost diamond jewelry from her trunk while traveling from Denver, Col., to Hot Springs, Va., sued the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company for $250 damages, and, judgment in a district court being against her, she appealed to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. That tribunal has now affirmed the judgment, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion. The court holds that it was for the plaintiff to show satisfactorily that the jewelry was placed in the trunk before it was delivered to the defendant. Her testimony was that her trunk was of willow, covered with leather, strapped with five straps, and locked and sealed. She had formerly carried the jewelry on her person, but owing to the heat, she then resolved to put it in her trunk. The box containing them was rolled in some white skirts in the middle of the trunk, underneath a basket, with clothing around it. She left the trunk in the station at Cincinnati two days, while she stopped at a hotel; left it at Covington over night, and when she checked it at the station next morning she noticed that the lock and catch were broken and one end of the leather covering was torn off, so that the contents were exposed about an inch between the covering and the trunk. At Hot Springs she examined the trunk at the railroad station in presence of the company's agent, and found the box gone, although the skirts were there. The company showed by one agent that the wickerwork was not broken, only the leather covering being torn, so that the box could not slip through the side, and another agent said the lock and seal were intact; that plaintiff opened it with a key, and there was but one skirt in which plaintiff claimed she had put the box, which skirt was on top of the basket, and not underneath it. "It was for the Justice to determine," Presiding Justice Daly says, "whether the preponderance of evidence was on the side of the plaintiff, and we are not justified in disturbing the verdict on a question of fact which was quite within his province to decide."

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In a suit against the J. H. Mohlman Company for the agreed price of 10,000 cigars, judgment in favor of Joseph Kraus, the plaintiff, in the City Court, was affirmed by the General Term of that tribunal. The defense was that the individual assuming to make the contract had no authority to do so, and that the transaction was void under the statute of frauds. On further appeal to the Appellate Term, defendant urged that the preponderance of proof was against the verdict rendered. Justice Bischoff, who gives the opinion for affirmance, holds that this question "was solely within the province of the General Term below to determine, and our inquiry is confined to questions of law presented by the exceptions contained in the record, taking all questions of fact as having been decided favorably to the respondent by the verdict." The court holds there was some evidence to show the alleged agent had authority from the President of the defendant, and 5,000 of the cigars to have been delivered and retained forty days without objection, it was entirely for the jury to say whether under all the circumstances it amounted to an acceptance, and their finding that it did renders the defense of the statute of frauds unavailing.

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Jacob E. Clarke gave Herman F. Sieling three checks of $50 each, drawn by him to his own order, on successive days in May, 1895. The checks were returned "N. G.," and Sieling brought an action against Clarke in the Ninth District Court for deceit. It appeared on the trial that Clarke had an account in the bank on which the checks were drawn, but there was only a very small balance to his credit. Clarke claimed he had deposited $569 on the day following the giving of the last check, but checks were immediately drawn against it and the money drawn out before plaintiff's checks, which had been deposited in another bank, were presented. The Justice said in charging the jury: "Although I did not intend to express any opinion, I think it is a 'very thin case,' and I hesitated in submitting the case to you." The Appellate Term, on appeal, has reversed a judgment given on verdict for the defendant, and has ordered a new trial. Justice McAdam, who gives the opinion, after remarking that persons who got money on bank checks representing them to be good when they knew they were not, have been convicted, and that even when no oral representation is made the act of drawing and issuing the checks amounts to a representation that the drawer keeps an account with the drawee, and that there are funds on deposit to meet it—holds that the acts of the defendant, as proved, made out a prima facie case of fraud, and it became his duty to furnish some explanation which would give them a different character. "Whether the facts that the defendant actually kept an account with the bank on which the checks were drawn, and that he kept on deposit money and was drawing against it, furnished reasonable expectations that the check would be paid on presentation; this, supported by any explanations the defendant had to offer in justification, was a question exclusively for the determination of the jury upon the evidence adduced as to fraudulent intent. Upon the entire case, the jury were to weigh the evidence, and the end that they might fairly determine whether the defendant did the acts complained of with a fraudulent or an honest intent; and in view of the issues and the character of the proofs, we think the charge of the Justice may have had an effect upon the jury prejudicial to the plaintiff. It could hardly be otherwise."

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Moritz Beranz contracted with Nicholas Kruscal for the use and occupation of a space in the street in front of the latter's drug store, 72 Delancey Street, for a soda-water stand, for a year from May 1, 1894, for $200, payable in installments, the last of which was payable in August, 1894. The stand was removed by the municipal authorities in June, 1894, and Beranz sued in a District Court to recover the $128 he had already paid, on the ground that the contract was made on misrepresentations that defendant had a permit from the Board of Aldermen for such a stand. The Appellate Term, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion, has reversed a judgment for plaintiff and ordered a new trial, holding that plaintiff did not prove the alleged representation was untrue by showing absence of a permit. The removal alone was not such proof, as it might have taken place after revocation of a permit previously granted. Neither could recovery be had in such a case upon the ground of the illegality of the contract in permitting an encroachment upon a public highway, as the law would leave the parties where it found them, and give no remedy to either against the other. Also, that there was no evidence in the record to sustain a recovery of any particular sum as rent paid in advance.

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The Prudential Insurance Company of America interposed the defense, in Sarah Boylan's suit to recover upon a policy on the life of her son, that in the application for the policy the insured had falsely stated that he was not ill at the time the insurance was effected, but was in good health. On the trial, in a District Court, defendant claimed proof of the falsity of the statement was contained in the certificate of the physician, presented by plaintiff among the proofs of death, and put in evidence by her as required by the terms of the policy. The Appellate Term, affirming judgment for plaintiff, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion, holds that there was very satisfactory evidence that the agent of the insurance company not only filled up the blanks in the application, but signed it in the name of the assured, and that the insured made no declarations whatever, and did not know of any. "Conceding that the application was the application of the insured and that the plaintiff is bound by it, the only proof of its falsity is contained in the physician's certificate. This would constitute prima facie evidence of the truth of the statement, but evidence was admitted tending to contradict it. The mother of the deceased testified without objection that the son was not ill when the application was made." That testimony, it is held, was sufficient to authorize the finding not only that no admission was intended, but also, that the fact was otherwise than appeared to be admitted by such proofs.

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Catherine Ewald was riding in her coupé rockaway on April 20, 1896, with her son as driver, and when they had reached and passed the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Seventh Avenue, a cable car approached, and the carriage was stopped to permit it to pass. While thus standing still, the driver of an American News Company wagon, who was ten feet behind Mrs. Ewald's carriage, drove his horses in such manner that in turning the corner one of the shafts struck the carriage, running through the side panel. In Mrs. Ewald's suit for damages, the defense was that plaintiff's son stopped the coupé suddenly, and backed up against the side of defendant's shaft, doing the damage. The Appellate Term holds, on appeal, that the question in the District Court was one of fact, on which the finding of the Justice is conclusive. "And the theory of inevitable accident advanced by the defendant," says Justice McAdam, in his opinion, "furnishes no excuse under the circumstances. It will not do to permit one by his negligence and misconduct to get so close to a vehicle as to make an accident inevitable, and then obtain discharge on the ground that the inevitable occurred."

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Robert Chesebrough recovered judgment against B. Franklin Lieber, in a suit for one month's rent under a yearly lease. The defendant claimed that at the expiration of the original one year's lease, made in December, 1894, he entered into a verbal renewal agreement upon the condition that he have the privilege of using the main door of the house for ingress and egress of his child in a baby carriage, and that this right was thereafter denied him, thereby justifying his removal, which he did, on May 1, 1896, from the premises. The Justice of the Seventh District Court, on defendant's denial of any such agreement, found against plaintiff, and the Appellate Term upholds the judgment, mainly on the ground that the rent sued for became due prior to the time of tenant's removal.

NO MALARIAL FEVER THERE.

Denial of Reports Relating to Fifth Avenue Excavations.

Both Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Health Department, denied the report that malarial fever, caused by the tearing up of Fifth Avenue by the Department of Public Works, was raging in the Murray Hill district. The report circulated was to the effect that the sewer gases freed by street excavations, combined with the variable weather, were responsible for the fever, at first closely resembling typhoid. This fever is not directly fatal, according to the report, but leaves the system liable to stronger attacks, such as pneumonia or typhoid fever.

Gen. Collis said yesterday that there was absolutely no truth in the report that the necessary excavations on Fifth Avenue were in any wise responsible for any sickness. "Why," he said, "we have had men working on those ditches for three months who never before worked on a ditch. They haven't suffered at all." Gen. Collis said he had received no complaints whatever.

At the Health Department it was said that there had been no complaint of an increase of malarial diseases in the vicinity of the street excavations on Fifth Avenue. When the work was begun, a number of complaints were received about the smell of gas coming from the ditches. Sanitary Inspectors were immediately detailed to make a thorough inspection. They not only did this, but disinfected every place where there was the least probability of illness resulting. In addition to these Inspectors, two policemen are on duty there constantly to see that the work is not unnecessarily delayed.

One of the officers of the Health Department said, in addition to this, that he had passed through the excavated ditch frequently, and was of the opinion that the Department of Public Works was doing everything in its power to hurry along the work.

Physicians residing in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, without exception, declared that no patients suffering with a disease described in the reports had come under their observation. Colds due to the variable weather were prevalent, but not to such an extent as to cause apprehension.

DR. CRAWFORD'S FUNERAL.

Services at the Madison Avenue Church—Burial at White Plains.

The services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Morris D'C. Crawford, who died last Tuesday, were held at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Chuch yesterday morning.

The church was crowded. In addition to the immediate family there were present a great number of persons representing various church organizations.

Before the body was taken to the church the Thirty-ninth Psalm was read and a prayer was offered at the home of the deceased at 46 West Eighty-third Street.

As the black casket was borne up the aisle of the church, the organ played softly, while the sentences of the ritual were read by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osborn. When the casket was placed in the chancel it was covered with a profusion of flowers and wreaths. A bank of palms formed the background.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. North read the lesson and after the congregation had joined in singing a hymn, addresses were made by Bishops E. G. Andrews and Cyrus D. Foss and the Rev. Dr. A. Longacre. Bishop Foss, who had been an intimate friend of the dead minister, spoke feelingly of his long service in the Church and his Christian character. A prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. B. M. Adams, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. Lyons.

The recessional hymn was "Rock of Ages," and during its rendition the casket was borne from the church to be taken to Rural Hill Cemetery, White Plains, where the burial took place in the afternoon.

The honorary pall bearers were chosen as representatives of the church organizations. They were the Rev. Dr. H. A. Bulty, representing Drew Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. A. K. Sanford, the Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail, the Rev. Thomas Lodge, and the Rev. F. J. Belcher of the New-York Conference; E. L. Lancher of the Missionary Society; Bowles Colgate of the Madison Avenue Church; Prof. J. M. Van Vleck of the Wesleyan University; J. S. McLean of the Missionary Society; S. W. Bowne of the New-York Deaconess Home, and Townsend Wandell of the Church Historical Society.

Business Women's Club Formed.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The Business Women's Club of Buffalo was incorporated today by the Secretary of State, to promote the advancement of its members, provide them with club conveniences in the business portion of the city, and do all things which may lawfully and properly be done by an association of business and professional women to promote their common welfare and the interests of the community in which they live. The Directors are Jennie T. Martin, Clara A. Maclay, Cora A. McDonald, Helen J. Thompson, Eva M. Ward, Ruth W. Barnes, Susan E. Parker, and Amelia F. Gorst of Buffalo.

Three Shot in a Crowded Barroom.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 27.—A number of Polanders who were celebrating Thanksgiving got into a fight in a saloon at Duryea, a mining town in the northern part of this county, between 2 and 3 A. M. to-day. Several of the men were armed, and in their intoxicated condition they began shooting. James Motshi, who took no part in the quarrel, was shot in the abdomen as he sat at a table asleep. Another man, named Retta, was shot in the back and leg; his injuries are fatal. A third man was hit in the neck. He, too, may die.

Hair Dye Probably Caused Her Death.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—May Mack was found unconscious in her room last evening and removed to the hospital, where she died this morning. It was at first thought she had committed suicide, but the Coroner believes that death was due to other causes. It appears that she dyed her hair a few days ago, and was attacked with severe headaches, which continued until she became unconscious. She came from Rochester.

A MACHINE-MADE CHARTER

MR. REDFIELD SAYS THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE NO VOICE.

Believes Machine Will Come First and New-York Second and Brooklyn Must Take What It Can Get.

One of the keenest observers of local affairs in Brooklyn, especially of those relating to the Greater New-York problem, is William C. Redfield, recently Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. He said yesterday:

"I have not cared to take active part in the discussion of the Greater New-York charter. My attitude at present is that of an interested observer rather than that of a participant. I have felt much more ashamed of the unrighteous political methods by which the commission came into existence than concerned over the results of its deliberations.

"It is a matter for deep regret that if consolidation into the Greater New-York is to take place at all, it should come without the unquestioned approval of the communities involved, after full knowledge of what was implied.

"As the thing is forced upon many of the people concerned by the power of a political machine and against the protest of their own representatives, a natural resentment has not disposed one to look very favorably upon the present condition of the whole question.

"I do not find any examples on which to form a definite opinion of the charter. The Greater New-York is experimental. Nothing on such a scale has yet been tried, and it is difficult to reason accurately from principles applied on a small scale. In general, I believe in large powers for the Mayor, in making him a real Executive, and not a figurehead.

"The general idea and principles of the borough system are good also in giving the largest amount of local self-government possible when independence has once been taken away. But it does not seem important as to what any individual thinks of the charter. The people who are to live under the charter are not to have anything to say. Everything will rest with the political machine.

"I am credibly informed that matters are so managed that the consolidated city will be k

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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MERCY WARREN.

Her Life in Revolutionary Times—Bunker Hill Fight Described.*

We have already seen, through the eyes of charming Dolly Madison, the life of the young Republic after the Revolution, and this new volume of the series takes us back a step into the confusion and turmoil of the war itself. Mercy Warren is very well adapted to represent this period, although, as her biographer complains, her life must be read almost too exclusively through public events and emotions. In her devotion to the abstract she gives too little of "the domestic and social background" of the time; to indicate which is a part of the purpose of the series. She was, however, the sister of James Otis, the young orator of whom John Adams said, referring to his speech against the writs of assistance: "Otis was a flame of fire. * * * American independence was then and there born." And she was, furthermore, the wife of James Warren, whose name is seldom conspicuously brought forward, but who figures in Ford's "Washington" as having "hinted the name of Washington to John Adams for the command" of the Continental Army as early as May 7, 1775. He was also among those gentlemen of Massachusetts recommended to Gen. Washington as "worthy and trusty friends of the cause," to whom he might with confidence apply; and he was the intimate friend of John Adams throughout his long life.

Mercy Otis lived during her girlhood at Barnstable, on Cape Cod, in the comfortable farmhouse where James Otis prepared for college. His tutor, the Rev. Jonathan Russell, was her tutor also, and encouraged her in the study of history, with the result, apparently, of making her somewhat unpopular in society, if we may judge from her satirical letter of advice written to a young woman years after:

"If you have a Taste for the Study of History let me Urge you not to Indulge it, least the Picture of human Nature in All Ages of the World should give Your Features too serious a Cast, or by becoming acquainted with the rude State of Nature in the Earlier Ages—the Origin of Society, the Foundations of Government and the Rise and Fall of Empires, you should Inadvertently glide into that unpardonable Absurdity and Sometimes Venture to speak when Politicks happen to be the Subject."

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After she married James Warren, in 1754—she was then twenty-six—it may be imagined that "politicks" happened very often to be the subject, and with her husband and the immediate circle of their friends it does not appear that her opinions upon public matters were made light of. There is a hint of such a salon as Mme. Roland held, where liberty was talked while she sat quietly by, nursing the flame with care and discrimination. Events had moved fast during the quarter of a century between 1750 and 1775, and Mrs. Warren, now the mother of five children, had not lost her love of ancient ideals in watching the progress of the modern spirit. She would have her heroes clad in Roman virtues, and it must be admitted that her exalted sentiments become at times ponderous to the reader of another century. "You can never take her unreservedly to your heart," says her biographer. But her husband found no difficulty in taking his gifted spouse to his heart; his letters to her are filled not only with matter of National interest—what man lived to himself in those days?—but with tender and solicitous affection which endured to the end. As late as 1790, when she has been six and thirty years his wife, he writes: "I long to pluck a rose & gather a plate of strawberries for my little angel."

Back as far as the 18th of June, 1775, he had hoped she was having "fine feasting" on her strawberries, but to this fondness was then linked news of heroic events. The letter is worth quoting for the fine description of Bunker Hill. Warren wrote from Watertown:

"My dear Mercy:

"The Extraordinary Nature of the Events which have taken place in the last 48 Hours have Interrupted that steady & only Intercourse which the situation of publick affairs allows me. the Night before last our Troops possess'd themselves of a Hill in Charlestown & had time only to heave up an Imperfect Breastwork the regular Troops from the Batterys in Boston & two Men of War in the Ferryway began early next Morning a Heavy Fire on them which was Continued till about Noon when they Landed a large Number of Troops & after a stout resistance & great Loss on their side dispossessed our Men, who with the Accumulated disadvantages of being Exposed to the fire of their Cannon & the want of Ammunition & not being supported by fresh Troops were obliged to abandon the Town & retire to our Lines towards Cambridge to which they made a very handsome addition last Night. with a Savage Barbarity never practised among Civilized Nations they fired, & have utterly destroyed the Town of Charlestown. We have had this day at Dinner another alarm that they were Advancing on our Lines, after having reinforced their Troops with their Horse, &c, & that they were out at Roxbury.

"We Expected this would have been an Important day. they are reinforced but have not Advanced so things remain at present as they were. We have killed them many Men and have [in] killed & wounded about an hundred by the best Accounts I can get, among the first of whom to our inexpressible Grief is My Friend Doct'r Warren who was kill'd it is supposed in the Lines on the Hill at Charlestown in a Manner more Glorious to himself than the fate of Wolf on the plains of Abraham. Many other officers are wounded and some kill'd. It is Impossible to describe the Confusion in this place, Women & Children flying into the Country armed Men Going to the field & wounded Men returning from there all the Streets. I shant attempt a description. * * * The Continental Congress have done & are doing everything we can wish Dr. Church ret'd last Evening and Bro't resolutions for assuming Gov't & for supplying provisions & powder & he tells us tho under the rose that they are Contemplating & have perhaps finished the Establishment of the Army & an Emission of Money to pay & support them & he thinks the operations of yesterday will be more than sufficient to Induce them to recommend the Assumption of new forms of Gov't to all the Colonies. I wish I could be more perticular. I am now on a Committee of Importance and only steal time to add sentences separately."

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At the same time her pen was busy composing verses on appropriate themes at the request of friends who valued her ready muse. Of these John Adams was one, and another was her husband, "dearest friend of her heart." This latter writes courageously when he finds her a prey to fears:

"What! want Fortitude because I have Faith. Curious indeed. Be unhinged because Self Interest Wickedness and Wicked Men abound. When was it otherwise. It is Glorious to defeat them and after all the Struggle what? why secure to ourselves and entail to Posterity Independance Peace & Happiness. This is a subject for an Heroic Poem. rouse therefore your Muse. Tune it with Nervous harmony to Celebrate the sweep of this great struggle & the Characters of those whose Integrity & Virtue have defeated the Policy & Force of our Enemies & above all that Providence by whose direction I verily believe without a doubt we shall be saved."

This rings with the spirit of the true Revolutionary hero, and is greatly to be preferred to the product of Mrs. Mercy's overcultivated muse. Her prose is pleasanter to read, as beneath its elaborate diction we find often careful portraits of people about whom this later generation is curious. They are all of them in full dress, however. Those who remember reading in Sparks's "Washington" the charmingly simple letter from Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Warren on the subject of the Presidency will smile over the formal and decorative description of Mrs. Washington in one of Mrs. Warren's ornate epistles:

"Next Morning I took a Ride to Cambridge & waited on Mrs. Washington at 11 o'clock where I was received with the politeness & Respect shown in a first interview among the well-bred & with the Ease & Cordiality of friendship of a much Earlier date. if you wish to hear more of this Ladys Character I will tell you I think the Complacency of her Manners speaks at once the Benevolence of her Heart and her affability Candor & Gentleness quallify her to soften the hours of private Life or to sweeten the Cares of the Hero & smooth the Rugged scenes of War."

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Plainly Mrs. Warren was already in practice for that remarkable history of the Revolution which afterward got her into such serious trouble with her old friend John Adams. The "History" was published in 1805, and the chapter given over to details of its publication is an extremely interesting one. The cost of bringing it out was summed up at $2,882, which was divided as follows: $1,107 for printing, $1,325 for paper, and $450 for "binding in blue boards." Mrs. Warren's biographer has been inspired to give a parallel estimate for the same book in the present year, showing that the typesetting and presswork and binding would amount to about $260 more than the labor required at the beginning of the century, while paper has fallen considerably more than 50 per cent.

Another interesting chapter is that concerning the quarrel with John Adams resulting from this unfortunate history, and the sympathies of the reader vacillate between the conscientious author, sensitive enough, as authors have ever been, and her equally sensitive victim. Mrs. Warren had not been altogether happy in her reference to John Adams upon the pages of the history. He had seemed to her somewhat too inclined toward monarchy, and for such a tendency of mind she had little indulgence. Her ideal was a stoical society of absolute simplicity, and he had ventured to talk of other aims in discussing the newly born Republic. Letters flew fast and furious between the two.

It was creditable to the character of each that after this lively dueling they became reconciled and were friends until death parted them. Many such personal glimpses are given in the narrative of Mercy Warren's eventful life, and few genuine American readers will reject a book that adds, however little, to their knowledge of the Adams family, of the Warrens, and the Washingtons.

*WOMEN OF COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY TIMES. MERCY WARREN. By Alice Brown. With portrait. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE NATION'S START.

Edward Eggleston's Important Work, with Examples of Its Contents.*

The first volume of Edward Eggleston's "History of Life in the United States," bearing the special title, "The Beginners of a Nation," is the result of many years of patient research, during which the author has sought "to trace from their source the various and often complex movements that resulted in the early English settlements in America and the evolution of a great nation with English speech and traditions." This volume deals with the settlements in Virginia, Maryland, and New-England. Written as it is with firm grasp of the theme, inspired by ample knowledge, and made attractive by a vigorous and resonant style, the book will receive much attention. It is a great theme the author has taken up, and he grasps it with the confidence of a master.

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John Smith's Character.

His character, double and paradoxical as it is, presents no insoluble enigma if we consider the forces of nature and of habit underlying its manifestations. According to Smith's own narrative, he was robbed and shipwrecked at sea; he slew three infidel champions in single combat and cut off their heads, just for the amusement of the ladies; he was made captive by the Turks and escaped by slaying his master with a flail; he encountered pirates; in the plunder of a ship he secured by the grace of God a box of jewels; and, to round off his story, he was beloved in romance fashion by a fair Turkish lady, one Tragabigzanda; befriended by a Russian lady, the good Calamata; and, later, was snatched from the open jaws of death by the devotion of the lovely Princess Pocahontas, daughter of King Powhatan of Virginia. What more could one ask? Here are the elements of all the romances. But, to crown all, he emulated the misadventure of the prophet Jonah, and he even out-Jonahed Jonah. He got ashore by mere swimming without the aid of a whale, when cast overboard by Catholic pilgrims to appease a tempest. Never any other wanderer since the safe return of Ulysses passed through such a succession of marvelous escapes as this young John Smith. His accidents and achievements, even without exaggeration, were fairly notable, doubtless, but they are forever obscured by his vices of narration.

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Accidental New-England.

On a chain of slender accidents hung the existence of New-England. Had the claims of Guiana prevailed, had the tempting offers of the Dutch changed the allegiance of the Robinsonian Independents, had the Mayflower reached her destination in what is now New-Jersey, the current of American history would not have flowed as it has. A South American New-England, a Dutch New-England, or a non-peninsular community of English Puritans west of the Hudson with good wheat fields and no fisheries or foreign trade, would have been different in destiny from what we call New-England, and its influence on events and National character could not have been the same.

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Calvert and Maryland.

Notions about human rights and the liberty of Parliament did not obstruct Calvert's career. Not that he was a man to prove unfaithful to his convictions, as did his bosom friend Wentworth, or to suppress liberal opinions in order to smooth an ascending pathway, as did his great contemporary, Bacon. Calvert played a far simpler part and one less dishonorable. It was his fortune to be a man of facile mind, naturally reverential toward authority. The principles enunciated by his sovereign, and the measures by which those in power sought to attain the end in view, were pretty sure to seem laudable, or at least excusable, to him. Such a mind cannot be called scrupulous, neither is it consciously dishonest.

And this, the dominant virtue of his time and of his class—this honor of a courtier—Calvert possessed in a high degree; it is a standard by which he has a right to be judged. To a French Ambassador he seemed an honorable, sensible, courteous, well-intentioned man, devoted to the interests of England, but without consideration or influence.

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Our Debt to Laud.

The one great and real service which this able and indefatigable divine rendered the world is the last he would have chosen. He was the main spur to the settlement of Puritan colonies in New-England. Do our best, we moderns shall hardly avoid injustice in our opinion of Laud. The changes of time and the advance of ideas have rendered a sympathetic judgment of him difficult. Ecclesiastic above all, he was not, like Whitgift and Bancroft, a Protestant High Churchman. He sought to make the English Church Catholic and mediaeval, yet he would on no account attach it to Rome. Like Whitgift, he made the Church dependent on royal authority, and in this he was far removed from the earlier Churchmen.

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Government from Winthrop.

From the point of view of our later age, the removal of the charter government to America is the event of chief importance in this migration of Winthrop's company. The ultimate effect of this brilliant stroke was so to modify a commercial corporation that it became a colonial government as independent as possible of control from England. By the admission of a large number of the colonists to be freemen—that is, to vote as stockholders in the affairs of the company, which was now the colony itself, and a little later by the development of a second chamber—the Government became representative.

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Roger Williams.

Most men feel bound to obey conscience only where it clearly commands or forbids; good men may act on the balance of probabilities where there is doubt, but this young man would not do anything concerning which his moral judgment felt the slightest halting. Here is the key to his whole career; his strength lay in his aspiration for a soul undefiled; his weakness, in that he was ever a victim to the pampered conscience of an ultraist. Property of some thousands of pounds, that might have been his had he been willing to make oath in the form required in chancery, he renounced to his scruples.

Of his incapacity for organization or administration, we shall have to speak hereafter. But his spiritual intuitions, his moral insight, his genius for justice, lent a curious modernness to many of his convictions. In a generation of creed builders which detested schism he became an individualist. Individualist in thought, altruist in spirit, secularist in governmental theory, he was the herald of a time yet more modern than this laggard age of ours. If ever a soul saw a clear-shining inward light not to be dimmed by prejudices or obscured by the deft logic of a disputatious age, it was the soul of Williams. In all the region of petty scrupulosity, the time spirit had enthralled him, but in the higher region of moral decision he was utterly emancipated from it. His conclusions belong to ages yet to come.

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Mrs. Hutchinson.

They hatched a brood of inferences from the opinions Mrs. Hutchinson held, or was thought to hold, and then made her responsible for the ugly bantlings. They pretended to believe, and no doubt did believe, that Mrs. Hutchinson's esoteric teaching was worse than what she gave out. They borrowed the names of ancient heresies, long damned by common consent, to give odium to her doctrine. That the new party should be called Antinomian was plausible; the road they had chosen for escape from Puritan legalism certainly lay in that direction. But Antinomianism had suffered from an imputation of immorality, and no such tendency was apparent, unless by logical deduction, in the doctrines taught in Boston.

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English Early in the Lead.

By the middle of the seventeenth century the English on the North American continent were in a fair way to predominate all other Europeans. From the rather lawless little fishing villages on the coast of Maine to the rigorous Puritan communes of the New-Haven colony that stretched westward to pre-empt, in advance of the Dutch, land on the shores of Long Island Sound, the English held New-England. English settlers "seeking larger accommodations" had crossed to Long Island and were even pushing into the Dutch colony. The whole Chesapeake region was securely English. Already there were Virginians about to break into the Carolina country lying wild between Virginia and the Spanish colony in Florida. The French and the Dutch and the Spaniards excelled the English in far-reaching explorations and adventurous fur trading. But the English had proved their superior aptitude for planting compact agricultural communities. A sedentary and farming population where the supply of land is not limited reaches the highest rate of natural increase. At a later time, Franklin estimated that the population of the colonies doubled every twenty-five years without including immigrants. The compactness of English settlement and the prolific increase of English people decided the fate of North America. The rather thin shell of Dutch occupation was already, by the middle of the seventeenth century, feeling the pressure under stress of which it was soon to give way. A century later, collision with the populous and ever-multiplying English settlements brought about the collapse of the expanded bubble of New France.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

The Evolution of Architecture.*

Mr. Sturgis is well known to New-Yorkers interested in art for his encyclopaedical knowledge of the history of the arts of design, or, as they were until the period of the Renaissance, "Architecture and the allied arts." It would be a pity if his exact knowledge and his critical faculty were to continue to be confined to a semi-professional public. In this book he gives the wider public the benefit of his acquirements, and in so doing performs a valuable public service. Neither his title nor his own specific explanation does justice to the scope of the work. From the title a reader who did not know the author's qualifications might be led to suspect that he was merely giving "his sum of more to that which had too much" in adding another to the current histories of European architecture. His own explanation, in the first sentence of the introduction, is as follows: "This book is devoted to the study of those ancient styles of decorative building which have most powerfully influenced later styles, and to those later styles themselves; down to the present epoch, in which no style prevails." This sentence might introduce other works of which the real purpose is quite different from that of the present volume. They aim to put in the possession of uninformed readers the information which is necessary to enable such readers to designate the style of a given building. It is true that this is done also by Mr. Sturgis's book, but it is done quite incidentally to its main purpose. That purpose, which has been attained, is to trace from ancient Greece down to the eighteenth century the origin and the relationship of the styles of building that have prevailed. What is done in the ordinary handbooks is to give pictures of the most conspicuous forms that have characterized various modes of building, to tell the reader where and when these modes of building have respectively been practiced, and to enable him to say with some confidence of a given example, "This is Doric," or Ionic, or Corinthian, or Graeco-Roman, or Byzantine, or Saracenic, or Romanesque, or Gothic, or Renaissance, as the case may be. That is very satisfactorily done by a number of books already available. What was wanted was not only a designation of the historical styles of building, but a popular exposition of the filiation of them from the earliest to the latest, and an explanation of how they came to be. To perform this work satisfactorily needs a great range of knowledge, a discrimination by which the most typical examples are selected and the less typical are eliminated or more slightly treated, a perception of what is essential and what is accidental in a given collection of architectural forms, and an abiding sense of the difference between what is proved and what is only probable. Add the capacity of clear and intelligible expression, in untechnical language, of the results of one's studies, and we have the equipment which is necessary for such a task as Mr. Sturgis has undertaken. The author has this equipment, and accordingly the work is satisfactorily done.

The title of itself excludes all but the architecture of Europe, and the author leaves behind the architecture of Egypt and Assyria, and on one side the architecture of the Saracens, whether in Asia, Africa, or even in Europe, although the Moorish influence on both the Gothic and the Renaissance of Spain was very considerable. But we agree with Mr. Sturgis that it was not so important as to make necessary a study of the Moorish architecture, which would only have obscured and perplexed the main purpose of his book. We think he was equally justified in leaving Egypt out of the account, though it is with Egypt that the common histories and handbooks begin. It is still a moot point with the archaeologists what were the obligations of the Grecian builders to the Egyptians, but even though all the elements of Grecian building except the peaked roof, and accordingly all the features of Grecian architecture except the pediment, have their prototypes in Egypt, the Greeks transformed whatever they derived from this or any other source. Greece is for all practical purposes the source of European architecture, and a historian of that architecture may wisely limit himself to the Aryan development.

The chapters on Grecian architecture foretell and exemplify the thoroughness and the knowledge by which the whole volume is characterized. The author has evidently studied, from the monuments themselves or else from the most authentic sources of literary information, all the remains of Greek building. The thoroughness with which this work has been done, the unimpeachable trustworthiness of the writer's conclusions, proceeding from an extreme caution and sense of responsibility, are really matters of astonishment, and the more so the more familiar the reader may be with such investigations. For it is with archæologists as Dr. Johnson says it is with Shakespearean commentators: "Every cold empiric, when his heart is warmed with a successful experiment, swells into a theorist, and the laborious collator, at some unlucky moment, frolics in conjecture." Mr. Sturgis never frolics in conjecture. The result of his caution is that the reader feels himself at every step on firm ground and safe, and he feels or ought to feel a peculiar gratitude to the guide who has contributed to his safety by forbearing to promulgate the novel theories which must at many points have beset him, unless they were susceptible of absolute demonstration.

The same caution and the same security attend him throughout. He has the sense of structure in which so many historians of architecture are deficient, and seeks for a mechanical rather than a metaphysical explanation of architectural developments. We know of no clearer exposition than these pages contain of the manner in which Romanesque architecture, both in the Western and in the Eastern or Byzantine phase, came to succeed the Graeco-Roman, or in which Gothic was evolved out of Romanesque by the necessities of vaulting or in which the literary "classic revival" of the fifteenth century supplanted Gothic. There are always abundant knowledge, shrewd perception, and eminently sanity of mind. Whoever masters this volume will come clearly to perceive, at least in its outline, the story of the development of European architecture from ancient Athens to modern Paris, and will recognize the skill and pains that have been employed to make the story clear to him.

M. S.

*EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE. A Historical Study. By Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph. D., F. A. I. A., President of the Fine Arts Federation of New-York, Past President of the Architectural League of New-York, Vice President of the National Sculpture Society, Honorary Member of the Mural Painter, &c., &c. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

Confessions of a Blackguard.*

There may be differences of opinion as to many of the qualities of M. Henri Rochefort and as to the value of his public labors in the cause of liberty. It is, as a matter of fact, much too early to attempt a final judgment of this restless and determined personage, who is still very much alive and quite likely to be associated again with some movement to overturn recognized authority and destroy the existing state of things. M. Rochefort is a born rebel, and whether or not he is a true patriot is a matter which may be left for posterity to determine, if, indeed, posterity troubles itself at all about M. Rochefort.

There are those in France to-day who hold him to be a white-souled, self-sacrificing hero, and will not change their opinion even if they read the book he has now written—though it is likely that a large majority of the warmest admirers of M. Rochefort are not in the habit of reading books. We say this deliberately, for though Rochefort's fame or notoriety was made in the beginning by what he wrote in the various pamphlets and papers he published, it is equally true that it grew most largely among the class that could scarcely spell the simplest words in his incendiary utterances. In that sense Rochefort is assuredly a man of the people, but whether he has ever been sincerely a friend of the people is another point that may safely be left to posterity. There are those in France, again, who regard Rochefort as the most dangerous and destructive agitator whom the coup d'état brought into prominence and the Commune of 1871 developed. This, too, is a matter of opinion, for it is open to doubt whether Rochefort, without the valuable advertisement of Governmental interference, and the recognition which Louis Napoleon, Thiers, de Broglie, MacMahon, and their successors gave to him, would ever have been dangerous at all. Which is equivalent to saying that there are not a few intelligent persons who regard this rather eloquent and intensely conceited agitator as a man who, unaided, would have been amusing rather than harmful. But, after reading his book, every intelligent person will decide that as a blackguard M. Rochefort's title is unassailable.

He is a blackguard by nature and perhaps by inheritance. His blackguardism is never assumed, but the springs of it are deep seated in his character. It is the most conspicuous and the most essential trait of his voluminous autobiography, and it must be recognized by his admirers and well-wishers, if they read the book, as clearly as by those who despise him for other traits they fancy he possesses, or for public evils they ascribe to his agency. Granted this trait, these two volumes are exceedingly interesting. There are many chapters so lively and graphic that they may fairly be called fascinating. His pen pictures of his contemporaries are always remarkably vigorous, though it would not be fair to accept any one of them as a perfectly truthful likeness. And he not only makes all that can be made of the evil side of every person he has known, and many he never knew, whom he regards as his enemies, but is as blackguardly in writing of his friends and benefactors.

The many passages relating to Victor Hugo and his family, who treated Rochefort always with charity and a degree of admiration he scarcely deserved, are simply shocking in their revelation of Rochefort's utter lack of reverence or sense of decency. He seems to think his patronizing commendation of the great Frenchman's poetry and prose has some sort of educational value, and while admitting all the kindness of the poet and his family to the refugee, and probably grossly overstating the familiarity with which they treated him, he prints statements about Hugo's private life and morals and the character of one of his sons that an enemy who was not a blackguard would refrain from making in private conversation.

In the beginning of his memoirs, while summarizing the influences that may have tended to mold his character, Rochefort retails many of the filthiest of the scandals relating to Napoleon I. and his Court, and especially to poor Josephine, while in the many chapters relating to the Second Empire the stories he tells of Napoleon III., Eugénie, and their Court are among the most shocking that have ever appeared in a volume bearing the imprint of a respectable publisher. Even when writing of his dear friend Boulanger, who is the only person except Rochefort permitted to appear as a hero in these volumes, he dwells upon the scandal which affected his life with a keen relish, and as for Gambetta he treats him worse than he treats MacMahon.

But all this is inseparable from Rochefort's character. Religion, reverence, discipline, are hateful things to him. He has no sense of shame. He talks frequently of the mother of his children, the woman he married on her deathbed, not for her sake, but to legitimatize their offspring, as if she were some sort of inferior creature designed to do his bidding and subsist as best she could. Fidelity to her never seems to have entered his mind, and while he seems to possess a great deal of fondness for his children and some liking for his sisters, affection for her, apparently, is out of the question. Various scrapes in which his pursuit of women has placed him are spoken of frankly—and with as little shame as he shows in his attacks on Eugénie.

Money difficulties naturally have beset him all his life, and the blame for these he invariably places upon others. His most intimate friends, the companions of his hardships, are always punished for their fidelity.

The picture Rochefort endeavors to present of himself is a blameless, self-sacrificing, much-abused hero, always right, always the friend of France, always the victim of tyranny and injustice. The picture of him the least prejudiced reader must derive from the book is a man intemperate in his morals, rude in his manners, vulgar in his tastes, an enemy to order and to decency, and unfortunately gifted with the power of eloquence. Such a man may be many things and may have some influence for good; perhaps Rochefort has had much influence for good, but he is by nature a blackguard.

His affectations on the subjects of literature and art are rather amusing. He undoubtedly has read much in a desultory way, but he would hardly be accepted seriously as a critic. His claims, however, are prodigious. In politics it is difficult to see what he has accomplished. He has been several times elected to the National Legislature, but has rarely been a conspicuous figure in the proceedings, and never a good speaker, for he is not eloquent on his feet. When he lays down his pen he is almost dumb.

He was only one among many in the opposition to the coup d'état, and he was then very young; while if it had not been for Pierre Bonaparte's brutal murder of Victor Noir Rochefort could scarcely have been as conspicuous as many others in the Radical opposition to Napoleon III. in the later days of the Second Empire. La Lanterne had an enormous circulation, of course, as incendiary papers are apt to have in any country, and the foolish efforts of the Government to suppress it made Rochefort's name familiar the world over. Yet his was not a potent personality in the Commune, and he did nothing of note either for the extreme Radicals or the party of order. He stepped from the frying pan of Paris into the fire of Versailles, a fugitive, and his arrest and imprisonment by the Thiers party were doubtless inevitable in the natural order of events, but were unfortunate in helping him to a larger notoriety and perhaps a greater degree of power than he otherwise would have secured. His transportation to New-Caledonia, the sympathy it naturally secured to him, his theatrical escape to Australia with Pain and others, and his subsequent tour around the world, tended to further increase his fame and to make people the world over regard him with some sort of admiration.

The chapters describing his life in the penal colony, his escape, and his adventures in the United States and England can be confidently recommended as a picturesque and diverting narrative. His impressions in this country are particularly droll and serve in some measure as a sort of a key for the American reader in comprehending the narrowness of his character.

But the book is lively reading all through, except in the chapters overburdened by extracts from Rochefort's political papers. He is not devoid of a sense of humor, and it is needless to say that he has the faculty of graphic expression. The translation is so good that two or three curious recurring errors, such as the use of "loin" for leg or limb, are the more remarkable.

*THE ADVENTURES OF MY LIFE. By Henri Rochefort. Arranged for English Readers by the author and Ernest W. Smith. 2 vols. Pages viii., 886. New-York: Edward Arnold.

The Sea Fights of 1812.*

There seems to be a personality about a sea fight which a combat on land does not possess. There is more individualism in a ship. This in a measure is because we can comprehend it better. The regiment is a complex factor, the line-of-battle ship is not. It is more of a give-and-take business, or it was so of old.

In modern naval warfare, for the major part, it is the operation of a fleet which attracts our attention. It may be only an accident in the naval warfare yet to come when one man-of-war propelled by steam shall meet another. But this was not the case eighty-odd years ago. Then the frigate went to sea, purposely hunting up the chance to fight some other vessel. Of course, convoys were constant, and, like sheep, the dogs were kept busy guarding the scattered flock, and so the opportunities for combat with a wolf were more frequent. If ever we shall be unfortunate enough to enter into war with a first-class maritime power, we might have to take the individual chances again, as did our brave seamen in the war of 1812.

The author of "Naval Actions of the War of 1812" gives the particular episode of the President and the Little Belt, which really brought about the war. At that time we had really only three first-class frigates and five armed vessels which were fit to go to sea. The frigates were the President, of forty-four guns; the United States, of forty-four guns; the Essex, of thirty-two guns, and the Congress, of fifty-six guns. It was a navy "in a deplorable state, and no money forthcoming." Mr. Barnes gives us precisely what were the conditions of a forty-four-gun American ship. "She was 142 feet long, 38 feet 8 inches in breadth, and drew from 17 to 23 feet, according to loading. An eighteen-gun sloop was between 110 and 112 feet long, and drew 15 feet." As to pay, a Captain received $100 a month, a Master Commandant $75, a Lieutenant from $40 to $60, and midshipmen $19. An ordinary seaman received $10 and a private of marines $6. The first cost of such a forty-four-gun ship as the Constitution was about $300,000, and when in commission she would require $100,000 a year. A small vessel like the Wasp, with her battery of eighteen guns, cost $60,000, and to keep her in commission about $38,000 per annum.

Mr. Barnes has running through his veins the good blood of one of the naval heroes he so well describes. Some of the stories had probably been told him in his youth, and in later life he verified them. Hence the strong, round style in which he writes of the great fights of the Constitution, Wasp, Macedonian, Hornet, Enterprise, and Essex. The book is not intended to be a history of the navy, but it gives in a most vivid manner the prominent episodes of the sea fights, nor does it overlook the work done by the privateersmen.

The volume is admirable in its make-up, the binding, type, and paper showing the utmost care and taste. The colored illustrations, twenty-one of them, the work of Mr. C. T. Chapman, are all excellent. You have, too, the medallic history of the time, and the honors awarded our naval heroes.

*NAVAL ACTIONS OF THE WAR OF 1812. By James Barnes. With 21 illustrations by C. T. Chapman. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A New Volume of Verse.*

Mr. Robert Loveman's topics are innumerable, and for the most part are presented in from four to eight lines. Generally the technique is good and the effects are musical. Sometimes, as in "My Josephine," where he recalls Napoleon, he is fairly impassioned. Here is a neat conclusion to "Dreams":

Dreams, like children, laugh and weep
In the mystic house of sleep;
Then, hand in hand, they run away,
Frightened by the noisy day.

"Adown the Years" has true feeling, with a pleasant movement in it. Mr. Loveman tells of his boy love:

Sing, poet, sing
Of what you will,
The sweetest thing
Is love's first thrill.
And of all the joys,
The height of bliss
Is but the boy's
First loving kiss.

Prettily conceived and fitted for a musical accompaniment is the "Serenade," where you must have as an impassioned lover, the ever-returning Romeo. Thus the words run:

Good night, the day has slipped to sleep;
Good night, my love, good night;
The stars are tears, the heavens weep:
Good night, my love, good night.
Sweetness and beauty, goodness, grace,
And happiness are in thy face.
Where thou art, hallowed is the place.

Good night, once more upon my breast;
Good night, my love, good night;
My heart the haven, stay and rest:
Good night, my love, good night.
Sweetheart, my own, or ere I go,
Once more, dear love, I love thee so,
Once more—O ecstasy of woe!
Good night, my love, good night.

The general character of this volume is neither startling nor strained, and there are seen in the lines the good qualities of naturalness and spontaneity.

*POEMS. By Robert Loveman. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

FRANCE IN 1789-1801.

A Priest's Life in Those Times Unfolded by Himself.*

The memoirs of Mgr. de Salamon, Papal Internuncio at Paris during the Revolution, are valuable, not so much because they give fresh information about that period, as for their portrayal of priestly character as it existed a century ago under the test of most trying circumstances. Mgr. de Salamon wrote for neither money nor notoriety, but for the special entertainment of an admiring woman friend, who wished to read at her leisure the thrilling experiences which the priest had often related to her. This accounts for the entirely personal frankness which marks the memoirs, and makes the man himself the centre of interest rather than the events of which he was an eye witness. Never suspecting that his narrative would be seen by other than friendly eyes, Mgr. de Salamon wrote of himself with a charming candor and sincerity, so that whatever may be said as to his appreciation of the men and events of the Revolution, there can be but one opinion as to the picture which he has painted of the clever minister of the Pope.

The father of the Internuncio was an important citizen of Carpentras. The son began his education in his native town, but left home when he was nine years of age to enter the Collége de la Trinité in Lyons, and when only twenty was a Doctor and Fellow in the University of Avignon? He was in high favor with Pius VI., who conferred various honors upon him. A few years before the breaking out of the Revolution M. de Salamon had resigned them all to become a Clerical Councilor in the Parliament of Paris, an enviable position for so young a man to hold. When the Parliaments were suppressed and the Chambre des Vacations was established to fill their place, the Abbé became a member of the new body. When this assembly in turn was broken up and the representative of the Holy See had fled in terror from Paris, M. de Salamon, who had long been secretly performing most of the duties of Internuncio, was formally appointed by the Pope to that position. Thus marked out for the hatred of the Revolutionists, he was arrested just before the September massacres and was the only one out of sixty or seventy priests imprisoned at the same time to escape that horrible butchery. Later a warrant for his arrest was issued, charging him with being one of those members of the Parliament who had protested against the acts of the National Assembly, but he escaped to wander as an outlaw in the depths of the Bois de Boulogne until the fall of Robespierre made it safe for him to return to Paris. A second time he was thrown into prison, and again through good luck, courage, and the aid of faithful friends, who neglected no opportunity to serve him, he regained his liberty and finally he was appointed by Pius VI. Administrator of the Dioceses of Normandy.

As one follows M. de Salamon through his story of imprisonment, of poverty, of hardship, and sometimes of dire peril, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the Revolutionists were quite right in looking upon him as a deadly enemy to the republic, and that therefore they were justified from this point of view in trying to put him where his subtle brain and ingenious devices would be unable to interfere with the new movement. It is equally obvious that the young prelate possessed a personality winning enough to explain the untiring devotion of his friends and servant during his misfortunes. He showed remarkable loyalty and zeal as well as dauntless courage in his capacity of Internuncio, and a happy faculty of adapting himself with a good deal of philosophy to whatever disagreeable circumstances he found himself in. If he had not the heroic saintliness of the Abbé Royer, of whose behavior in prison the Internuncio gives a noble picture, he as little resembled several selfish and cowardly priests whom he describes with equal skill. His schemes for frustrating the sinister designs of the Terrorists were frequently marked by more of ingenuity than of regard for truth, but he was as anxious for the safety of those around him as for his own, and exercised his nimble wit in behalf of a perruquier and a Duke's servant as willingly as for his brother priests.

The oft-repeated declaration that religion finds its strongest support among women receives striking confirmation in the Abbé's memoirs. It was to women that he always turned for protection when pursued by the officers of the Sections, and they never failed him, even at the risk of themselves becoming objects of suspicion. It was a woman, his faithful housekeeper Blanchet, perhaps the most admirable character in the book, who comprehended and carried out with almost marvelous intelligence the enigmatic messages by which alone he dared indicate his wishes as to official matters. Yet, in spite of the innumerable evidences he had of feminine bravery, self-sacrifice, and generosity, he describes some aged men as being "as cowardly as women in the face of danger."

While M. de Salamon conveys through his memoirs a most vivid impression of the daily life of those poor wretches who fell under the ban of the Terrorists, there is not the slightest evidence in any part of them that he had any idea of the cause of the Revolution or that he thought anything was accomplished by it, save the grievous interruption of his communication with Rome and the slaughter of priests and nobles. The Revolution is described by him as if it were merely the work of a band of assassins, composed for the most part of the dregs of the people, roused to fury by inconsequential grievances to which he does not consider it worth while hardly to refer. Himself a man of pure life and high intentions, the cruel persecution to which he was exposed naturally deprived him of either inclination or ability to regard the great social upheaval in any except the narrowest and most personal way. An eye witness of dreadful massacres, from which he escaped almost by a miracle, he could not be expected to remember the centuries of murderous oppression of which these excesses were the logical outcome. For months at a time avoiding the guillotine only by a desperate and constant struggle, it would indeed have been remarkable had he foreseen that of this travail was to be born recognition of human rights.

*MEMOIRS OF MGR. DE SALAMON, Internuncio at Paris During the Revolution, 1790-1801. With Preface, Introduction, Notes, and Documents by the Abbé Bridier. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

Letters from Paris by the Young Wife of the English Ambassador.

In the December number of The Pall Mall Magazine there is published a series of letters furnished by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower. The original letters were written by the Countess of Sutherland, the wife of Earl Gower, to the Marchioness of Stafford, and the correspondence took place in Paris during the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and 1792. These letters are curious because they show the beginning of the French Revolution, with the comments of an eye witness. At the time the correspondence took place the Countess of Sutherland was twenty-four years old. In 1790 her husband was appointed Ambassador to Louis XVI. With Taine's "The French Revolution" as a reference, it is easy to follow understandingly the Countess of Sutherland as to what she sees or writes about.

The first letter from Paris was written precisely at the time when anarchy first broke out there, which condition, beginning on that 14th of July, 1789, was kept up to Oct. 6. The real authority of the King had been broken. What made matters worse, there was famine in France. The provinces were in revolt.

"Last Sunday night after writing to you I went back to the Duke of Dorset's with my Lord & met upon the road the Prince de Lambesc's Regiment accompanying some cannon from Chaillot; the Cannon was pointed towards the Tuilleries, & the Troops were marching there as fast as they could. I was told to go home as fast as I could: in returning I saw the Troops fire upon the mob, after which the dragoons galloped into the Tuilleries & frightened & hurt some people. Lord Gower went into the Town & saw an amazing scene of confusion, all the common people had got swords; Mr. Hare happened to be with him, & in trying to return they were stopt by the points of some swords & told they must fight for the States, but being thin they contrived to slip through & get home for their arms & ammunitions. The mob continued very riotous at night, & the Dragoons fired & killed a good many.

"Yesterday morning they followed the Gardes Françaises, who have come over to them, & seized upon 12 pieces of cannon, & in the afternoon they took some more out of a house adjoining to this; every creature in Paris is armed with either guns, Pistols, Swords, or Pokers, & they are all running about making a noise qui fait mal au coeur, puffing off gunpowder, & scraping rusty swords upon the stones in the corner of the Street. I had the courage to go to the Duke of Dorset's yesterday; he had just had a mob at his house with Lord Massarene escaped from Prison; I was stopped several times, & made to declare myself bonne françoise of the tiers état. I want Lord Gower to quit all these appareils de guerre & finish the time he would have stayed here, at Spaw, but I find that he likes a riot, in his heart, as he will not give me any encouragement & is constantly out, with the mob, like any other 'bon bourgeois de Paris.' Last night the Bourgeoisie took the government of the town & went about the streets in large bodies with lighted torches, but making such hollowing that one waked in the expectation of having them all in one's room."

At the trial of the Prince de Lambesc (1790) the whole particulars came out, and it was shown that the patience and humanity of all the officers, the Prince included, had been extreme. On the 13th of July a placard was posted in Paris recommending that the Prince de Lambesc "be seized and quartered at once." On the 24th of August the lady expresses in round terms her opinion on the action of the Assemblée Nationale, but adds:

"I dare not breathe such opinions here, as I might chance to be carried in consequence before the Comité des Recherches. A great tumult arose in the Assembly last night from the apprehensions of the Imperial troops passing through Alsacea, & the Ministers were in a perilous situation for some time; since, however, they escaped the Lanterne at the first impulse, it is to be hoped the danger will not be so great from a relapse of popular opinion. * * * * * I was at the Assembly last night, when there was a violent debate about the liberty of the Press, or, rather, of libelling, which it was decreed should be prevented, but full liberty of Tongues & Pens given to the Nation."

Her ladyship does not, however, permit herself to overlook some of the pleasures of Parisian life, so, after attending the stormy meeting at the Assembly, she went "to sup at Mme. de Staël's," and she writes: "I heard much conversation & much difference of opinion, on what had past, even among the friends of liberty." In the meantime a singular calm pervaded the King and Queen. This is evident from the conclusion of the letter: "The Queen receives every night at St. Cloud, but only men; Lord Gower went yesterday. They were all enchantés as usual de ses grâces. His Majesty's complaints are only a fluxion des dents, & he was better yesterday. They say the Palace at St. Cloud is beautiful comme un Palais bati par les fées."

The third letter has for date July 2 1790. The Countess of Sutherland describes her presentation to Court, for her husband had been made Ambassador:

"I was presented last Sunday; it is a very formidable ceremony, performed 'en pleine cour,' rather worse than dancing at St. James's in the most uncomfortable dress that can be imagined. I was very much charmed with the Queen, c'est en verité une femme superbe, and her manner has so much grace and is so pleasing, at the same time qu'elle est tout à fait seduisante."

Court ceremonies and gayeties continued. Nobody seemed to think or care that a terrible crisis was near at hand:

"I find in spite of the account we heard of the want of society, that there is more occupation for every moment of the day & more functions of all sorts than it is possible to go to. We see a great deal of both aristocrats & democrats; Mde. de Coignie I see about twice a day; there is a Princesse de Vaudémont wh m I like the best of any de mes nouveaux amis. She is very clever, lively & ilère comme une grande Princesse. She lives very near us, & I see her very often; there is a Princesse de Broglie, très bonne femme; la Duchesse de Montbazon, Madame de Laval, Madame d'Andelot. Mme. de Vaudémont stays more at home & does not mix with the others so much, but has parties of men & very few women & she gives herself much to Politics, so that the Society at her home is very entertaining, & one hears everything that happens immediately there. I have also a great many flirts of which it is needless to make a detail; two of them are the two men who were in England some time ago with the Duke of Dorset: the Prince de Léon & Mr. de Périgord. We go almost every night to the play, dressed like Soubrettes & then come home & make a toilette for supper, or go in parties to the Duchess of Devonshire at Passy. But there are sometimes diplomatic dinners which put one upon one's haunches. We dined generally at Monsieur de la Luzerne's; there was one last week at Mr. de Montmorin's, & we are now going thro' a course of ambassadors; you cannot imagine comme on me comble de politesse, & how much one is obliged to exert oneself to be empressée & to get rid of that cold manner & sauvage Behaviour which is thought so shocking to people one never saw before."

In "dressed like soubrettes" her ladyship uses the phraseology of the day. It would mean a simple demi-toilet, not the grand pontification of the "Lady of Quality." "Put one upon one's haunches" is certainly a strong expression. The fête, that of the "Federation of the Champs de Mars," was nearing, and the lady writes: "Nobody seems to form an idea of what they are to see, & they apprehend danger without knowing of what; the preparations are amazing: 200 cannon are to be fired, & the number of people who are to be the witnesses of it will be very great; I hope to make one." Next year Malouet described France "as the Government of Algiers without a Dey." In August, 1790, the Ambassadress writes:

"We were presented to Mesdames Tantes du Roi, there was a diner en publique, then a jeu chez la Reine, and then a grand 'Couvert,' where all the Royal Family supped together—considering the Heat and Crowd it was not disagreeable; the Queen was drest magnificently & looked very handsome; she has the talent of looking as if she saw all things at once, which gives a great deal of animation to her countenance; we had also yesterday a large dinner of English people, among whom were Lady Blount, her sons, & a Miss Clifford of Tixal. The Duc d'Orleans' sons were at Court, two ugly ill-looking Boys. The eldest made his Father's excuse for not being there."

The elder of them became Louis XVIII. and the other King Louis Philippe. In a letter of Jan. 12, 1791, we hear something about Lafayette:

"The Troops of the Line are jealous of the National Guard, having double their pay, and the National Guard are so full of zeal & each judging for himself, etc., etc., that it will be difficult to command them; besides, being rather ragged troops, it was said, but I don't answer for the truth, that Mr. de la Fayette expressed great apprehension of the troops of the line under his command in case of an attack going over to the enemy, of which inclination there are said to be proofs."

It is about the close of this year that Lady Sutherland begins to sight danger, but shows no disturbance of mind. "We are not so sure of having our throats cut as we were," she writes. Her opinion of the King is that he is wanting in nerve. She writes this: "Only let the King have enough to eat and an armchair to sit in comfortably, and these are all he wants." It has been said that Louis XVI. lost his head and his kingdom because he was too lazy to mount a horse. Matters go on from worse to worse. In 1792 the Revolution was beginning to have full headway. The Jacobins were a power. Her ladyship takes it all coolly, and writes to her mother-in-law:

"Perhaps I shall be dead before next Friday, in which case, recevez mes adieux & remember me with some degree of kindness après que mon corps s'est returné aux quatre elemens; though I rather hope to live to perish in some combat with the Poissardes, de mourir aux pieds de la reine dans quelque rixe aux Tuilleries, or something more brilliant than dying quietly in my bed."

In this same letter she says:

"The National Assembly have decreed that it is lawful for them [the people] to seize upon the Terrace of the Garden of the Tuilleries next the Assembly, called the Terrace des Feuillians, by which means the Garden is open to all the Banditti & Blackguards of Paris, till the King builds a wall if he chooses it, to separate the other part & to enclose himself in a space very much circumscribed. Five hundred of the Banditti of Marseilles arrived last Monday: their first exploit was to attack a party of the National Guard who were dining together in a quiet way aux Champs Elysées; they killed two of them and wounded 12; they have however been kept quiet ever since & are guarded in their Casernes, but in a manner so far consistent with liberty that they can get out whenever they please."

The lady, under the same date, finally expresses uneasiness about her family, and writes:

"I should like to send my children to you, but Lord Gower will not hear me mention the idea of moving them as he says it would make people talk & conjecture & that his private affairs shall never interfere with his business; so I have nothing to say in reply but to sit still and look wise; as for myself, I should not like at this moment to leave Paris in case of anything happening before I got back again."

In September, 1792, the Countess wrote her last letter, for she was on her way to England, and she concludes:

"I assure you we feel very impatient to be at Trentham, & I give you my word we shall not find it dull; you have no idea of the horrors of Paris, taking people up every day, & guillotining them, examining others."

A Magic Gift.*

I always believed the fairy tales,
For with every year I grew
I found that more and more of them
Were the truest kind of true.

And of all the tales I knew and loved
In the days when I was small,
You have chosen, to prove its truth to me,
The prettiest one of all.

The tale of the maid whose lips dropped pearls,
And roses and all things sweet,
Because she was simply civil and kind
To a fairy she chanced to meet.

Why shouldn't it happen to girls—and boys—
In the days when fairies flew—
Since a few poor latter-day words of mine
Have been turned into flowers by you?
—H. C. Bunner in the Christmas (December) Scribner's.

*Verses acknowledging some flowers, sent him in gratitude for a reading he had given in aid of a charity.

Morris's Idea of Bookmaking.

Books, as far as paper and impression go, are getting cheaper and cheaper. There are plenty of books purchasable at a low price, and yet there always is room for handsome volumes. You may buy your book for 5 cents, and its cheapness prevents your deeming it precious, for at that figure the paper must be poor and the impression bad. But get a finely printed volume, pay a good price for it, and it is a treasure to be always preserved. The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer describes William Morris and his Keimscott Press:

It is only necessary to take up one of the sixpenny reprints issued by such firms as Macmillan, and to compare them with the popular volumes at double the price brought out by Charles Knight half a century ago, to realize the vast advance which has taken place. This improvement is entirely due to machinery, and the transformation of the printing trade from a handicraft to a factory operation. The paper does not cost now more than a quarter of what it did then. Ink that used to cost half a crown a pound may now be had for a shilling a pound. Cylindrical machines print a ream of paper at a price about a tenth of what the old pressman and his companion would charge for inferior work. Hence it is that our cheap books have been so greatly improved in all the attributes of good printing. A man of William Morris's keen penetration and breadth of view could not fail to perceive this, and people who think that he ignored it quite fail to grasp his position. It was simply the position described in the homely, yet picturesque expression, "There is always room at the top." He saw that while with machine-made paper, machine-made ink, and machine impression we were producing excellent work, there was a danger lest we should disparage art in favor of cheapness, and that there was a necessity for bringing art to bear upon an industry which was allowing wheels and cranks and cylinders to thrust into the background the intellect and the skill of the artist. Accordingly he produced the magnificent series of books which bear the imprint of the Kelmscott Press.

A man who finds not satisfaction in himself seeks for it in vain elsewhere.—La Rochefoucault

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1896.

THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA.

Edward Eggleston has undertaken an interesting work in his "History of Life in the United States," the first volume of which, with the title "The Beginners of a Nation," is just coming from the press of the Messrs. Appleton. The forces to which are due the fact that we are an English Commonwealth instead of a Dutch one, a French or a Spanish one, constitute one of the most fascinating, as they do one of the most important, subjects of study in the whole range of history since the disintegration of the Roman Empire. The rise of the Teutonic nationalities, the splendid achievements of those whom we call the French, the political supremacy of the English in islands and lands far remote from their own, if in other ways as striking, clearly do not offer in political, economic, or in social respects the same interest to humanity at large. Here grew up a mighty State from the smallest beginning, and where to institutions inherited from the mother land, have been added others that give promises and fulfillment of promises for the human race such as no other land has held out.

Mr. Eggleston has dedicated his book to James Bryce, with a fitness perhaps not equalled since Napier inscribed his "Peninsular War" to Wellington, with a remark that he, with others who served under Wellington, could best understand why the soldiers of the Tenth Legion were attached to Caesar. Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" ranks among books with Taine's "English Literature" as one of the noblest tributes which a writer from one nation has ever paid to the civilization of another. He honestly and laboriously sought to understand us, and, with an industry in which knowledge of his subject and knowledge of modern history elsewhere were not more remarkable than that best kind of candor and sympathy which come from intellectual disinterestedness, wrote a book which, better than any writer of our own could have written, showed us what we are and how we have become what we are. Mr. Eggleston justly calls Mr. Bryce the Englishman in this generation who has "rendered the most eminent services to the American Commonwealth."

History contains few things more striking than the fact that the vast territory that was here to be elevated into a second English Empire lay for more than a hundred years after Columbus found it, neglected by English colonists. We can understand this only when we know that in that eventful century England, no more than France and Spain, no more than Germany and Holland, was engaged not in colonization, but in fierce struggles with neighbors at home. The age of Henry VIII., Francis I., and Charles V. was not an age in which the energies of a people could be spared for the peopling of a continental wilderness far across the great sea. Wars with the Roman power, defeats in Italy, the making and unmaking of Queens, a Field of the Cloth of Gold, forbade all that.

Students of our nation-making long since had begun to see that English-speaking control of this continent began exactly at the point where the triangular rivalry of the Emperor and the two Kings came to a close—at the beginning of the second century after Columbus. With the way opened wide for England's maritime expansion, when the fortunes of France were low and Spain's power had been forever turned backward in the defeat of her Armada, colonization began. Raleigh sailed to found a new State, the James River became a home of white men, Maryland was occupied, Oglethorpe planted his colony, and the Pilgrims entered upon the work of peopling the land they called New-England.

And yet for another century the work went forward without definite indication of what the result would be. Here and there were signs of English permanency, as in Massachusetts Bay, the river towns of Connecticut, the tobacco plantations of Virginia, and, finally, on Manhattan Island, these settlements presenting strong contrasts to the fishing industries and missionary settlements which France planted in Canada and the fur-trading posts which the Dutch maintained on this island and at Albany. Wherever the English had settled they had come to remain, but where the French and Dutch were engaged promises of growth and permanency were seldom seen.

With the passing of the second century, France and England again became engaged in that prolonged Continental strife known now as Queen Anne's war, now as the war of the Austrian Succession, and now as the Seven Years' War, with which was involved the fate of North America and the momentous question whether it should become an Anglo-Saxon or a Latin land. Into that strife on this soil entered the red men of the forest, here as allies of the English, there as allies of the French, and when in the fall of Quebec the verdict of war gave to England her own lands and the lands of France also, American history had advanced almost to that final great struggle by which these lands were to become an English-speaking Commonwealth, in the political control of which England was no more to have any voice.

As Mr. Eggleston's work goes forward to other volumes and he records what he has deduced from long study respecting the history of life and culture in America under the English domination that prevailed down to the Revolution, we can only hope he may present a story as strong and suggestive as is this first volume devoted to the men who laid the foundations of that great English structure which was destined to large growth and much usefulness, but destined also to complete political overthrow, followed by development which has astonished all the world.

HOTELS DECORATED.

Good art is a help to any surroundings. It is not necessary to hang up a picture in an art gallery in order that its worth may be appreciated. One may or may not assort his pictures to your rooms. He might feast all the better if there were a Morland in the dining room. So in the study one would not care for floridity on a canvas, but would keep to more sober work. But pictures never are out of place if they are judiciously chosen.

Decorative art, when the work of our best men, adds greatly to the attractiveness of clubs and hotels. In the hotel particularly the former lavishness of the upholsterer has received a certain check. We had become satiated with droop of curtains, display of carpets, and the excessive luxuriousness of furniture. It is the artist who, with his higher function, is now rendering places of public resort more attractive. His civilizing influence is being distinctly felt.

If it is a new departure on the part of the builder of the hotel or the proprietor of the house to beautify its walls by decorative means, it is the highest of compliments he can pay the guests. With all material comforts cared for, there is still something wanted more than bed and board. Recreation and instruction are to be gained, and what to many is the irksomeness of hotel life finds its mitigation.

In one of the large hotels of New-York, hung all along the walls there is an excellent collection of pictures, native and foreign. The catalogue contains 116 numbers. Among these are works by Barse, Carlton T. Chapman, F. S. Church, Curran, Denman, Eaton, Childe Hassam, Madrazo, Maignan, Maynard, Ochtman, Schenck, Schlabitz, Edward Simmons, Otto Stark, Wordsworth Thompson, Henry O. Walker, and many others. The owner of this collection, Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, keeps it in permanent position in the halls, corridors, and drawing rooms.

This gentleman established the Shaw Fund of $1,500, which is devoted to the purchase of a composition painted in oil by an American artist, containing one or more figures, to be selected by the jury from the works put on exhibition by the Society of American Artists. The picture thus selected becomes the property of the donor of the fund. It is in this way that the nucleus of such a fine collection as Mr. Shaw possesses becomes possible. Among his pictures are Henry Oliver Walker's excellent work, "The Singers," and Mr. C. Morgan McIlhenny's "A Gray Morning."

A MERE COVER TO A PAMPHLET.

The cover of The Lotus for November, 1896, is so strong and vigorous as to at once call attention to this quaint periodical. One may not call it an effect of chiaro-oscuro, because that means something with combined lights and shadows, with added reflections, and in chiaro-oscuro excessive contrasts are not necessary.

This print, the work of Melcome Smith, only shows a woman leaning on a balcony. The head belongs to a natural and quietly poised woman, who is without smirk or simper. She stands upright, with arm and hand to the side of her head. Supposably the light must be intense, and maybe directly in front, but you do not care where it comes from. It is the woman alone which strikes you. There are optical delusion and suggestiveness about it all, for, though it is as black in parts as Egyptian night, you fancy you can make out all the contour of the figure.

If we were to say that in Mr. Melcome Smith there "was sign of promise," that would be minimising this particular piece of work, for it is obvious that the man that made the print must be able to produce others just as impressive. It measures 6 5-8 of an inch by 3 3-8, and yet has the vim of a big picture. We have no hesitation in calling this sketch, not among the best, but the best of this kind of cover illustration yet produced, and altogether good enough to make a kind of reputation. If it be a wood cutting, then credit ought to be given to the engraver and much praise to the pressman.

This may be considered overlaudation of the cover of a mere pamphlet published in Kansas City, but the work deserves commendation. Some may say "it is a trick." The reply is that "the trick" of this kind of work is a very old one—centuries old—and by no means easy to accomplish, for the simple light and shadow picture requires not alone good art, but long study.

M. Auzias-Turenne, a Canadian, has written in French a series of sketches, strung on a thin and slack-twisted thread of narrative, which he calls "Cow-Boy," (New-York: Brentano's.) He dedicates his book to M. Paul Bourget: "A l'auteur d'Outre-Mer, ces souvenirs de la Prairie sont très respectieusement dédiés par un de 'ceux d'en-bas.'" And he dates his dedication "Sheffield, de 'Fleur de Lys ranch,' Green River, (Wyoming,) September, 1895." We are bound to infer that the sketches are based on fairly accurate information. But they do not sustain the inference. There is a good deal of obvious extravagance in them. The good is much too good, the bad is incredibly bad. The "cowboy" is far too perfectly heroic, physically and morally. His shots never miss by a hair's breadth; no wild horse baffles him; no danger even touches his inflexible nerve; no enemy overcomes or tricks him. Over all his vices there is a glamour of the same heroism. He is as tender as he is reckless, as faithful as he is willful, as just as he is intemperate, and against the background of corruption and cowardice, cruelty and general scoundrelism of the rest of the society of his region, he stands out in a blaze of impossible glory. Yet M. Turenne's sketches are amusing. If he does not believe all he tells, he would plainly like to believe it, and manages to make the reader share his desire. And he uses his material much more rationally than M. Bourget used that which, we suspect, was furnished by M. Turenne. He is much more frankly a romancer, and does not assume the rather flimsy garb of philosophy worn by the Parisian.

Mr. A. E. Douglass has published a table of the geographical distribution of American Indian relics, the subjects having been taken from his own remarkable collection, exhibited in the American Museum of Natural History of New-York. The Indian may not have had his kit of tools, but Mr. Douglass shows not less than ninety various objects used by the aboriginals, some of which were for decorative purposes. The sources of derivation, which is an all-important point, are carefully given. Half the bitterness of an archaeological dispute arises from ignorance as to where an object was found. As everything Mr. Douglass puts his hand at is carefully done, the explanatory text to the pamphlet is clear and explicit. In Mr. Douglass's collection are 375 pipes. Now, the problem of how old is tobacco smoking on the American continent is not readily solved. The only way we can get at the subject would be through pipes. "Most of the pipes in this collection," Mr. Douglass writes, "have a well-established record, from which their pre or post Columbian origin may be argued." There still remain many objects of stone of early Indian make, the purposes of which are not known. It is Mr. Douglass's careful method which makes his study of so much value.

In illustrative art which is descriptive of a ballet, without the least exaggeration, the only trouble being that you seem to look at the scene as through the wrong side of the opera glass, Vierge's "Ballet at the Paris Opera House" is most remarkable. It shows the immense scope of Vierge's talents. There are forty figures in prominence and twice that number in the second plan. The figures dance and do not pose. There is the flicker of gauze skirts, and that chance Vierge always seeks of introducing the black shadows which an electric light affords. Then it is all done without the least vulgarity. Most of the Vierge enthusiasts know him only from his "Don Pablo de Segovia." The trouble in giving this artist his full value in an illustrative sense arises from the fact that within the magazine page his strong effects cannot be produced. He wants a roomy sheet and an ample margin. How strong must have been the will power of this man, who, when stricken by paralysis in 1882, unable even to draw a line with his right hand, has educated his left hand until it now possesses as much skill and cunning as had once the right one. This is one of the most wonderful examples of determination we know of. Apart from the skill of the artist, one feels the more sympathy for the picture maker of Jaccacl's "On the Trail of Don Quixote."

We have in the United States but little idea of the scope and variety of the German Kalender, or almanac. The comic ones we know, but not the trade ones. These latter are bought by German craftsmen, because they serve as diaries, containing, besides, useful information as to the various occupations. Brentano has a great variety of such Kalenders, comical or serious, as the Muenchener Kalender, with its characteristic heraldic emblems; Muenchener Fliegende Blaetter Kalender, Schalk Kalender, Humoristische Kalender, Gartenlaube Kalender, Daheim Kalender, Lahrer Hinkenden Bote, Hebel's Rheinlaendischer Hausfreund, the Gotha Almanack, the Musikkalender. The special almanacs of professions or trades are in use in Germany as directories. In French, almanacs are innumerable and mostly devoted to caricature, the names of the artists generally giving the title to the pamphlets, as Grevin's, Guillaume's, Mars's Almanacs. The Fin de Siècle is a well-known almanac. The Almanach Hachette is, however, a serious publication, corresponding with the English Whittaker.

A STEVENSON FIND.

Characteristic Unpublished Fragments and Drawings.

"Man does not live by almavivery alone." Not having the "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes" at hand, this happy thought of Stevenson's may be wrong as to spelling, but it may be remembered in that clever book, which was perhaps the first to call attention to Stevenson, how he broke ground at once, and with scarce any preliminaries. You jumped on your donkey and jogged along. The Bookman says that Stevenson had opened his story in a different way, and these chapters have come to life, and now, under the title of "A Mountain Town in France," are to be published by Mr. John Lane.

The Studio contains an unpublished chapter which is delightful reading, and reveals Stevenson to the world as an illustrator and wood engraver. With the people of Le Monastier, the lacemakers, Stevenson became a popular figure, and was known for miles in the country. In the town every urchin seemed to know his name, "although no living creature could pronounce it." One group of lacemakers brought out a chair whenever he went by, and insisted on having a good gossip. They would have it that the English talked French, or patois, and "of all patois they declared that mine was the most preposterous and the most jocose in sound. At each new word there was a new explosion of laughter, and some of the younger ones were glad to rise from their chairs and stamp about the street in ecstasy." In a notice of the book in The London Chronicle the writer says:

There was a dear old lady of Monastier with whom he struck up an attachment. She passed judgment on his sketches and his heresy with a wry mouth and a twinkle of the eye that were eminently Scottish. "She was never weary of sitting to me for her portrait, in her best cap and brigand hat, and with all her wrinkles tidily composed, and though she never failed to repudiate the result, she would always insist upon another trial. * * * 'No, no,' she would say, 'that is not it. I am old, to be sure, but I am better looking than that. We must try again.'"

But the most characteristic work of Stevenson as illustrator is to be found in the quaint little woodcuts which adorned the volumes turned out by the press of Osbourne & Co. at Davos. With some very primitive type and a boundless capacity for frivoling, this "company," consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and young Lloyd Osbourne, managed to while away the hours of the Swiss Winter in delightful fashion. Mr. Pennell, in an appreciation which appears in The Studio, tells us that these Davos editions are exceedingly hard to secure. The British Museum itself has only two copies, and there is no hint of their existence in any of the published works. One of these works was entitled "Moral Emblems; a Collection of Cuts and Verses."

There was also a second collection of "Moral Emblems, an édition de luxe, in tall paper, extra fine, price tenpence, and a popular edition for the million, small paper, cuts slightly worn, a great bargain, eightpence." Another of these volumes was entitled "The Graver and the Pen," of which the author asserted on the poster that it was "a most strikingly illustrated little work, and the poetry so pleasing that when it is taken up to be read is finished before it is set down." There were five full-page illustrations, eleven pages of poetry finely printed on superb paper, and the whole work offered a splendid chance for an energetic publisher. One of the moral emblems runs as follows:

Industrious pirate! See him sweep
The lonely bosom of the deep,
And daily the horizon scan
From Hatteras or Matapan.
Be sure, before that pirate's old,
He will have made a pot of gold,
And will retire from all his labors
And be respected by his neighbors.
You also scan your life's horizon
For all that you can clap your eyes on.

Sometimes an unintentional effect was introduced into the woodcuts, as in the case of "The Foolhardy Geographer." We cannot tell the story, but the effect is thus described in a postscript:

A blemish in the cut appears,
Alas! it cost both blood and tears.
The glancing graver swerved aside,
Fast flowed the artist's vital tide!
And now the apologetic bard
Demands indulgence for his pard.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

The Barrie books deserve the handsome print, the illustrations, and the elegant binding which the Messrs. Scribner have given them. The edition as thus far issued is in four volumes, and contains "Auld Licht Idylls," "Better Dead," "A Window in Thrums," "An Edinburgh Eleven," "The Little Minister," and "When a Man's Single." There are yet to be added to the series "My Lady Nicotine," "Sentimental Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy." It is fortunate that that delightful bit of humor, "Better Dead," has been preserved for us on this side of the water. The set is only obtainable by subscription and volumes are not sold separate. It is worth while to transcribe what Mr. Barrie says in his introduction: "When the English publishers read 'A Window in Thrums' in manuscript they thought it unbearable and begged me to alter it." Then he explains how this book was written, "less by me than by an impulse from behind, and so it wrote itself, very quickly."

That wonderful and omnipresent man, Andrew Lang, edits a delightful Christmas book, "The Animal's Story Book," which is full of pictures. The work has for publishers Longmans, Green & Co. This is Mr. Lang's moral: "We should be kind to all sorts of animals, and above all knock trout on the head when they are caught, and don't let the poor things jump about till they die." Much that a boy ought to read is in this handsome volume.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the publishers of the Rev. John Watson's "The Cure of Souls." These are the Lyman Beecher lectures of Maclaren on preaching delivered at Yale University this year. The volume contains not alone the best spiritual advice, but at the same time is of a practical character. If the new thought and the technique of a sermon are worthy of careful consideration, the machinery of a congregation and the minister's care of himself are also subjects not to be overlooked. As Mr. Watson writes it, "The Church cannot live isolated and detached from the world," for "the tides of the outside world must also be felt in her life." It is the plain, honest words that Mr. Watson uses which are impressive. The eloquent fervor found in these lectures on a sacred topic makes the book a notable one. How could "Ian Maclaren" be otherwise than in touch with his readers

After the Bible and Shakespeare, Alexander Pope is most frequently quoted. "The Poetical Works of Alexander Pope," edited, with notes and an introductory memoir, by A. W. Ward, are published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. The work is in two volumes and is perfect in print and binding. There are many contemporaneous portraits introduced, with an exact fac simile of Pope's handwriting.

"Bracebridge Hall; or, The Humorists," Washington Irving's most delightful work, has been made up in imposing style, in two volumes, by the Messrs. Putnam. Every page has its border, and many handsome pictures decorate the text. It is good to see such an old favorite in handsome guise. Washington Irving ought to be the most appropriate of gift books for the approaching holiday season.

"A Year in the Fields," selections from the writings of John Burroughs, is as pretty as such a book can well be. It has for illustrations pictures from photographs of the country where the author lives. The publishers are Houghton, Mifflin & Co. When the snow falls, as it may before long, John Burroughs's description of it is to be remembered: "The movements of the celestial forces are muffled, as if the snow already paved the way of their coming. There is no uproar, no clashing of arms, no blowing of wind trumpets. These soft, feathery, exquisite crystals are formed as if in the silence and privacy of the inner cloud chambers. Rude wind would break the spell and mar the process. The clouds are smoother and slower in their movements, with less definite outlines, than those which bring rain." You may open any page of this delectable book and find nature sympathetically and, above all, accurately described.

If a man tried to memorize quotations life would not be long enough for that kind of thing. Yet the apt quotation, when you want it and can't catch it, is an annoyance. Books of quotations are necessities, and Katharine B. Wood has compiled one, which has for title "Quotations for Occasions." The Century Company publishes it. All the books of the Century Company are excellent as to text, type, paper, and binding.

Fifty biographies are combined in a work published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The title of the volume is "Pioneers of Science in America." These lives appeared from time to time in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, but they have all received additions and have had revisions, the editor being William Jay Youmans. The work shows the beginning of science in the United States and its development. Commencing with Benjamin Franklin, the biographical list includes those who have had influence in this country by their scientific attainments. The volume is a handsome one, and to every sketch a portrait has been added.

"Sartor Resartus" appears in a new suit of clothes. "The Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdröckh," as vivid as when Thomas Carlyle depicted him, is presented in a fresh form in the Putnam reprint. Opposite the title page is Mr. Whistler's portrait of Carlyle. The type is excellent, the paper prime, and altogether we have what the author might have called a "Dandiacal" book.

Among Mr. George Birkbeck Hill's autographs there is one of Gen. Washington—a draft on a Baltimore bank for $371.19—all written in the great man's hand. The date is the last year of his life. Any one can understand how suggestive is an autograph and what is the character of the book called "Talks About Autographs." Mr. Hill has a unique collection, and he describes those past or present whose handwriting he has. Mr. Hill tells the autograph hunter how he should set his snare. He must approach his prey dexterously, and come unto him as delicately "as Agag came unto Samuel." But no kind of dodge was ever available with the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Hill's volume is beautifully made up with many fac similes and portraits. The publishers are Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The fifth volume of "Social England," a record of the progress of the people, the work of many writers, edited by H. D. Trail, has just been issued by the Messrs. Putnam. The present volume, beginning with Walpole, 1714 to 1742, concludes with England's struggle for existence from 1802 to 1815. The contributors are among the leading writers and thinkers of England. They give the political, philosophical, scientific, artistic, literary, financial, ecclesiastical, and even agricultural history of England for fully two centuries. As a volume of research the work is invaluable.

"A History of France," by Victor Drury, abridged and translated, has been published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. This work was first issued in 1884 by the distinguished member of the French Academy, and nothing better or more accurate has been written since then. It bears the indorsement of Andrew D. White of Cornell, and in his Manual of Historical Literature, Mr. C. K. Adams declares that "of all short summaries of French history ever published in two volumes, it is the best."

"Sun and Shield," a book of devout thoughts for every day use, has been written and selected by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, senior rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El of New-York, and the volume is published in the best manner by Brentano. As a highly accomplished divine, Dr. Gottheil has found what is good for man to know and to ponder, not within the Book of the Prophets alone, but among the wise ones in all their writings, irrespective of race and creed. Looking, then, over the authors quoted, you may find Addison, Matthew Arnold, Beethoven, Beecher, Browning, Carlyle, Coleridge, Goethe, Hugo, and even Sydney Smith and Wordsworth. The volume is excellent in all ways, and both the Christian and the Jew may take advantage of its many and varied teachings. What more consoling words were ever spoken than those voiced by Socrates shortly before his death: "Bury my lifeless body where you please, but do not mourn over it, as if that were Socrates."

The Macmillan Company publishes "The Poetical Works of Robert Browning," with portraits, and in two volumes. The poems are arranged in chronological order. In 1888 Browning wrote, when publishing an edition of his works of that date, "my faults remain duly recorded against me, and I claim permission to somewhat diminish these," and he added: "I have simply removed solecisms, mended the meter a little, and endeavored to mend the phraseology, experience helping in some degree the helplessness of juvenile haste and heat in their untried adventure long ago." "Pauline" being of 1833, "Asolando: Fancies and Facts," was his last work—1889—for Browning died Dec. 12, 1889. The two volumes of this Globe Edition are handsome, with their clear print and sound paper, and the portraits of the poet are excellent.

The Merriam Company issue a handsome volume entitled "Royal Commandments," by Frances R. Havergal. The subject is a religious one, and the book is devoutly written. There are many handsome prints, illustrative of the life of Christ. Something unique in its way is the binding, which, instead of being the common board covered with muslin, is of silver. The title of the book is not stamped with type or embossed, but regularly chased into the silver.

"In a North Country Village," by M. E. Francis, (Mrs. Francis Blundell,) appears in handsome guise, published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. "A Daughter of the Soil," by the same author, met with distinguished success in England and in this country. The volume is a very handsome one, and has for illustrations subjects taken from rural England. Mrs. Blundell has not alone pathos, but is happy in her conception of what is true Saxon country village humor.

With appropriate illustrations and head and tail pieces, appears "A Book of English Ballads," the introduction to the volume having been written by Hamilton W. Mabie. It is a happy idea to say that "the ballad follows the epic as a kind of aftermath," though probably the ballad antedated or was contemporaneous with the epic. Perhaps ballads well scattered were united, and then the kneading of them together made the grander poem. As to the book, make and get up, it is admirable, and the decorative work of the binding, with the prints scattered through the text, show the ability of the artist, George Wharton Edwards. This volume is published by the Macmillan Company.

"Country Clouds and Sunshine," by Clifton Johnson, is a book of rural New-England, and it gives all the happy lights, for the shadows are but few. You see by means of the photographs what is country life, for the illustrations run along with the text. Here are found the early snow, the frozen pond, the Winter ride, the team tugging and floundering through the drift, and then comes the Spring, smiling on the New-England hills, the freshet, and the stream incumbered with the drift. Besides these are domestic scenes, the Sabbath, the school, and the country store. Mr. Johnson keeps pace with it all, and knows how to indicate in the pleasantest way the incidents. The volume is published in the best manner by Lee & Shepard.

READY TO-DAY.

"A Classical Encyclopædia."

HARPER'S DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES.
Edited by HARRY THURSTON PECK, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Columbia University, City of New-York. With the Co-operation of Many Special Contributors. With nearly 1,500 Illustrations, Maps, and Diagrams. pp. xvi., 1,701. Royal 8vo, Cloth, $6.00; Half Leather, $8.00.

This Dictionary presents within the limits of a single volume, in a concise and convenient form, and under one alphabet, the subjects that have usually been treated of in separate works. Its topics comprise: Greek and Roman Antiquities, (in the conventional sense of the term,) Biography, (including not only the personages of Ancient History, but also the great classical scholars, archaeologists, and philologists from the Renaissance to the present day,) Geography, History, Literature, and Mythology. In the way of collateral information, much space is devoted to topics of the utmost interest to the student, which meet him everywhere in the way of allusion, but which no single work has yet systematically collected for separate treatment. Each important article gives a carefully selected list of the best and most recent works relating to the subject, thus directing the student to a fuller course of reading in English, German, French, and Italian. Illustrations, many of which were heretofore unpublished, and maps and diagrams taken from the most approved sources, are freely introduced. Important subjects relating to Antiquities are given not merely under their Greek and Latin titles, but under their English names as well, so that one who wishes to find a particular article and cannot recall the Greek or Latin name can turn to it in English and there find the reference to the proper title—a plan which does away with the necessity of a set of cumbersome indexes. The Dictionary is in reality a condensed Classical Encyclopaedia. Specimen pages of this work will be sent to teachers and professors upon application to the publishers.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York City.

THE AUTUMN BOOK LISTS.

To the extensive lists of books printed in The Review of Books and Art and comprising the most recent publications of all the leading houses in the United States, with others in preparation, the following additions are made:

Fiction.

JOHN LANE (The Bodley Head)—"The Lower Slopes," by Grant Allen, 8vo, $1.50; "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times," by Gertrude Atherton, 8vo, $1.50; "A Man from the North," by E. A. Bennett, 8vo, $1.25; "Two in Captivity," by Vincent Brown, 16mo, 75 cents; "The Duke of Linden," by J. E. Charles, 8vo, $1.25, (in preparation;) "Max," by Julian Croskey, 8vo, $1.50; "Middle Greyness," by A. J. Dawson, 8vo, $1.50, (in preparation;) "The Martyr's Bible," by G. Fifth, 8vo, $1.50; "A Celibate's Wife," by H. Flowerdew, 8vo, $1.50, (in preparation;) "Broken Array," by Beatrice Grimshawe, 8vo, $1.25; "Weighed in the Balance," by Harry Lander, 8vo, $1.50; "Derelicts," by W. J. Locke, 8vo, $1.50; "Cecilia," by S. V. Makower, 8vo, $1.25; "Wymps," by E. Sharp, 4to, $1.75; "Prince Otto," by Robert Louis Stevenson, 8vo, $2.50 and $7.50; "The Wise and the Wayward," by G. S. Street, 8vo, $1.50; "The Barbarous Britishers," by H. D. Trail, 8vo, 50 cents; "Leslie Warden," by W. White, 8vo, $1.50.

Poetry.

JOHN LANE (The Bodley Head)—"St. Augustine at Ostia," by the Rev. H. C. Beeching, 8vo, 50 cents; "Lord Vyet and Other Poems," by A. C. Benson, 8vo, $1.50; "Love's First Fruits," by Olive Custance, 8vo, $1.25; "New Ballads," by John Davidson, 8vo, $1.50; "Ballads and Songs," by John Davidson, 8vo, $1.50; "Poems," by R. Garnett, 8vo, $1.50; "Dante, Petrarch, Camoens," 8vo, $1.50; "The Vale of Arden and Other Poems," by Alfred Hayes, 8vo, $1.50; "Ballads of the Boy and Beak," by C. E. Johnstone, 32mo, 75 cents; "Poems," by E. Craycroft Lefroy, 8vo, $1.50; "The Gallery of Pigeons and Other Poems," by Theodore Marzials, 8vo, $1.50; "The Child World," by G. Setoun, 8vo, $1.50; "Poems," by Louisa Sharp, 8vo, $1.50; "Poems," by Francis Thompson, 4to, $1.50; "Sister Songs," by F. Thompson, 4to, $1.50; "Cuckoo Songs," by Katharine H. Tynan, 8vo, $1.25; "The Poems of John Suckling," edited by John Gray, 8vo, $7.50; "The Early Poems of John Milton," 4to, $10; "Spiritual Poems," by John Gray, 8vo, $4.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN LANE (The Bodley Head)—"Rosemary for Remembrance," by Mary Botherton, 8vo, $1.25; "Marriage Questions in Modern Fiction," 8vo, $1.50; "Vignettes," by Hubert Crackanthorpe, 8vo, $1; "Toy Books," by Walter Crane, 25 cents each; "Plays," by John Davidson, 4to, $1.50; "Symphonies," by G. Egerton, 8vo, $1; "Two Essays on the Remnant," by John Eglinton, 8vo, 50 cents; "The Flight of the King," by Allan Fea, 8vo, $7.50; "Romantic Professions," by W. P. James, 8vo, $1.50; "Make Believe," by H. D. Lowry, 8vo, $1.50; "The Happy Exile," by E. P. Pimlott, 8vo, $1.50; "The Children," by A. Meynell; "The Rhythm of Life and Other Essays," "The Color of Life and Other Essays," by the same author, $1.25 each; "In the Garden of Peace," by Helen Milman, 8vo, $1.50; "Essays Toward a Critical Method," by John M. Robertson, 8vo, $1.50; "The Little Flowers of St. Francis," by Lord St. Cyres, 8vo, $1.50, (in preparation;) "The Battle of the Bays," by Owen Seaman, 8vo, $1.25; "A Complete Biography of Fencing and Dueling," by Carl A. Thimm, 4to, $7.50; "Walton and Cotton," edited by R. Le Gallienne, 4to, $6; "The Career of Delia Hastings," by H. B. Marriott Wilson, 8vo, $1.50, (in preparation;) "The Law's Lumber Room," by Francis Watt, 8vo, $1.25, (in preparation;) "The Yellow Book," in twelve volumes, $1.50 each.

FRANCIS P. HARPER—Walt Whitman "The Man," by Thomas Donaldson, 8vo, $1.75; "Rainy Days in a Library," by Sir Herbert Maxwell, 12mo, $1.50; "Was General Thomas Slow at Nashville?" by Gen. Henry V. Boynton, 12mo, $1.25; "The Story of Nell Gwyn," by Peter Cunningham, 8vo, $1.25.

History.

JOHN LANE (The Bodley Head)—"A History of the Royal Navy," by Michael Oppenheim. 8vo. $7.50.

FRANCIS P. HARPER—History of the American Theatre, 1749-1797. By George C. Sellhamer, 3 vols, 4to, $15.

In every household there is some sore spot, as in every apple a worm.—Taine.

It is easy enough to criticise an author, the difficulty lies in appreciating him.—Vauvenargues.

In literature great men suffer more from their little friends than from their political enemies.—Landor.

Praise begins when things are seen partially, or when we begin to feel a thing needs our assistance.—Thoreau.

In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts; they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty.—Emerson.

Full well I know the frozen hand has come
That smites the songs of grove and garden dumb,
And chills sad Autumn's last chrysanthemum. —Oliver Wendell Holmes.

TOPICS OUT OF BOOKS.

Irish and Scotch Anecdotes.

In "A Life Spent for Ireland," by the late W. J. O'Neill Daunt, are many amusing stories of Irish and Scotch origin. Here is one of Irish gallantry, and two good examples of Scotch "dourness":

Feargus O'Connor walking over Shelby Mountains with some ladies, "when the path was crossed by a marshy vein four or five feet wide, which brought the ladies to a standstill. Feargus, outdoing the exploit of Sir Walter Raleigh, flung himself on his back across the vein, and begged the ladies to do him the honor of walking over him to the opposite side." A Presbyterian, with whom St. Peter was presumably not a favorite, (perhaps because he had been Bishop of Rome,) disparaged that apostle's declaration to our Lord—"Behold, we have left all things to follow Thee!" "A braw thing to mak' a boast of!" said this censor. "What had he to leave? A wheen auld nets, and an auld rickle of a boat!" The other story is of an old lady who was scandalized at her Majesty's taking a drive on Sunday afternoons, and who considered such excursions a sad breach of the Sabbath. "'Don't you know,' said a neighbor, 'that Christ walked out on the Sabbath?' 'I ken weel that He did,' replied the old lady, 'an' I dinna think the better o' Him for it.'"

What Is Realism?

Dr. Hirsch, in his lucid work, "Genius and Degeneration," in which he confutes not alone Nordau, and in a certain measure Lombroso, gives a clear understanding of what in art is Realism:

By realism, I mean the aim to reproduce everything just as it is perceived by the eye in color, form, and light, without adding or subtracting anything for the sake of beauty. Its contrary is idealism, which takes for its task to weed from every fact its most beautiful aspect, and to suppress the unbeautiful by silence and by cloaking it so that beauty may shine forth in all its lustre. Thus these two terms refer exclusively to the outward form of art, to its mode of presentation. A centaur playing with a nymph, or any other subject, can be painted realistically just as well as it can be painted idealistically.

The Sistine Chapel, Rome.

At least M. Zola feels the influence of Michael Angelo, for in his "Rome" he thus describes the wonders of the Sistine Chapel:

"The chapel seemed insignificant—a lofty, rectangular hall, with a delicate marble partition two-thirds of the height, dividing the space reserved for guests on days of ceremony from the choir, where the Cardinals sit on simple oak benches, and the bishops stand behind them; the pontificial throne, richly, but unobtrusively, ornamented, is at the right of the altar on a low dais. On the left opens the small balcony, with marble balustrade, reserved for the singers. After gazing at the great fresco of the Last Judgment, covering the whole of the end wall, one lifts one's head to look at the paintings of the roof, which reach right down to the cornice, covering the space between the twelve windows, six on either side. This is the moment when the whole building seems suddenly to gain distance and magnitude, till space becomes infinity. Pierre was profoundly moved, conscious of but one thought, one feeling—the superhuman genius of Michael Angelo. Everything else disappeared, nothing existed up above his head but that marvelous creation of art in a limitless sky."

A Chance for Life.

Much curiosity is directed toward Henri Rochefort's "Adventures of My Life." Something of an Ishmaelite as he is, M. Rochefort's life has been a long skirmish. The following passage gives some idea of the risk he once ran:

"For more than a quarter of a century," he says in his preface, "I have been like a man on a switchback railway, continually plunged from the highest summits into the darkest depths. A few months after the day when the populace threw down the Sainte-Pelagie doors to liberate me and carry me in triumph to take my seat in the National Defense Government, I was dragged to Versailles in chains and threatened with death. For a whole hour I was paraded in the streets of the city like another Pougatcheff, and can still bring to my mind's eye the figure of an old man, attired in a closely buttoned frockcoat, who waved a red umbrella, and started in the direction of the procession. 'It's Rochefort! Flay him alive this time!'"

Where Water Was Wanted.

When the respected late Archbishop of York was young he went to Spain for study and to recruit his health. He was observant, and wrote home amusing letters. In the "Life and Correspondence of William Connor Magee, Archbishop of York," the following relative to Spanish manners may be read:

"Time is the only thing that a Spaniard will waste. Money and soap and water and other things of that class he is extremely parsimonious about. Apropos of soap, I was horrified the other day at being told that a pretty young Rondacean whose complexion I had been admiring owed this beauty to the constant use of white of eggs instead of water at her morning toilet, and I am told that this custom is very common among Spanish ladies."

Moltke and the English Church.

Moltke's wife was of English origin, but in his criticisms on England Mme. Moltke's descent made no difference to the General. When he had to be mounted for some review, and the Duke of Wellington provided him with a horse he wrote to his wife: "The Lord in his wrath made the Duke of Wellington Master of the Horse; he understands nothing about horses, * * * so he provided me with an animal that had run at the last races; I never rode a more uncomfortable one." In Moltke's letters to his wife and other relatives, this description of the service in an English church is described:

The prayers last for about an hour, in the course of which both clergyman and congregation alternately speak. The consequence is that one passes about half the time upon one's knees, which seems an easy task, seeing that one is provided with a good velvet cushion and an easy chair at one's back, but in other respects it is really a chastisement. After these the chapter of the Old Testament was read which describes how Gideon slays the five Amorite Kings, puts them in a cave, and hangs them on trees, and how many towns he had destroyed, killing the inhabitants to a man, and other certainly not very edifying things of the same character. The sermon comes last of all, quite as an accessory—a rhetorical exercise."

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Recent Sales in New-York and London—Americana.

A notable collection, including works with portraits and engravings, Americana and Napoleana, was sold this week by Messrs. Bangs & Co. The following were some of the prices which the more remarkable books and engravings fetched:

Biblia, das ist die Hailige Schrift altes und neues Testaments. Germantown: gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1763. Second edition of Saur's Bible, and the second Bible printed in America in German or any European tongue. First leaf of Genesis and last leaf of the Register injured; blank margin of one title and of four leaves restored, $16.

Brown, (Capt. Thomas.) Illustrations of the American Ornithology of Wilson and Bonaparte: a series of eighty-six large plates on copper, very finely executed and beautifully colored. Edinburgh, (1821-31,) very scarce, $31.

Carver, (J.,) Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America in 1766, '67, and '68. London, 1778, $10.50.

Robert Fulton. Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation. London, 1796, $10.25.

Marsh. Journal of a Residence in America, during the years 1770 and 1771, by John Marsh of Hartington, (Derbyshire.) Unpublished autograph manuscript. $52.

Milligen Johnston, (Dr. George.) A Short Description of the Province of South Carolina. London, 1770. $12.50.

New-York City. A southwest view. Drawn on the spot by Capt. Thomas Howdell, engraved by P. Canot. London, (circa 1760.) $17.50. A Southeast View of the City of New-York. (Thomas Howdell.) London, (circa 1760.) $20.

John Ogilby. Description of the New World, with View of the City of New-York. "Novum Amsterodamum." London, (1671.) $10.50.

Poughkeepsie. View in Hudson's River of Pakepsey and the Catts-kill Mountains, from Sopers Island. Sketch'd on the spot by Gov. Pownal, painted and engraved by Paul Sandby. London, (May, 1761.) $26.

Smyth, (T. F. D.,) Tour in the United States, with anecdotes of several Members of the Congress and general officers in the American Army, a description of the Indian Nations, &c. 2 volumes. London, (1784.) $10.50.

Treaty of Breda. Articles of peace and alliance between Charles II. and the Netherlands. London, (1667.) $26.50. Whitfield. Five sermons. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin. 1746. Bound in the same volume, Britain's Mercies, by George Whitfield. Boston, (1746.) $40.

Dickens. The complete series of Heath's illustrations to Pickwick. 8vo. London: McLean, 1837. $21.

Lempriere. Universal Biography, with insertion of 1,128 portraits on copper. London, (1808.) $43.50.

Hamlet from an actor's standpoint. Large paper copy, together with a most complete collection of playbills, English and American, of artists who have performed Hamlet, including 102 playbills, 22 scenes, and 213 portraits. $25.

Three book sales held in London a fortnight since contained some interesting items. Messrs. Hodgson concluded a three days' sale, and among the best prices realized were these: "The Roman Breviary," translated by the Marquis of Bute, two volumes, £5 5s.; Alman's "The Remembrancer," fifteen volumes, 1770-1784, £8 10s.; Sir W. Jardine's Naturalists' Library, forty volumes, calf, £8; "The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible," ten volumes in eleven, £6; a beautifully bound Ovid, 1760, £4; Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," complete in eight numbers, with wrappers, £4 10s.; "Office de L'Eglise de Rome," woodcut borders, black letter on vellum, £9; Boccaccio's "Il Decamerone," large paper, proofs of plates, Londra, 1767, £7 5s.; Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," on vellum, from the Kelmscott Press, £7 5s.; four volumes on paper from the Kelmscott Press, £5 16s.; Scott's Novels, Abbotsford edition, twelve volumes, calf, £5 17s. 6d.

At Messrs. Sotheby's four days' sale, with the total amount realized being close on £3,000, the following were sold: G. W. Reid's "Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank," 1871, £15 15s.; "The Workes of Geffrey Chaucer," 1561, £11 10s.; Sporting Magazine from its commencement, in 1793, to December, 1870, but wanting several numbers, £113; J. Nichols's "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," 1795-1815, in boards, uncut, but wanting one plate, £41; "Biblia Sacra Latina," a manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, on very thin vellum in a minute hand, with ornaments and initials, painted in blue and red, £19, and C. Martin's "Pencil Portraits" of ten celebrities, with autograph letters of Ainsworth, Lytton, Talfourd, Lover, and Dickens, £26 15s.

Old age gives good advice when it is no longer able to give bad example.—La Rochefoucault.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

The Modern Babel.

Prof. Mahaffy, in The Nineteenth Century, explains how French might have been the international medium of language, but how commerce in a certain way has changed all this:

If the old French monarchy and aristocracy had not been swept away by the terrible Revolution; if France had not ruined her primacy in courtliness, and had not for a time become the dread and the horror of all Europe, it is quite possible that French might have become the exclusive international medium. But the mercantile preponderance of England and the national antagonism of Germany raised up rivals to her supremacy. And since the assertion of nationality was identified with the speaking of a special language, all hope of any agreement has disappeared. When I was young, it was fairly assumed that a working knowledge of English, French, and German would open to the student all the stores of European learning. Nothing can now be further from the truth. Not only are there scientific and literary works of international importance—I exclude mere poetry and small talk—in Italian and Greek, and far more in Dutch, but there are mines of knowledge only to be reached by acquiring Russian and Hungarian. I am told that the geological and zoological observations over the huge area of Asiatic Russia are now published in Russian Transactions; I know that the most interesting reports on Hungarian social and political questions are now in Hungarian yellow books.

Origin of the Bicycle.

According to a writer in Notes and Queries, the beginning of the wheel dates back as far as the end of the seventeenth century. This particular paragraph is found in a recent number of Science Française:

The first pedo-mobile machine propelled by the muscles was invented by a physician named Dr. Richard in or about 1690. M. Ozanam, if we may believe H. Gaulier's "Récréations Mathématiques et Physiques," tells us that a few years previous to 1604 there had appeared in Paris a kind of carriage or sedan chair which was propelled by a servant who sat behind and used his feet. Two small wheels, covered by a sort of box, and attached to a pole, supplied the motive power of the vehicle.

An Armenian Bridegroom.

Notwithstanding the Turk, the Armenians still marry, and a writer in Chambers's Journal explains the get-up of the groom:

A brawny barber, his arms bare to the elbow, bustles in. His assistant carries a chair, over which is spread a flowered towel. Then enters a procession. The bridegroom, his countenance of ashen pallor, (it has been floured for the occasion,) totters along, supported by sympathizing friends.

After he is shaved by the barber, a variety of costly and wonderful garments are put upon him, all of them gifts from his fair Gemira. Fourteen of the bridegroom's brothers, each holding a candle in the right hand, strip him to the skin, and then reclothe him—new undergarments, three green silk waistcoats, a blue silk robe, sash, flowered white satin overcoat, two jackets over that, a long loose blue robe, and a new fez. The stockings, however, do not fit, and the bridegroom grumbles. Then he kisses my hands, and sits down beside me on the divan.

"I suppose you're very happy?" I somewhat infelicitously ask, not knowing how to begin.

He smiles as if in pain.

"You love your bride very much?"

"Very much, indeed."

"What's her name?"

"Effendi, I forget."

Outside Decoration of French Houses.

Ferdinand Mazas, in The Architectural Record, explains sculpture as applied to Paris houses. Twenty years ago, Mr. Mazas says, "the external ornamentation of French houses was, in general, of a very sober character." To-day decoration is very much in fashion, and perhaps not always discreet:

M. Paul Héneux, having been intrusted with the erection of the new Town Hall at Les Lilas, a charming little place near Paris, conceived the idea of treating all the sculpture of the building with lilacs. The capitals, the balcony, the friezes, and the flowerwork placed above the dormer windows represent nothing but sprays, bunches, leaves, and petals of lilac. The brackets of the windows are also formed of flowers of the same Spring shrub. As to the baluster of the grand staircase, it represents a trellis with branches of lilac climbing over it. Yet the architect has avoided monotony, and has produced the most graceful variations upon this single theme adopted by him. We will also mention a house designed by M. Paul Héneux. In this case all the sculpture has been inspired by the profession of the owner, who is a druggist. The frontals of the dormer windows of this house are ornamented with garlands of mallows and poppies. The frieze is composed of Renaissance motives in the ornamentation of which other medicinal plants figure. Finally, on the first story there is an escutcheon that recalls the origin of the fortune of the owner, who is the disseminator of some kind of ointment or elixir.

California's Need of Carriage Horses.

California, with its climate and rich grasses, is the home of the racehorse, but there seems to be a want of carriage and saddle horses. In The Overland Monthly, the former horse shows in San Francisco having been cited, a writer thus expresses himself:

"Any one who has the slightest acquaintance with horse matters on this coast knows that it is most difficult to obtain either a good carriage or saddle horse. It is true that the market for such animals is limited, and consequently the inducement to produce them but small, still, with all the facilities at hand in the State for breeding and developing horses, we ought to be able to keep what trade there is at home. In the production of horses for speed the records of the running and trotting meetings all over the United States show California as holding a foremost place, but for the horse of utility, as distinguished from the race horse, the State is without prestige at present. This, however, should not be the case much longer, for as the influence of the shows extends, breeders will get to work to take advantage of the opportunities they afford."

France Compliments the English.

An Englishman, though generally thick-skinned, does not take in an indifferent way the revilements he receives from a major part of the French press. An article in Macmillan's Magazine entitled "French and English" complains of the treatment:

In their loudly expressed loathing of the unknown country across the Channel they forget their legitimate revenge; and they would pretend to fold the German to their breast, as they long since welcomed his bear, if by the pretense they could put another insult upon the loathed island. For them the Englishman is a veritable bogey, a composite monster with the maw of the ostrich, the beak of a hawk, the claws of a tiger, the manner of a clergyman, and the cunning of an ape. This terrific creature, says the French journalist, roams up and down the world, impelled only by the lust of plunder and of blood; but he is happiest when he is robbing the honest Frenchman of his due or cajoling the mild-mannered Belgian (on the Congo) into the forfeiture of his ivory. Above all, this shameless hybrid is alert: if the sun never sets on his empire his eye never closes in sleep; and ever from beneath his drooping lid he espies some fresh occasion for ruin and outrage. To his impious ingenuity no limit is set. He is capable of organizing the manufacture of dynamite, and of betraying his own plot, that France may tremble for the safety of her Czar. Not long since a half-penny print, in search of a headline, announced the murder of the Sultan, and (declared the Parisian journals) the falsehood was plainly invented by England, that monster personified, with the deliberate intent to shake the peace of Europe.

Ancient Greek Music.

We have a fair idea, theoretically at least, what was Greek music, but no practical knowledge. Some fragments of written music have been found, notably a hymn supposably of the year 150 A. D. In The Forum J. Gennadius tells of the more recent discovery made among the ruins of the Treasury of the Athenians, due to French explorations:

The musical notation on all these inscriptions is expressed by the letters of the Greek alphabet, which, when marked upright, inverted, or tilted forward, over the syllables of the text, indicate the various notes. Two sets of such musical symbols were in use with the Greeks—the one was vocal and is employed in the first; the other, instrumental, and figures in the second of the two hymns to Apollo. As, however, the instrumental accompaniment would hardly have been noted at the sacrifice of the song itself, we must infer that not only the voices sang in unison, but that, in this instance at least, instruments and voices were in unison. The hymn discovered and deciphered by the descendants of the invaders, whose discomfiture it celebrated, was, for the first time after a lapse of nearly twelve centuries, again sung on March 27, 1894, before the King of the Hellenes, at Athens, where it had been originally composed.

The Joke Clerical.

Whether the clergy make their own jokes or others manufacture and apply them to divines, no one knows. In The Speaker there is an article entitled "A Lawn Gag," from which the following extracts are taken:

Trollope presumed that Bishops upon their consecration lost the power to whistle.

"I remember," says Spurgeon, in his lectures to his divinity students—most admirable lectures they are—"I remember hearing an aged minister, who had succeeded on the platform a younger brother that had broken down utterly in an extemporary prayer, open his petition to the Almighty thus; 'That it might please Almighty God to make yon young man's heart as soft as his head.'" While Spurgeon himself—in the same lecture, we think—said that he had once observed to a friend of a Methodist minister they had just heard preach: "Ah, that's the stuff of which martyrs are made!" "That stick!" exclaimed the friend. "Yes. He's so dry, he'd burn well!"

Montaigne, with the happiest effect of humor, closes a long historic list of Kings, Queens, and great men who owed all to Fortune, with the burlesque instance of "him of old, who, throwing a stone at a dog, hit and killed his mother-in-law." But our Chrysostom, Jeremy Taylor, having this passage from Montaigne obviously in his mind, applies it ponderously thus: "He that threw a stone at a dog and hit his cruel step-mother, said, that although he intended it otherwise, yet the stone was not quite lost; and, if we fail in the first design, if we bring it home to another equally to content us, or more to profit us, then we have put our conditions past the power of chance."

Ah, me! Literary adventure is but bread and cheese of chance."—Coleridge.

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ART AND ARTISTS.

It is not only because Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, in his "Pictures of People," expresses the broadest sympathy for the world that his work is good; besides that there is art which gives additional éclat to his sketches, and whether his technique or his text is the better we hardly know. These prints have the combined qualities of strength and delicacy. Whether Mr. Gibson's mind is occupied with London, Paris, or New-York he seizes on the subtle differences and is always free from the least suspicion of coarseness. Some of his ideas are indeed highly pathetic, and are little poems in themselves. Take, for instance, the last print. It shows an old couple. All the guests have left the dinner table. The two, in a half slumberous state, doze with their hands clasped together, and in their dreams there is a love which still beckons to them. If we take something entirely of an opposite character, such as the work entitled "A Little Story of a Sleeve," we find two young people seated on a lounge. She wears the sleeves à la mode, and a sleeve, the one nearer to the young man, has been flattened, and at once you divine how the collapse has been brought about. "Nothing but Fame" tells a dreary story. He may be the lawyer, the merchant, the politician, who ranks among the first, but he comes home to his well-appointed house, and the servants are obsequious—but what then? His heart is void. There is no one to share his success. It used to be held that to draw the man or the woman of to-day in the regulation costume was to be so conventional that the art impulse was checked. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Smedley convince you that both men in swallowtail coats and women in the exact fashions of the day may be elegantly drawn. Such work as Mr. Gibson has produced is in the highest way creditable not alone to the artist, but to that public which finds pleasure in such work. His book is published by R. H. Russell & Sons of New-York, and in London by John Lane.

The American Water Color Society will begin its thirteenth annual exhibition in the National Academy of Design on the 1st of February, 1897, and will close on Saturday evening, Feb. 27. Only original works in water colors, which have never been publicly exhibited in the city, are eligible. The President of the American Water Color Society is Mr. J. G. Brown, the Secretary is Mr. C. Harry Eaton of 53 East Twenty-third Street, New-York City.

Since Mr. Poynter is President of the Royal Academy there is no reason to suppose that he is not perfectly familiar with the history of art. As he was Slade Professor in the University College of London for six years, he must have acquired the necessary knowledge.

Henri Rochefort in his "Adventures of My Life" calls attention to the general ignorance in France about English art. "Incomprehensible as it is," he writes, "while in London Chardin and Greuze, Boucher, and Watteau, have been appreciated at their true value, Hogarth and Turner and Lawrenee were scarcely known in Paris by repute, and Raeburn and Romney and Etty, and a hundred other superior painters, of whose work our museums do not possess the smallest specimen, not so much as by name."

For the purpose of establishing an art fund for the interior decoration of the new high school building at Springfield, Mass., it is proposed that a series of lectures shall be delivered by such leading men as Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Prof. John Fiske, Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Prof. W. T. Harris, E. C. Stedman, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Charles Dudley Warner.

—Williamsburg, Va., celebrated last week the setting-up of a memorial window in honor of Alexander Spotswood, who was Governor of Virginia from 1710 to 1723. The window is the work of Phipps & Slocum of Boston, and the portrait is taken from a picture hanging in the library of the Virginia Historical Society.

It may not be possible for the German mind ever to find any pleasure in Manet. If the Teuton will incline toward rationalism in the drawing, in the filling up he shows studious work. Hence Dr. Hirsch has no sympathy for Manet, or the school that prides itself on painting that is executed only "en plein air." "The image," Dr. Hirsch says, "just as it presents itself to the sight, and at the very moment, must be put on the canvas." To wait a second to study what it all means is ruination. Then comes in that thing the impressionists sneer at, and which they call "finicking technique." You must hurl yourself at your picture, grab your biggest brushes, and set it down. The great question yet never answered is, "How much does the impressionist retouch or what afterward takes place?" It is nonsense to accuse the Manet school with being hysterical. They may be honest enough in their efforts to present nature "unfalsified," only this "premier coup," or, to translate it, this "first lick," in painting makes very bad pictures. You cannot smear nature, as might an apothecary's clerk, when he applies his spatula to a salve. The impressionist has not advanced art, but rather blocked its way. Unquestionably there are many noted men who are impressionists, and occasionally they make understandable pictures, but the school hives the ignorant, the lazy, and the incompetent.

At a lecture given in London on Constable and his works, the lecturer properly extolled the great landscape painter and told the audience how the pictures the artist had sold for £100 in his day were worth now ten or twenty times as much. The Chairman, Sir James Linton, moved that the thanks of the audience were due to the lecturer, and added "that the landscape schools of Great Britain were equal to any in the world." The motion, being put to vote, was carried, but what was the subject? Was it that the British landscape painters were the best in the world?

Whether Géricault's picture in the Louvre, "The Raft of the Medusa," with its horrors, has done good or harm is an art question not to be solved. In London there is on exhibition a collection which has this for an announcement: "Startling Pictures from the Paris Salon," and the most startling is M. Tattegrain's "Les Bouches Inutiles," ("The Useless Mouths.") The incident is taken from the siege of Château Gaillard, when men, women, and children were driven out to starve and die. M. Tattegrain, with a love for the horrible, gives all the most startling and revolting details, some of which are simply disgusting. It is the prostitution of art, with its brutalities, and M. Tattegrain deserves the fault found with him.

Mr. Poynter's salary as Director and President of the Royal Academy is worth to him $10,000 per annum.

Chicago complains of the clumsiness of its models, and proposes that those who pose shall take "a thorough course of Delsarte." One should not expect all the cardinal virtues, such as the artist requires—good form, knowledge of position, grace, and untiring qualities—for 50 cents an hour.

Homeopathy is to be signalized in the United States by the erection of a bronze Samuel Hahnemann, which work has been subscribed to by homeopathic doctors in the United States. Mr. Charles N. Niehaus has made the model, and it is to be shortly put in place in Washington. It cannot be said that the statue of Prof. Samuel Gross, which is to be presented by the American Surgical Association to the United States, is an opposition bronze to that of Hahnemann. Mr. Calded of Philadelphia has modeled the Gross statue, and it is soon to be cast in bronze. The position of this monument will be half way between the National and Medical Museums.

Mr. John Flanagan, the sculptor of the "Commerce" now in the Congressional Library, is hard at work in Paris composing a highly ornamental clock for the rotunda of the same building.

The real "curio shop" of Tokio is now a thing of the past. All the world has been after the good things of Japan, and as the home making of these objects was stopped forty years ago there is little left which is really old. When the Japanese works down to the level of European requirements all his originality and finesse depart. A Japanese teapot with a handle made of the same material as the pot is a failure. The tea rarely can be poured out well.

The Art Student of New-York, of which Mr. Ernest Knaufft is editor, in its December number carries out precisely its object, which is to induce the study of drawing and illustrating at home. The art school of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts is well presented, and an article written for "beginners" is both instructive and to the point.

In the collection at the Grafton Gallery, in London, the place of honor is accorded to Mr. Whistler's "Rose and Silver," a small water color. The lady is dressed in a rose gown, with silver reflections, wears a hat, and a long black boa is falling to her feet. It is a very small picture, with an area of only a few inches.

One of the keepers of the Zoological Garden of Philadelphia with artistic aspirations has painted a buffalo from the live model, and his picture has a place in the Philadelphia Academy.

Possibly we will have a visit to this country from Mandrazo.

Mrs. Amier has bequeathed to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts various portraits painted by her grandfather, Charles Willson Peale.

Mr. Flinders Petrie, lecturing lately on "Excavating in Egypt," commented on the naturalism of the Egyptian art of 1380 B. C. It was a return from a more primitive period, which Mr. Petrie said dated a thousand years earlier. Among other objects which the lecturer showed was the fragment of an ivory carving of a boy carrying a young calf on his back.

Mr. Charles H. Niehaus has finished the model for his statue of the late Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, which is to be erected at Bellefonte. The figure, in bronze, will be nine feet high, standing on a granite base of the same height.

There will be held next year in honor of the sixtieth year of the reign of the Queen an exhibition of 200 selected pictures illustrating the Victorian epoch. The artists are to be Englishmen.

The Minneapolis Sunday Times gives some interesting facts having to do with Freeman Thorpe, who has painted portraits of many celebrities. He now lives near Hubert, Minn., where he has settled for the benefit of his health. In 1872 Mr. Thorpe executed for the Government portraits of Dallas, Forward, Campbell, Forsyth, Van Buren, Simon Cameron, Sherman, Nelson, and Taft. During Grant's second term he painted two portraits of the General, one for the General himself and the other for the State Department.

While in Boston Harbor the patriots pitched tea chests into the water, in Annapolis the tea ship was burned. The name of the Annapolis craft was the Peggy Stewart, and she was set on fire Oct. 19, 1774. Mr. F. B. Mayer has painted the burning of the Peggy, which picture is now on exhibition in Annapolis.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

THE LAND OF THE CASTANET. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF GOOD MEN AND GREAT. By Elbert Hubbard. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

ARMENIA. Its Present Crisis and Past History. By H. Allen Tupper. 12mo. New-York: John Murphy & Co. $1.

THE ART OF VELAZQUEZ. By Walter Armstrong. Large 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

MERCY WARREN. By Alice Brown. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE LITERATURE OF MUSIC. By James E. Matthew. 16mo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

NAVAL ACTIONS OF THE WAR OF 1812. By James Barnes. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

ENGLISH STUDIES. By James Darmesteter. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CONSTANTINOPLE. By Edmondo De Amicis. 8vo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Two volumes. $5.

STORY OF MY LIFE. By Augustus J. C. Hare. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Two volumes. $7.50.

GUIDE TO AMERICAN HISTORY. By Edward Channing and Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE BEGINNERS OF A NATION. By Edward Eggleston. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE JESUIT RELATION AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New-France, 1610-1791. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers. Volume I. $3.50.

RISE AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH NATION. By W. H. S. Aubrey. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Three volumes. $4.50.

Religion and Science.

THE CELL IN DEVELOPMENT AND INHERITANCE. By Edmund B. Wilson. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

WHEN THE WORST COMES TO THE WORST. By W. Robertson Nicoll. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents.

THE WORLD FOR CHRIST. By A. J. F. Behrends. 12mo. New-York: Eaton & Mains.

ROYAL COMMANDMENTS. By Frances R. Havergal. 16mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $2.00.

IMAGINATION AND DRAMATIC INSTINCT. By S. S. Curry. 12mo. Boston: School of Expression. $1.50.

JESUS CHRIST BEFORE HIS MINISTRY. By Edmond Stapfer. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

FROM AVALON, AND OTHER POEMS. By Emily Huntington. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE TREASURY OF AMERICAN SACRED SONG. Selected and edited by W. Garrett Harder. 12mo. New-York: Henry Frowde.

A BOOK OF OLD ENGLISH BALLADS. With an accompaniment of decorative drawings, by George Wharton-Edwards, and an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. 2 vols. $3.50.

SHAKESPEAR'S SONNETS. With preface, glossary, &c. By Israel Gollancz. 18mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. 45c.

THE AENEID OF VIRGIL. Books VII.-XII. Translated into English verse by James Rhoades. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Fiction.

A ROMANY OF THE SNOWS. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New-York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

THE PUPPET. By Clinton Ross. 16mo. New-York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

A BOYAR OF THE TERRIBLE. By Fred Whishaw. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

FIRESIDE STORIES, OLD AND NEW. Collected by Henry T. Coates. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Two volumes.

THE LITTLE REGIMENT. By Stephen Crane. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

JAMES; OR, VIRTUE REWARDED. 12mo. New-York: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

CHILDREN'S STORIES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE. 1861-1896. By Henrietta Christian Wright. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

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The more I think of it, I find this conclusion more impressed upon me—that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy, and religion—all in one.—Ruskin.

THE
New-York Times
Sunday
Magazine
Supplement

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Forty Illustrations in Half Tone.

The issue of To-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 29, will contain many features of interest, including:

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Pictures of the progress of the work on the new $2,500,000 speedway, with descriptive text and probable date of completion of the driveway.

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An illustration of this unique institution, with portrait of President Richard Randall Ferry. Also a picture of an open book for the blind, and a diagram of the New-York point alphabet for the blind.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

For sure, Andrew Lang, in his "Animal Story Book," has made the most judicious of selections and has not overlooked Alexandre Dumas's love for dogs. Monte Cristo Dumas made dogs happy at Marly, where the Monte Cristo in actuality had numerous dog kennels. Andrew Lang repeats the story of the major domo being told by the master "that there were thirteen dogs already in the house; you must see that they do not dine all together, else one of them is sure to die first." There is another version. The major domo was annoyed because "the number 13 was unlucky." "Then find another dog," said Dumas. Pritchard was a favorite dog and ate all the eggs. It was an incurable vice. Alexandre Dumas the elder had once dropped an egg on the floor and had told Pritchard to lap it up. The dog lived then only to suck eggs. Alexandre Dumas the younger kindly remarked to his father: "You may possibly make a good musician of Pritchard or a good astronomer, but he'll never be a good incubator."

Miss Mary Taylor is credited with having given the best description of the Brontë family. She compared them to "potatoes growing in a cellar." The idea is that, immured in Yorkshire, subjected to the gloom, they struggled all they could, as would tubers in a cellar, to push out sprouts so as to reach the light. These women had to imagine the love they never felt, and yet they had conceived it.

In a former paragraph what Dr. Nansen's tour in the North Arctic may be worth to him in dollars has been mentioned. It is reported that The Daily Chronicle paid Nansen £1,000 for his recent telegram of 1,500 words. This was at about the rate of $3.33 per word. Fifteen thousand pounds has been paid by the English publishers for his book, and what with the royalties he is to receive in the United States or elsewhere, £10,000 more, or $100,000 altogether, would perhaps not be very much out of the way.

There are differences between Balzac and Hugo's correspondence when the individualities of the two men are considered. Balzac never had his work out of his mind. He was absorbed by it. In his letters to Mme. Hanska he tells her often of his "obligations de plume." It was natural that Honoré should be steeped in his work, for he never was independent of that pen. Hugo had a mere lordly manner. He had other preoccupations than writing for existence. In his "Correspondence" at the time when he was working up his "Notre Dame," he seldom mentions the book, and there are only passing commonplace notices of his play, "Hernani." Here is a sweet little bit of tenderness written by him to one of his children, perfect in French, which loses something in translation: "Try and learn how great is God, and how small we are; where we leave inkspots, He puts suns. Those are the letters He uses. Heaven is His book. I shall thank God, my Didine, if you can learn to read His book, and I do so hope you will."

M. Felix Dubois's "Timbuctoo the Mysterious," translated by Diana White, has been published by Longmans, Green & Co. In fiction, the same publishers have ready Mr. Andrew Lang's "Pickle the Spy" and Edna Lyall's "The Autobiography of a Truth." What a taking book must be "Fairy Tale Plays and How to Act Them," by Mrs. Hugh Bell, also published by the Messrs. Longmans.

A theological monthly well known in England as The Expositor, which is edited by Dr. W. Robertson Nicol, will have an American edition, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) will contribute to it.

The Bookman for the coming year will have many new attractions. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured the services of many competent writers, who will contribute, and among them are George E. Woodberry, Clement K. Shorter, Adolphe Cohn, Edmund Gosse, Dr. Albert Shaw, J. M. Barrie, Austin Dobson, Stephen Crane, Bliss Carman, George Saintsbury, and others.

The December number of The Forum will contain "How Shall the Child Be Taught?" by Dr. J. M. Rice; "Another Year of Church Entertainments," by the Rev. W. B. Hale; "The Election," by the Hon. Andrew D. White; Goldwin Smith's "The Brewing of the Storm," Prof. Saintsbury's "The Poetry of the Earl of Lytton," Mr. Montgomery Schuyler on the poetry of Kipling, and Prof. W. Wilson's "Princeton in the Nation's Service."

An important work is "Architecture in Italy from the Sixth to the Eleventh Century," by Raffaele Cattaneo, translated by the Countess Isabel Curtis-Cholmely, in Berenceni. It is published by Truslove & Comba of New-York.

In the University of Jena there has been preserved a manuscript song book of 1590, containing a collection of minnesinger songs, written in fourteenth century German text. This manuscript was invaluable because it was an authority on the music of the Middle Ages. It has been reproduced exactly by photographic process. Attention was first called to this book 150 years ago.

Mr. Hall Caine has written a new novel, "The Christian," the first installment of which will appear in The Windsor Magazine.

The most recent publications of the Hakluyt Society are "Azara's Chronicle and Conquest of Guinea" and a "Danish Arctic Voyage" of the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is to be issued by the Hakluyt Society a new edition of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Discoverie of the Empire of Guiana."

The London Academy makes its appearance enlarged in size and with new type. A conspicuous feature of this excellent publication is the attention it pays to the literary movement in the United States.

Mr. Bernard Quaritch will publish next Summer an edition of 300 copies of "Figuerra's Florentine Chronicles." The manuscript of this book, now in the British Museum, was once the property of Mr. Ruskin. The volume is devoted to Florentine costumes of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Eugene Turpin is the inventor of mélinite, the high explosive. M. Jules Verne, wanting a character in his "Face au Drapeau," selected a most infernal inventor, and now Mr. Turpin is convinced that M. Jules Verne, with malice prepense, indicated him as the exploding fiend. Hence a lawsuit and proceedings against M. Hertzel, the publisher of the book. This literary gossip is found in The Bookman, with other French literary squabbles.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue a cheap edition of Mrs. Clifford's "The Last Touches."

Readers of Meredith should rejoice. They are to have his aphorisms in one volume. If not in close print, the book might be of many pages, as the store is so large.

The "Circumnavigation of the Globe" has a grand sound, and would affright the general reader, but "A Run Around an Empire" rather entices one. Two young people, both of them Hall by name, whose father is attached to Oxford, did go to India, New-Zealand, Australia, and Canada, always keeping Queen Victoria's milestones in view, and they tell of the incidents of travel in "A Run Round."

It was a kindly thing to make a memorial in honor of Mrs. Rundle-Charles, (who wrote the "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family,") not in the guise of a stained glass window, but in caring for some invalid in the London Hospital for Consumptives. For that purpose money has been sent, and some of it has come from the United States.

Where did Col. T. W. Higginson get his idea of furnishing the kitchen with a library? Perhaps Mr. Meredith has that in his mind when he gives a copy of every romance he publishes to his house servants. German servant girls are sometimes fairly well educated, and it has been found that they like to read Schiller and Goethe. The Lounger in The Critic tells of an Irish cook with some appreciation of Carlyle. Would the kitchen folk enjoy "High Life Below Stairs"? Would they understand Dickens's "Leg of mutton soiry"? Perhaps when the people in the drawing room know better how to appreciate good books, those in proximity to the cooking range might begin their romantic or other education.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis, the editor of The Land of Sunshine, the Los Angeles magazine, with his special knowledge, has made his publication a valuable addition to American archaeology.

Mrs. Gaskell tells of a woman possessed of a grandmother, who often gave wise instruction to her granddaughter as to the care of her babies—for one thing, "Keep the baby's feet warm." Being a most methodical person, the mother of the infant docketed the letter from the old lady with this inscription: "Letter from my revered grandmother on the importance of cherishing warmth in the extremities of infants." Precision in such cases as this is commendable, and circumlocution has nothing to do with it.

"On the Trail of Don Quixote," by A. F. Jacacci, will have Daniel Vierge's illustrations, with the Scribners as the publishers.

"It is said that George Meredith always presents each servant in his employ with a copy of every novel of his which is printed. The question arises, "How many servants has he?" If he were to put in the books, "With the respects of George Meredith," the gifts would be valuable. Imagine the chambermaid reading "The Shaving of Shagpat"!

Mr. George Haven Putnam's "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages," published by the Messrs. Putnam is an excellent book. It gives the record of the undertakings of all the early printer-publishers of France, Germany, England, and Holland. Mr. Putnam has given in detail the history of the earliest copyright legislation, and one derives from reading him a perfect idea of what is literary property.

This is the way that, according to The Contemporary Review, the pronunciation of the name of the beloved of Eros was satisfactorily settled: "Two boarding-school girls were engaged in ridiculing a third on account of her barbarous pronunciation of the classical proper name Psyche. 'Would you believe it,' said the critic, 'she actually calls it Sike.' 'No.' 'She does, indeed, I give you my word.' 'You mean to say that she does not know that it is pronounced Sishe?' 'Oh, surely not Sishe,' corrected the critic, 'that is nearly as bad as Sike. The name is Sikky. That is the only proper pronunciation. There is no other.'"

The Sleep of the King.

Perchance he sleeps to dream—
Wind of the flute, be still.
The love of the Queen is strong in his breast,
But a song shall work its will.

The flute girl, she shall play
Who has never a strain for the light,
The flower of the almond is bitter by day
But its breath is sweet in the night.

The Queen, grown heavy with glee,
Is weary the while to sing,
Only the flute girl—she—
Plays through the sleep of the King.

Perchance he sleeps to dream—
(Play for a little while)
His sleep is as soft as a new-shed tear
And sweet as an old, old smile.

There is no dream for thee—
O Queen, grown weary to sing,
Only the flute girl—she—
Plays through the sleep of the King.
—Anna H. Branch in the Symposium for October.

I married at your age with £400 paid by a newspaper, which failed six months afterward, and always love to hear of a young fellow testing his fortune bravely in that way. Though my marriage was a wreck, as you know, I would do it over again, for, behold, Love is the crown and completion of all earthly good. The very best and pleasantest house I ever knew in my life had but £800 a year to keep it.—Thackeray.

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